

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

**Syllabus &  
Question Bank  
Semester IV**

## **Syllabus for Semester IV**

- **Paper 1** ~ Political Science IV
- **Paper 2** ~ Economics II
- **Paper 3** ~ Constitutional Law I
- **Paper 4** ~ Law of Crime I (The Indian Penal Code)
- **Paper 5** ~ Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Law

### ***Paper 1 ~ Political Science IV***

- 1. Beginning of Representative Institutions:**
  - (a) The Government of India Act, 1858.
  - (b) The Indian Council Act, 1861:  
Commencement of the Legislative Devolution System.
- 2. Growth of Representative Institutions and, Legislatures in India :**
  - (a) The Indian Council Act 1892: Liberalisation of Parliamentary System.
  - (b) National Demand for Constitutional Reforms.
  - (c) The Indian Council Act, 1909:  
Inauguration of Communalism in India Politics.
- 3. Beginning of Responsible Government:**
  - (a) The Government of India Act, 1919.
  - (b) Classification of Central and Provincial Subjects:
    - a. Inauguration of trends towards Federalism.
    - b. Responsive Autocrat at the Centre.
    - c. Introduction of Bi-Cameralism.
    - d. Provincial Legislature.
    - e. Trend towards Democratisation of Dyarchy.
- 4. Towards Parliamentarism:**
  - a) Demand for full Responsible Government in Assembly.

- b) A Profile of Swaraj Constitution.
  - c) Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
  - d) Statutory Commission - Simon Commission.
  - e) Round Table.
2. **The Government of India Act, 1935:**
- a) Proposed all India Federation
  - b) Dyarchy at the Centre.
  - c) Federal Legislature.
  - d) Provincial Legislature.
  - e) Provincial Autonomy.
3. **The Indian Independence Act, 1947**
4. **Indian Constitution:**
- a) Salient Features
  - b) Election Commission: Electoral Process.
  - c) Local Self Governance: Panchayat Raj System, Nagar Palika System, and Municipal Governance with special Reference to West Bengal.

## Paper 2 ~ Economics

1. **National Income:**
- a) Concept, Definitions and Measurement.
  - b) National Income as an index of Welfare.
2. **Keynesian Income Determination:**
- a) Consumption Function.
  - b) Saving and Investment.
3. **Money:**
- a) Money and Functions of Money.
  - b) Quantity Theory of Money.
4. **Money Supply and Price Level:**
- a) Inflation and its Nature, Causes, Effects and Control of Inflation. b) Deflation.

**5. Banking:**

- a) Functions of Commercial Bank.
- b) Functions of Central Bank.
- c) Essentials of Sound Banking System.

**6. Public Finance - Source of Government Revenue :**

- a) Sources of Government Revenue.
- b) Direct Tax and Indirect Tax, Canons of Taxation and effect of Taxation.
- c) Public Debt: Objectives and Effects.
- d) Deficit Financing because deficit financing, effects of deficit financing.

**7. Public-Expenditure and Fiscal Policy:**

- a) Canons of Public Expenditure and Reasons for growth of Public Expenditure in Recent Times.
- b) Fiscal Policy - Objectives.

**8. International Trade:**

- a) International Trade and Inter-regional Trade.
- b) Advantages and Disadvantages of free trade policy.
- c) Case for and against protection.

**9. Balance of Payment:**

- a) Balance of Trade vs. Balance of Payments.
- b) Balance of Payments disequilibrium and remedies.

**10. Economic Growth:**

- a) Meaning and determinants.
- b) Economic growth vs. Economic development.

***Paper 3 ~ Constitutional Law I***

- 1. The Preamble: Its Importance and Utility.
- 2. Fundamental Rights.
- 3. Directive Principles: Its relation with Fundamental Rights.
- 4. Fundamental Duties.

### Paper 4 ~ Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

1. Concept of Offence - Actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea.
2. Introduction and Jurisdiction.
3. General Explanation.
4. General Exceptions.
5. Abetment.
6. Conspiracy.
7. **Offences against the State:** Waging War and Sedition.
8. **Offence against the Public Tranquillity:** Unlawful Assembly, Rioting and Affray.
9. **Offence affecting the Human Body:** Culpable Homicide, Murder, Suicide, Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Wrongful Restraint, Wrongful Confinement, Assault, Criminal Force, Kidnapping, Abduction, Rape
10. **Offences against Property:** Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Misappropriation of property, Breach of Trust, Cheating, Mischief, Criminal Trespass.
11. Offences relating to marriage.
12. Cruelty by husband of relatives of Husband.
13. Defamation.
14. Attempt.

### *Paper 5 ~ Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Law*

1. The West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.
2. The West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997.
3. The West Bengal Apartment Act, 1972.

### **2019 | Political Science IV**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the power and position of the Secretary of State under the Government of India Act, 1858. [12]  
(b) Was the Viceroy and the Governor general same person? Justify. [4]

2. Do you think that the Act of 1861 marked the first step in inaugurating the system of legislative devolution in India? What were its limitations? [12+4]
3. Discuss the circumstances leading to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1909. What were its features? Discuss. [6+10]
4. Discuss the implications of "Dyarchy" as introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 in the provinces. What were its features? Discuss. [10+6]
5. (a) Enumerate the features of Federalism as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.  
(b) How did it influence the development of the Federal form of Government of India? [10+6]
6. (a) How many Round Table Conferences were held in which year? [5]  
(b) What were the results? [6]  
(c) What is "White Paper"? Discuss its indirect effect. [4+3]
7. (a) When was the Indian Independence Act passed? Who was the Prime Minister of Britain at that time? [1+1]  
(b) What was the main object of the Act of 1947? [4]  
(c) What were the results of the Act of 1947? [10]
8. (a) When was the Indian Constitution adopted? [2]  
(b) Discuss the features of the Indian Constitution. [14]
9. (a) Discuss the functions of the Election Commission. [8]  
(b) Briefly state the functions of Municipal Corporations in West Bengal. [8]
10. Write notes on **any two**: [8×2]
  - (a) Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
  - (b) Simon Commission.
  - (c) Panchayat Raj.
  - (d) Cabinet Mission.
  - (e) Nagar Palika System.

### **2019 | Economics II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Discuss the difference between GDP and GNP. Discuss the problems and difficulties of estimating National Income. [6+10]
2. Explain the concept of Average Propensity to Consume (APC) and Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC). What are the factors upon which the consumption function depends? [8+8]

3. Discuss the different functions of Central Bank. Explain the process of credit control by Central Bank. [6+10]
4. What do you mean by 'Demand Pull' and 'Cost Push' inflation? Discuss the anti-inflationary measures taken by the government to curb inflation. [8+8]
5. Briefly discuss the canons of public expenditure. What are the causes of rapid growth of public expenditure in the recent years? [8+8]
6. Discuss the rationale of the protectionist policy in a developing economy. Are there any arguments given against protection? [10+6]
7. What do you mean by Tax? What are the relative merits and demerits of Direct and Indirect Taxes? [4+12]
8. What are the functions of money? Critically examine the Transaction Approach of Quantity Theory of Money. [6+10]
9. In what respect does Economic Growth differ from Economic Development? Discuss the factors which influence economic growth. [6+10]
10. Write short notes on (**any two**): [8×2]
  - (a) Objective of Fiscal Policy.
  - (b) Role of Public Debt in Economic Development.
  - (c) Essentials of a sound banking system.
  - (d) Investment Multiplier.

## **2019 | Constitutional Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the various objectives enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [8]  
(b) Is Preamble a part of the Constitution? Can Preamble be amended? - explain. [8]
2. (a) Define the term 'Law' and 'Laws in force' as defined in Article 13(3) of the Constitution.  
(b) Will a Constitutional Amendment Act be considered as law under Article 13(3)? Give reasons for your answer. [8+8]
3. (a) Discuss the implications of the expression "Equality before the law" and "Equal protection of the laws" as incorporated in Article 14 of the Constitution of India. [10]

- (b) What is meant by "Reasonable Classification"? Explain with the help of decided cases. [6]
4. What is Preventive Detention? Elucidate the provisions of the Constitution of India relating to Preventive Detention. [16]
5. (a) Elucidate the Doctrine of Eclipse with decided cases. [8]  
(b) What is Rule of Severability? [8]
6. Discuss the provisions of the Constitution of India regarding 'Freedom of Religion'. [16]
7. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." - Explain with Judicial Pronouncements. [16]
8. (a) What do you understand by Directive Principles of State Policy? [6]  
(b) Establish the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy highlighting the decisions of the Supreme Court. [10]
9. Discuss the Fundamental Duties as stated in the Constitution of India. Establish the reference of Fundamental Duties. [16]
10. Write notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]  
(a) Right against Exploitation.  
(b) Right to Constitutional Remedies.  
(c) 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution of India.  
(d) Free Legal Aid.

### **2019 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Explain the doctrine of Mens rea. How far this doctrine is applicable to offences under the Indian Penal Code? [10]  
(b) Discuss the right of private defence of property. [6]
2. (a) State the five common objects of an unlawful assembly under section 141 of Indian Penal Code. [8]  
(b) A with the intention of murdering Z instigates B, a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes Z's death. B in consequence of the abetment, does that act in absence of A and thereby causes Z's death. what offence A has committed? [8]
3. (a) What is Kidnapping? Distinguish between Kidnapping and Abduction. [4+8]  
(b) Discuss the crime of Adultery. [4]

4. (a) Discuss Doli Incapax. [6]  
(b) Explain the Doctrine of Insanity as a defence under Indian Penal Code with decided cases. [10]
5. (a) What are the essential ingredients to bring a charge under section 304B of IPC? [8]  
(b) Compare section 304B of IPC with section 498A of IPC with reference to cruelty. [8]
6. (a) For which crimes death is the punishment that must be awarded under the Indian Penal Code? Discuss with reference to relevant provisions of law. [10]  
(b) When hurt is said to be grievous hurt? [6]
7. (a) What are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of theft? [10]  
(b) A instigates B to burn Z's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. Decide what offence A has committed. [6]
8. (a) Every murder is culpable homicide but every culpable homicide is not murder - Discuss.  
(b) Discuss the essential elements of defamation. [10+6]
9. Write short notes on: [4×4] (a) Mistake of fact.  
(a) Sedition.  
(b) Common Intention.  
(c) Criminal Conspiracy.
10. Distinguish: [4×4]  
(a) Riot and Affray.  
(b) Dacoity and Robbery.  
(c) Adultery and Rape.  
(d) Common Intention and Common Object.

## **2019 | Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws**

### **Group - A**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. (a) Who is a Bargadar? Can a Bargadar transfer his right to cultivate the land of a Raiyat to any person? [8]  
(b) How the share of product should be divided between the Raiyat and Bargadar? [8]
2. (a) What do you understand by the term 'Raiyat'? Discuss the Right of Raiyat in respect of his plot of land. [2+4]  
(b) Discuss the rights of purchase by co-sharer or contiguous tenant in respect of a portion or share of a land of a Raiyat. Is there any exemption? If so, discuss. [10]

3. (a) Who is a Revenue Officer? State the grounds on which he can make Alteration of Revenue. [10]
- (b) What is the power and jurisdiction of Civil Court in this regard? [2]
- (c) State the procedure for recovery of arrears of revenue by the Government. [4]
4. (a) Define Consolidation. When State Government may acquire land for Consolidation? [8]
- (b) What is the effect of Consolidation on an encumbrance upon the original holding? [8]

**Group - B**

Answer **any two** Questions

5. (a) Who is a Tenant? Who are the persons who can continue to be a tenant after the death of original tenant in the tenanted premises? Discuss both the laws regarding residential and non-residential premises. [10]
- (b) Discuss the obligations of landlord as imposed upon him by the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997. [6]
2. (a) State the provisions of West Bengal premises Tenancy Act, 1997 relating to recovery of possession of a tenanted premises by landlord who is a released or retired person from the Army, Navy or Air Force. [10]
- (b) Mention four grounds on which a tenant can be evicted by a landlord. [6]
3. (a) How can a landlord increase the rent of his tenanted premises? [4]
- (b) Discuss the provisions relating to the fixation of the fair rent. [8]
- (c) Can a landlord claim rent in excess of fair rent? [4]
4. (a) If a landlord refuse to accept rent from his tenant, what remedy is available to the tenant?
- (b) Can a landlord refuse to grant receipt for rent by his tenant?
- (c) What is the consequences of incorrect particulars in application for deposit of rent by the tenant in Rent Controller's Office?
- (d) What are the provision regarding notice of giving up possession by tenant? [4+4+4+4]

**Group - C**

Answer **any one** Question

9. (a) Define 'Apartment'. [6]
- (b) What the common area and facilities are as stated under the West Bengal Apartment Ownership Act, 1972? [8]

- (c) What is meant by limited common areas and facilities? [3]
10. (a) Define the term 'Declaration' under the West Bengal Apartment Ownership Act, 1972? [4]
- (b) What are the contents of 'Declaration'? [6]
- (c) Can a Declaration be amended? [3]
- (d) Is a declaration compulsorily registrable? [3]

### **2018 | Political Science IV**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Describe the main reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8]  
(b) What were the main features of the Government of India Act, 1858? [8]
2. (a) Do you think that the Indian Councils Act of 1861 was an important step in the Constitutional history of India? [10]  
(b) Why it ultimately failed? [6]
3. (a) Discuss the essential provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1892. [8]  
(b) What are the major demerits of the reforms of the Indian Councils Act? [8]
4. (a) Discuss how the Morley Minto Reforms Act made significant improvements in the constitutional and legislative spheres. [10]  
(b) Critically analyse the reforms. [6]
5. (a) Discuss the chief features of the Government of India Act, 1919. [10]  
(b) What was the reasons for the failure of the Reforms Act of 1919? [6]
6. (a) Discuss the provincial Autonomy as envisaged under the Government of India Act, 1935. (b) Mention the power and position of the Governor under this Act. [8+8]
7. Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947? [16]
8. (a) When was the Constituent Assembly set up? Name the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. [2]  
(b) When did the Indian Constitution come into force? [2]  
(c) Discuss the features of the Indian Constitution that have been borrowed from the Government of Indian Act, 1935. [4]  
(d) Why is the Indian Constitution regarded as the 'Bulkiest Constitution of the World'? [4]  
(e) Is the Indian Constitution rigid or flexible? [4]
9. (a) Briefly discuss about the Panchayat Raj system in West Bengal. [8]  
(b) What do you know about the Municipal governance of West Bengal? [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8×2]

- (a) Bicameralism.
- (b) Poona Pact.
- (c) Swaraj.
- (d) Communal Award.
- (e) Simon Commission Report.

## 2018 | Economics II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define National Income of country. Briefly discuss the various methods of measuring National Income with limitation of each method. [4+12]
2. Determine the equilibrium level of National Income in the simple Keynesian Model with the help of equality between Saving and Investment. [16]
3. Critically examine Fisher's Quantity Theory of Money. How do the version of Cambridge economists differ from the Fisher's Theory? [12+4]
4. What are the purpose for which the government borrows from the public? What are the effects of the public debt on the economy? [8+8]
5. Distinguish between Internal Trade and International Trade. Discuss the arguments for the against free trade. [6+10]
6. Define 'Deficit Financing'. What role does it play in a Developing Economy? Discuss the effects of 'Deficit Financing' on the Economy. [2+6+8]
7. How does the 'Balance of Trade' differ from the 'Balance of Payments'? Discuss the different methods that can rectify the adverse 'Balance of Payment'. [6+10]
8. What do you mean by Economic Growth? Discuss the various determinants of Economic Growth. How can you differentiate between Economic Growth and Economic Development? [4+8+4]
9. Distinguish between Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy. Discuss the different objectives of Fiscal Policy. [4+12]
10. Write Short notes (**any two**): [8×2]
  - (a) Demand Pull Vs. Cost Push Inflation.
  - (b) Functions of Commercial Bank.
  - (c) National Income as an Index of welfare.
  - (d) Taxable Capacity

## **2018 | Constitutional Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What is the nature and significance of Preamble to the Constitution? [10] (b) How far is the Preamble useful in interpreting the Constitution? [6]
2. (a) Explain the term 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [12]  
(b) Is 'Judiciary' a 'State' under Article 12? Give reasons for your answer. [4]
3. (a) Explain and elucidate the 'Doctrine of ex post facto Laws' as provided for in Article 20(1) of the Constitution of India. [8]  
(b) What are the provision in the Constitution of India regarding 'Prohibition against self incrimination'? [8]
4. (a) Enumerate the rights protected under Article 19(1). [8]  
(b) Discuss how these rights can be reasonably restricted. [8]
5. No person be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. - Explain with judicial pronouncements. [16]
6. (a) Discuss the implication of the expression 'Equality before the law' and 'Equal protection of the laws' as incorporated in Article 14 of the Constitution of India. [10]  
(b) What is mean by 'Reasonable Classification'? Explain with the help of case laws. [6]
7. (a) What is meant by 'Constitutional Remedies'? [4]  
(b) What are the remedies under part III of the Constitution of India for the enforcement of the Rights conferred by the said part? [12]
8. (a) Discuss the validity and significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy. [6]  
Discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State (b) Policy. [10]
9. (a) Discuss the Relevance of Fundamental Duties. [6]  
(b) Enumerate the Fundamental Duties. [10]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
  - (a) Doctrine of Waiver.
  - (b) Right to Pollution free Environment.
  - (c) Uniform Civil Code.
  - (d) Writ of Certiorari.
  - (e) Double Jeopardy.
  - (f) Preventive Detention.
  - (g) Right to Religion.
  - (h) Right to Education.

## 2018 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding Extra-territorial Jurisdiction of Indian Courts. [8]  
(b) What kind of offences have been excluded from the operation of the IPC? [8]
2. (a) Explain the doctrine if 'Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea'. [10]  
(b) Do you consider that the Doctrine of mens rea is wholly out of place in so far as Indian Penal Code is concerned? [6]
3. Write short notes on the following: [4+4]  
(a) Fraudulently  
(b) Wrongful Gain and Wrongful Loss.  
(c) Special Law. (d) Mischief.
4. (a) What are the main ingredients to constitute an offence of sedition? [8]  
(b) Analyse the scope and contents of the offences of seditions and waging war against the Government. [8]
5. (a) Sate the circumstances under which death can be caused as a right of private defence of body as well as property. [10]  
(b) 'A' enters by night a house which he is legally entitled to enter. But 'Z' in good faith, taking 'A' for a housebreaker, stacks 'A'. 'Z' by attacking 'A' under a misconception commits no offence. Do you consider that 'A' has in the gives circumstances, any right of private defence against 'Z'? Give reasons for your answer. [6]
6. Distinguish between: [4×4]  
(a) Common Intention and Common Object.  
(b) Hurt and Grievous Hurt.  
(c) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust. (d) Kidnapping and Abduction.
7. (a) How reputation of a person may be harmed under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code?  
(b) What are the defences available in a case of defamation relating to  
(i) Publication of truth for public good?  
(ii) Opinion on merits of public performances?
8. (a) Robbery is an aggravated from of theft or extortion - Discuss. [10]  
(b) State, how an attempt to commit an offence is punishable under the IPC. [6]

9. (a) Distinguish between Murder and Culpable Homicide. [8]  
(b) What are the five exceptions to the offence of murder under Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code? [8]
10. (a) What are the different types of custodial rape as mentioned in the clause (2) of Section 376 of the IPC and the punishable provided therefor? [8]  
(b) How has Gang rape been defined in Section 376 of the IPC? [8]

### **2018 | Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws**

#### **Group - A**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. (a) Who is a Bargadar? How should the shares of product be divided between a Raiyat and his Bargadar? [4+6]  
(b) Whether the right of cultivation of land by a Bargadar is heritable and transferable? [4]
2. (a) Who is a Raiyat? Discuss the rights in respect of his plot of land. [8]  
(b) Can a Raiyat change the area, character or in the mode of his land? [8]
3. (a) What is Record of Rights? How is it maintained? [4+8]  
(b) Can a Raiyat plant and grow trees on any land held by him within the ceiling area if such land is cultivated by Bargadar? [4]
4. (a) 'X' is a Bargadar of 'Y' the Raiyat. 'X' dies while cultivation of 'Y's land was going on. How 'Y' will continue the cultivation of his land? [6]  
(b) What are the grounds on which cultivation by Bargadar can be terminated? [10]

#### **Group - B**

Answer **any two** Questions

5. (a) Point out the object of the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997. [4]  
(b) Mention the exemption under the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act. [4]  
(c) What are the obligations imposed upon the landlord under the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997? [8]
6. (a) Discuss when and how can a landlord evict his tenant from the tenanted premises. [10] (b) Is notice necessary before evicting tenant? [6]
7. (a) Discuss the obligations of Tenant. [6]

- (b) Mention the premises which are exempted from the purview of the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997. [10]
8. (a) If a landlord refuses to accept rent from his tenant, what remedy is available to the tenant?
- (b) Can a landlord refuse to grant receipt for rent paid by his tenant? [4]
- (c) What is the consequence of incorrect particulars in application for deposit of rent by the tenant in Rent Controller's Office? [4]

**Group - C**

Answer **any one** Question

9. (a) Define Apartment and distinguish it from a Flat. [4+4]
- (b) What do you mean by common areas and facilities? [8]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following; [4×4]
- (a) Benamidar of an Apartment.
- (b) Declaration.
- (c) Separate Assessment.
- (d) Bye Laws.
- (e) Association of Apartment Owners.
- (f) Limited areas and facilities

**2017 | Political Science IV**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Write down the object and reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858. (b) Discuss the main features of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8+8]
2. (a) Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861. [10]
- (b) How far did it succeed in achieving its objectives? [6]
3. (a) What were the primary features of the Indian Council Act, 1909? How did it sow the seeds of partition of India? [8]
- (b) What were the reforms introduced by the Act? [8]
4. (a) "The Legislature under the Government of India Act, 1919 led to a path of greater responsible Government" - Discuss. [8]
- (b) How did the Government of India Act, 1919 introduced 'Dyarchy' in the provinces? Discuss the reasons for its failure. [8]
5. (a) Enumerate the features of Federalism as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.

- (b) How did it influence the development of Federal form of government in India? [10+6]
6. (a) Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. [12]  
(b) What is the constitutional significance of this Act? [4]
7. (a) "The Constitution of India is not an original document. The framers of the constitution borrowed several features from other constitutions of the world" - Discuss. [6]  
(b) What are the salient features of the Indian Constitution? [10]
8. Write down the composition and functions of the Election Commission of India. [8+8]
9. (a) How many Round table Conferences were held and with what results? [8]  
(b) What is White Paper? What were its indirect result? [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8×2]  
(a) Importance of Reforms of 1892.  
(b) Jinnah's Fourteen Points.  
(c) Municipal Corporation.  
(d) Simon Commission.  
(e) Panchayat System in West Bengal.

## **2017 | Economics II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Discuss the difference between GDP and GNP. Discuss the problems and difficulties of estimating National Income. [6+10]
2. Discuss the different functions of Central Bank. Explain the process of Credit Control by Central Bank. [6+10]
3. Explain the causes of inflation. Discuss the anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government to control or check Inflation. [8+8]
4. Define Tax. Explain the canons of Taxation. [4+12]
5. Briefly discuss the canons of public expenditure. What are the causes of rapid growth of public expenditure in the recent years? [8+8]
6. What are the causes of adverse balance of payments? What methods are applied in restoring equilibrium in the balance of payments? [6+10]
7. Discuss the rationale of the protectionist policy in developing economy. Are there any arguments given against protection? [10+6]

8. Define Economic Growth. Define Economic Development. Explain the difference between Economy Growth and Economic Development. [16]
9. Distinguish between Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy. Discuss the different objectives of Fiscal Policy. [4+12]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8×2]
  - (a) Consumption Function.
  - (b) Functions of Money.
  - (c) Essentials of a sound Banking System.
  - (d) Investment Multiplier.

### **2017 | CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What is the nature and significance of the preamble of the Constitution of India? [8]  
 (b) Discuss the following: [8]
  - (i) Preamble whether a part of the Constitution.
  - (ii) Whether the Preamble can be amended.
  - (iii) Preamble how far useful in interpreting the Constitution.
2. (a) Define 'State' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. [8]  
 (b) Do you think S.B.I. (State Bank of India) is 'State' under Article 12? Discuss with reasons. [4]  
 (c) Do you think SAIL (Steel Authority of India Ltd.) is 'State' under Article 12? Discuss with reason. [4]
3. (a) Explain - 'Equality Before Law' and 'Equal Protection of Law'. [8]  
 (b) What do you mean by 'Reasonable Classification'? Explain with decided Cases. [8]
4. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law". Explain this provision with help of decided cases. [16]
5. (a) What is Secularism? [4]  
 (b) Discuss the provisions relating to Freedom of Religion under Constitution of India. [12]
6. (a) Explain the Fundamental Duties as provided in the Constitution of India. [8]  
 (b) Discuss the object, importance and enforcement of Fundamental Duties. [8]
7. (a) Discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the light of Judicial Decisions. [8]  
 (b) Write a note on 'Uniform Civil Code'. [8]

8. Discuss the concept of 'Public Interest Litigation' (PIL) with relevant cases. [16]
9. (a) Discuss the 'Doctrine of Severability'. [8]  
(b) Discuss the 'Doctrine of Eclipse'. [8]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4] (a) Right to Privacy.  
(b) Right to Education.  
(c) Free Legal Aid.  
(d) Right against Exploitation.  
(e) Freedom of Press.  
(f) Right to Habeas Corpus.  
(g) Right to Health.  
(h) Prohibition against self incrimination.

### **2017 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding extra-territorial Jurisdiction of Indian Courts. [12]  
(b) An Indian Citizen commits adultery in England which is not an offence in that country. Can he still be tried in India? Give reasons for your answer. [4]
2. (a) Explain 'Actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea'.  
(b) Mention some of the mental elements that play a significant part in criminal law with reference to certain offences in the IPC. [8]
3. (a) Robbery is an aggrieved form of theft or extortion - Discuss. [8]  
(b) State how an attempt to commit an offence is punishable under the IPC. [8]
4. Distinguish between Mistake of Fact and Mistake of Law. Do you think 'Insanity' is a good defence? Discuss the relevant section in detail. [8+8]
5. State the five common objects of unlawful assembly u/s 141 of IPC. Do you consider that active participation is an essential element in committing an offence by the members of unlawful assembly with a common object? [8+8]
6. What are the main ingredients of the offence of Grievous Hurt? Distinguish between Hurt and Grievous Hurt. [8+8]
7. Who could be the offenders under section 498A of IPC and how 'Cruelty' has been defined therein? Justify your answer with relevant cases laws and detail provision of law. [16]
8. Write Short notes on: [4×4]

- (a) Fraudulently.
  - (b) Sedition.
  - (c) Rape.
  - (d) Homicide.
9. Distinguish between: [4×4]
- (a) Robbery and Dacoity.
  - (b) Kidnapping and Abduction.
  - (c) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust.
  - (d) Common Intention and Common Object.
10. For which crimes death is the punishment that must be awarded under the Indian Penal Code? Discuss with relevant provisions of law. [16]

### **2017 | Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws**

#### **Group - A**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. (a) Who is Bargadar? Can a Bargadar transfer his right to cultivate the land of Raiyat to any person? [6]
- (b) Discuss the rules of law relating to contribution of right to cultivate on the event of death of the Bargadar. [10]
2. (a) Who is Raiyat? Discuss the Rights of Raiyat in respect of his plot of land. [2+4]
- (b) Discuss the rights of purchase by a co-sharer or contiguous tenant in respect of a portion or share of a plot of land of a Raiyat. Is there any exemption? If so, discuss. [10]
3. (a) Who is a Revenue Officer? State the grounds on which he can make alteration of revenue.
- (b) What is the power and jurisdiction of Civil Court in this regard?
- (c) State the procedure for recovery of arrears of revenue by the Government. [10+2+4]
4. Write short notes on **any four**: [4×4]
- (i) Ceiling Area.
  - (ii) Encumbrance.
  - (iii) Collector.
  - (iv) Operation Barga.
  - (v) Consolidation.
  - (vi) Record of Rights and Maintenance of Record of Rights.

**Group - B**Answer **any two** Questions

5. (a) Who is a Tenant? Who are the persons who can continue to be a tenant after the death of original tenant in the tenanted premises. - Discuss both the laws regarding residential and non-residential premises. [10]  
(c) Discuss the obligations of landlord as imposed upon him by the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997. [6]
6. (a) State the provisions of West Bengal premises Tenancy Act relating to recovery of possession of a tenanted premises by landlord who is released or retired person from the Army, Navy or Air Force. [10]  
(c) Explain four grounds on which an eviction suit may be instituted by landlord against the tenant. [6]
7. (a) Mention the law relating to the fixation of fair rent as provided under the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997. [12]  
(c) Can a landlord claim rent in excess of fair rent? [4]
8. (a) How can a landlord increase the rent of his tenanted premises? (b) Is short payment of rent a tenant valid?  
(c) What are the provisions regarding notice of giving up possession by tenant?  
(d) Discuss the importance of 'Notice to Quit' for the purpose of eviction. [4+2+4+6]

**Group - C**Answer **any one** Questions

9. Define **any four** of the following: [4×4]
  - (a) Apartment
  - (b) Declaration.
  - (c) Promoter.
  - (d) Bye Laws.
  - (e) Common Areas and Facilities.
  - (f) Common Profit and Expenses.
10. (a) Apartment to be transferable and heritable property - Discuss. [10]  
(b) A Benamder of an apartment to be deemed to be the real owner thereof - Discuss. [6]

## 2016 | Political Science IV

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Why did British Parliament introduce the Government of India Act, 1858?  
(b) What were the effects of the Act of 1858? [8+8]
2. Do you agree that the Indian Council Act of 1861 marked an important step in the constitutional history of British India? Explain. [16]
3. (a) State the provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1892. [10]  
(b) How far it satisfied the national demand of Constitutional Reforms? [6]
4. (a) It is correct to say that the Indian Council Act, 1909 inaugurated 'Communalism' in Indian Politics? [8]  
(b) Why the Indian Nationalists were dissatisfied with the Morley Minto Reforms? [8]
5. (a) The Government of India Act, 1919 marked the beginning of 'Responsible Government'. - Discuss. [12]  
(b) How far was it successful? [4]
6. (a) Write a note on Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935. [8]  
(b) Mention the power and position enjoyed by the Governor under the Act of 1935. [8]
7. Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. [16]
8. (a) When was the Constituent Assembly set up? Name the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. [2]  
(b) When the Constitution of India came into force? [2]  
(c) What features of our Constitution has been borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935? [4]  
(d) Why the Indian Constitution is regarded as the 'Bulkier Constitution' of the World? [4] (e) Is the Indian Constitution rigid or Flexible? [4]
9. (a) Briefly discuss about the Panchayat Raj system in West Bengal. [8]  
(b) What do you know about the Municipal Governance of West Bengal. [8]
10. Write notes on **any two**: [8×2]
  - (a) Swaraj.
  - (b) Round Table Conference.
  - (c) Poona Pact.
  - (d) Simon Commission.
  - (e) Election Commission.
  - (f) Nagar Palika System.
  - (g) Dyarchy at the Centre (1935).

## 2016 | Economics II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define National Income. What are the different method used in calculating National Income of a country? [4+12]
2. Explain the concept of average propensity to consume (APC) and marginal propensity to consume (MPC). Discuss the factor that govern propensity to consume. [8+8]
3. What are the functions of Money? Critically discuss the Fisherian version of quantity Theory of Money. [6+10]
4. Do commercial banks create credit? Are there any limitations to their credit creation capacity? [10+6]
5. Define Inflation. What are the causes of Inflation? Discuss the effects of Inflation on output, employment and distribution of Income. [2+8+6]
6. Under what circumstances does the government borrow from the public? Do they have any effect on the economy? [6+10]
7. Distinguish between Free Trade and Protection. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Free Trade Policy? [6+10]
8. Differentiate between Economic Growth and Economic Development. Discuss the factor of economic growth. [6+10]
9. What is the difference between "Balance of Trade" and "Balance of Payment"? Explain briefly the various methods used by a country to rectify chronic disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments. [6+10]
10. Write short note on **any two** : [8x2]
  - (a) Saving Investment Equality.
  - (b) Selective Credit Control.
  - (c) Taxable Capacity.
  - (d) Objectives of Fiscal Policy.

## 2016 | Constitutional Law I

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Write a note on the different objectives enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [8]
  - (b) Explain the terms "Sovereign", "Democratic", "Socialist" and "Secular". [8]

2. (a) Discuss the implement of the expressions "Equality before law" and "Equal protection of the Laws" as incorporated in Article 14 of the Constitution of India. [10]  
(b) What is meant by "Reasonable Classification"? Explain with decided cases. [16]
3. (a) Explain and elucidate the "Doctrine of Ex post Facto Laws" as provided for in Article 20(1) of the Constitution of India. [8]  
(b) What are the provisions in the Constitution of India regarding "Prohibition against self incrimination"? [8]
4. (a) Discuss the relationship between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principle of State Policy highlighting the decisions of the Supreme Court in this regard. [10]  
(b) Explain any four of the Fundamental Duties as provided for in Constitution of India. [6]
5. (a) Explain the term "State" as defined under Art.12 of the Constitution of India. [12]  
(b) Is Judiciary "State" under article 12? Give reasons for your answer. [4]
6. (a) What is meant by "Constitutional Remedies"? [4]  
(b) What are the remedies available under Part III of the Constitution of India for the enforcement of the Rights conferred by the said Part? [12]
7. (a) "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law" - explain this provision of the Constitution of India with the help of the decided cases. [10]  
(b) Explain the provisions of the Constitution of India relating to the "Right against exploitation." [6]
8. (a) Explain the "Right to Freedom of Religion" as provided for under the Constitution of India. [12]  
(b) Can an institution be established in India for religious purposes? [4]
2. (a) Explain the "Freedom of speech and expression" as provided for in the Constitution of India enumerating the grounds on which reasonable restriction can be imposed on the same. [12]  
(b) What is meant by "Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms"? [4]
3. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8x2]
  - (a) Preventive Detention.
  - (b) Doctrine of Eclipse.
  - (c) Rule of Severability.
  - (d) Uniform Civil Code.
  - (e) Right to Education.
  - (f) Writ of Mandamus.

## 2016 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What kind of offences have been excluded from the operation of the Indian Penal Code?  
 (b) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding extra territorial jurisdiction of Indian Courts. [3+10]  
 (c) An Indian citizen commits adultery in England which is not an offence in that country. Can he still be tried in India? Give reasons. [3]
2. (a) Specify the offences against which the Right of Private Defence can be exercised. [8]  
 (b) Indicate the limits within which the Right of Private Defence should be exercised. [8]
3. (a) 'Ignorance the law excuses no one' - explain with suitable example. [8]  
 (b) Explain the Doctrine of Necessity as a defence as mentioned in Section 81 of the Indian Penal Code. [8]
4. (a) State the five common objectives of an unlawful u/s 141 of IPC. [10]  
 (b) Do you consider that active participation is an essential element in committing an offence by the members of an unlawful assembly with a common object? [6]
5. Distinguish between (**any two**): [8+8]  
 (a) Adultery and Rape.  
 (b) Kidnapping and Abduction.  
 (c) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust.
6. (a) How reputation of a person may be harmed under Section 499 of IPC? [8] (b) What are the defences available in a case of defamation relating to:  
 (i) Publication of Trust for Public Good.  
 (ii) Opinion on merits of Public Performances.
7. (a) What are the essential ingredients to bring a charge u/s 304B of IPC? [8]  
 (b) Compare Section 304B with Section 498A of IPC with special reference to cruelty. [8]
8. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]  
 (a) Mistake of Fact.  
 (b) Sedition.  
 (c) Rioting.  
 (d) Dacoity.  
 (e) Common Intention.

- (f) Person.
- (g) Voluntarily.
9. (a) What are the exceptions of Section 300? [8]  
 (b) Distinguish between Culpable Homicide and Murder. [8]
10. (a) What are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of theft? [6]  
 (b) What offences, if any, have been committed by 'A' in the following cases: [5+5]  
 (i) 'A' found a ring lying on the High Road, not in the possession of any person. 'A' took the same.  
 (ii) 'A' takes an article belonging to 'Z' out of Z's possession without Z's consent. With the intention of keeping, it he obtains money from 'Z' as a reward for its restoration?

### **2016 | Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws**

#### **Group - A**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. Who is a Raiyat? Can a Raiyat change the area, character or in the mode of use of his land?
2. (a) Who is Bargadar? how should the shares of product be divided between a Raiyat and Bargadar? [4+8]  
 (b) Whether the right of cultivation of land by Bargadar is heritable and transferable? [4]
3. (a) What is Record of Rights? How it is maintained? [4+8]  
 (b) Can a Raiyat plant and grow trees on any land held by him within the ceiling area if such land is cultivated by Bargadars? [4]
4. (a) 'X' is a Bargadar of 'Y' the Raiyat. 'X' dies while cultivation of 'Y's land was going on. How 'Y' will continue the cultivation of his land? [6]  
 (b) What are the grounds on which cultivation by Bargadar can be terminated? [10]

#### **Group - B**

Answer **any two** Questions

5. (a) Mention the premises which are exempted from the purview of the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997. [8]  
 (b) Discuss the obligation of a Tenant under the W.B.P.T. Act, 1997. [8]
6. (a) Who can fix the fair rent and when? [2]  
 (b) Discuss the provisions relating to the fixation of the fair rent. [8]  
 (c) Can a fair rent be increased? [2]

- (d) Can a landlord claim rent in excess of fair rent? [4]
7. (a) When can the Civil Judge Order the defence against the delivery of possession to be struck out? [8]
- (b) After completion of building and rebuilding if the landlord refuse to give delivery of possession of the premises to the tenant, what protection is available to the tenant? [8]
8. (a) State where 'Notice to Quit' is not essential for filing a suit for eviction. [6]
- (b) What are the provisions regarding notice of giving up possession by tenant? [6]
- (c) Mention four grounds on which a tenant can be evicted by the landlord. [4]

### **Group - C**

Answer **any one** Questions

9. (a) Define 'Apartment'? [6]
- (b) What are the common areas and facilities as stated under West Bengal Apartment and Ownership Act, 1972? [8]
- (c) What is meant by limited common areas and facilities? [2]
10. Write short notes on **any four**: [4×4]
- (a) Owner.
- (b) Promoter.
- (c) Separate Assessment.
- (d) By-laws.
- (e) Benamder of an Apartment.
- (f) The Association of Apartment Owners.
- (g) Declaration.

## **2015 | Political Science IV**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Why is the Government of India Act, 1858 important in the history of evaluation of Indian Constitution? [6]
- (b) What were the powers and functions of the Secretary of State for India under the Government of India act 1858? [10]
2. (a) What were the main provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861? [10]
- (b) How far was it successful to achieve its objectives? [6]
3. (a) Discuss the main features of the Indian Council Act, 1909. [8]
- (b) What were the reforms introduced in India under the Indian Council Act, 1909? [8]

4. (a) "The Legislation under The Government of India Act, 1919 lead to a path of greater responsible government" - Discuss. [8]  
(b) How did the Government of India Act, 1919 introduced 'Dyarchy' in the provinces? What were the main reasons for its failure? [8]
5. (a) Write a note on the special characteristics of the Government of India Act, 1935. [10]  
(b) How did it influence the development of Federal form of Government of India? [6]
6. (a) Discuss the main provisions of Indian Independence Act, 1947. [12]  
(b) What is the Constitutional significance of this Act? [4]
7. (a) "The Constitution of India is not original document. The framers of the Constitution borrowed several features from others Constitutions of the world." - Discuss. [6]  
(b) Discuss the salient features of Indian Constitution. [10]
8. (a) How many Round Table Conferences were held and what were the results?  
(b) What is White Paper? What was its indirect result? [8+8]
9. (a) Discuss the composition of Election Commission. [6]  
(b) What are the functions of Election Commission. [10]
10. Write short notes on any two of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Importance of the Reforms of 1892.
  - (b) Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
  - (c) Position of Governor General under the Government of India Act, 1935.
  - (d) Panchayat System in West Bengal.
  - (e) Cabinet Mission.

### **2015 | Economics II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Discuss the various methods of calculating National Income. Explain the relation between National Income and Economic Welfare. [12+4]
2. Determine the equilibrium level of National Income in the simple Keynesian Model with the help of saving and investment equality. [16]
3. Critically examine Fisher's Quantity Theory of Money. Mention the alternative approach also as stated by the Cambridge Economists. [12+4]
4. What do you mean by 'Demand Pull' and 'Cost Push' Inflation? Discuss the anti Inflationary measures taken by the Government to curb inflation. [8+8]

5. Discuss the functions of central Bank with special reference to its developmental functions. [10+6]
6. Distinguish between Direct and Indirect Taxes. In what circumstances does the government resort to 'Deficit Financing'? [8+8]
7. Briefly discuss the canons of Public Expenditure. What are the causes of rapid growth of Public Expenditure in the recent years? [8+8]
8. Discuss the rationale of the protectionist policy in a developing economy. Are there any arguments given against protection? [10+6]
9. What are the causes of adverse balance of payments? Which methods are applied in restoring equilibrium in the balance of payment? [6+10]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8×2] (a) Consumption Function.  
(b) Forward and Backward Shifting of Tax Burden.  
(c) Essentials of a sound banking system.  
(d) Factors of Economic Growth.

### **2015 | Constitutional Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the nature and significance of the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [10]  
(b) What purpose does the preamble serve? [6]
2. (a) Define the term 'Law' and 'Laws in Force' as defined in Article 13(3) of the Constitution of India. [8]  
(b) Will a Constitution Amendment Act be considered as law under Article 13(3)? Give reasons for your answer. [8]
3. (a) Article 21, if read literally, is a colourless Article. Throw light on how it protects 'Life', citing judicial pronouncements. [10]  
(b) Write a short note on the Doctrine of Double Jeopardy. [6]
4. (a) What is 'Preventive Detention'? [6]  
(b) Elucidate the Constitutional provision dealing with Preventive Detention. [10]
5. (a) Enumerate the rights protected under Article 19(1). [8]  
(b) Discuss how these rights can be reasonably restricted. [8]
6. (a) Name 5 writs the Supreme Court can issue, in the interest of protection of Fundamental  
(b) Rights, and explain their meanings. [8]

7. Does the Constitution of India guarantee equality of opportunity in the matter of Public Employment? If so, how? [16]
8. (a) Discuss the utility and significance of the Directive Principles. Are they justifiable? [10]  
(b) Discuss any 2 Directive Principles under Part IV of the Constitution, citing case laws relating to them. [6]
9. (a) Discuss the relevance of the Fundamental Duties. Was it necessary to include them in the Constitution? [12]  
(b) Explain the relation between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties. [4]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8+8]
  - (a) 'Equality Before Law' and 'Equal Protection of Laws'.
  - (b) Right Against Exploitation.
  - (c) 'State' under Article 12.
  - (d) Freedom of Press.
  - (e) Rule of Severability.
  - (f) Doctrine of Eclipse.

### 2015 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Explain the doctrine of 'Actus non facit reum nisi sit rea'. [8]  
(b) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding extra territorial Jurisdiction of Indian courts. [8]
2. (a) What are the main ingredients to constitute an offence of Sedition? [6]  
(b) Analyse the scope and contents of the offences of Sedition and Waging War against the Government of India. [10]
3. (a) Discuss the difference between 'injury as is likely to cause death' and injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death as mention in Section 299 and 300 of IPC. (b) What are the five exceptions to the offence of murder under Section 300 of IPC? [10+6]
4. Distinguish Between: [4×4]
  - (a) Kidnapping and Abduction.
  - (b) Robbery and Dacoity.
  - (c) Common Intention and Common Object.
  - (d) Rape and Adultery.

5. (a) 'Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is justified by law or who by person of mistake of facts and set of law in good faith, believes himself, to be justified by law in doing it'. Explain the above provision as an exception to criminal liability and draw a distinction between mistake of law and mistake of fact. [10]  
(b) Explain the Doctrine of Insanity as a defence as mentioned in Section 84 of Indian Penal Code. Refer to decided cases. [6]
6. (a) What imputations concerning a person amount to defamation? [8]  
(b) What are the defence to a charge of defamation? [8]
7. (a) Write a short note on Doli Capax. [6]  
(b) Do you think a child of 11 years can commit an offence? Justify your answer with the help of relevant provision of Indian Penal Code. [10]
8. (a) State the circumstances under which death can be caused as a Right of Private defence of body as well as property. [10]  
(b) Write a short note on Dowry Death. [6]
9. (a) What are the main ingredients of the offence of Grievous Hurt? [12]  
(b) Distinguish between Hurt and Grievous Hurt. [4]
10. (a) Who could be the offenders under section 498A of IPC and how 'Cruelty' has been defined therein? Justify your answer with the help of relevant case laws and detail provisions of law. [12]  
(b) Is there any defence available against the charge of 498A? Indentify the short comings of the section in your own words. [6]

### **2015 | Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws**

#### **Group - A**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. (a) Who can be termed as "Bargadar" under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1995? Can a Bargadar transfer his right to cultivate the land of Raiyat to any person? [6]  
(b) Discuss the rules of law relating to continuation of right to cultivate on the event of death of the Bargadar. [10]
2. (a) Who is a Raiyat? Discuss the rights of Raiyat in respect of his plot of land. [8]  
(b) State the ceiling area, i.e. the extent of land which a Raiyat is entitled to hold under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1995. [8]

3. (a) What is right of pre-emption? Write a note on the right of pre-emption by a co-share or contiguous-tenant as provided under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. [12]  
(b) Mention the types of transfers where the right of pre-emption cannot be enjoyed. [4]
4. Write short notes on **any four** from the following: [4×4]
  - (a) Consolidation.
  - (b) Record of Rights and maintenance of Record of Rights.
  - (c) Grounds for alteration of revenue.
  - (d) Land.
  - (e) Family.
  - (f) Standard Hectare.

**Group - B**

Answer **any two** Questions

5. (a) Who is a tenant? Who are the persons who can continue to be a tenant after the death of the original tenant in the tenanted premises. Discuss both the laws regarding residential and non-residential premises. [8]  
(b) Discuss the obligation of landlord as imposed upon him by the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1997. [8]
6. (a) Discuss the law when and how a landlord can evict his tenant from the tenanted premises. (Eight grounds only). [10]  
(b) State the rule of law relating to notice to be given by the landlord to his tenant before evicting him. Is there any exception? [6]
7. Mention the law relating to fixation of fair rent as provided under the West Bengal premises Tenancy Act, 1997. [10]  
What is the usual time to pay the fair rent by the tenant? [3]  
Is there any remedy to the tenant if rent has already been paid by him to the landlord in excess of fair rent? [3]
8. Write notes on **any two** from the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Tenant's protection against eviction.
  - (b) Deposit of rent by tenant on refusal by the landlord.
  - (c) Consequence of incorrect particulars in application for deposit of rent before controller.
  - (d) Restoration of possession by tenant and compensation.

**Group - C**Answer **any one** Question

9. Write short notes on **any four** from the following: [4×4]
- Apartment.
  - Owner.
  - Promoter.
  - Common Areas & Facilities.
  - Flat.
10. (a) An apartment to be transferable and heritable property. -Discuss.  
 (b) A Benamdar of an apartment to be deemed to be the real owner thereof - Discuss.

**2014 | Political Science IV**Answer **any five** Questions

- Describe the main reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1958. [8]
  - What were the main features of the Government of India Act, 1958. [8]
- "The Indian Council's Act of 1861 marked an important step in the constitutional history of India." - Give reasons. [10]
  - Why ultimately it failed? [6]
- Discuss the essential provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1892. [10]
  - What were the major demerits of the reforms of the Indian Councils Act, 1892? [6]
- Discuss how the Minto-Morley reforms Act (1909) made significant improvements in the constitutional and legislative spheres. [10]
  - Critically analyse the Reforms Act of 1909. [6]
- Discuss the chief features of the Government of India Act, 1919. [10]
  - Also analyse the reasons for the failure of the Reforms Act of 1919. [6]
- Describe the nature of Federalism as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935. [8]
  - What are the main features of the scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the Central and Provincial Legislatures under the Government of India Act, 1935. [8]
- What were the main objectives of the Indian Independence Act of 1947? [8]
  - Critically analyse the Indian Independence Act, 1947. [8]
- How many Round Table Conferences were held and what were their results?
  - What do you mean by White Paper and how far was it significant? [8+8]
- Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution. [8]

(b) What are the functions of the Election Commission as per Article 324 of the Constitution of India? [8]

10. Write short notes on **any four**: [4×4]

- (a) Bicameralism.
- (b) Simon Commission Report.
- (c) Communal Award.
- (d) Poona Pact.
- (e) Swaraj.
- (f) Municipality.

## 2014 | Economics II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define National Income. Briefly discuss the different method of Computing National Income. [4+12]
2. Explain the concept of Average Propensity to Consume (APC) and Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC). What are the factor upon which consumption function depend? [8+8]
3. What are the functions of Money? Critically examine the Transaction Approach to Quantity Theory of Money. [6+10]
4. How do commercial banks create credit? Are there any limitations in their credit creation process? [10+6]
5. What are the purpose for which the government borrows from the public? What are its effects on the economy? [8+8]
6. What do you mean by 'Deficit Finance'? What role does it play in a developing economy? Discuss its good and effects on the economy. [2+6+8]
7. Distinguish between Internal Trade and International Trade. Discuss the agreements for and against Free Trade. [6+10]
8. Differentiate between 'Balance of Trade' and 'Balance of Payments'. What steps are taken to rectify adverse Balance of Payments? [6+10]
9. In what respect does Economic Growth differ from Economic Development? Discuss the factors which influence Economic Growth. [6+10]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8×2]
  - (a) National Income as an index of Economic Welfare.
  - (b) Deflation.
  - (c) Objectives of Fiscal Policy.
  - (d) Taxable Capacity.
  - (e) Causes of growth of public expenditure.

**2014 | Constitutional Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. "Right to Equality and non-discrimination are complementary to each other" - In the light of the above statement discuss the propositions of equality. [16]
2. (a) Define the State under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [8]  
(b) Discuss with cases law the concept of "all local or other authorities" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [8]
3. (a) Write a critical note on the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [6]  
(b) Discuss the utility of the preamble to the Constitution of India. [6]  
(c) Discuss the concepts "Socialist" and "Secular" with reference to 42nd amendment to the Constitution of India. [4]
4. Freedom of Speech and expression is subject to reasonable restrictions - Discuss. [16]
5. Discuss with case laws the nature and scope of "Right to Religion" under Article 25 to 28 of the Constitution of India. [16]
6. Discuss "Directive Principles" recognised under the Constitution of India and its relation with Fundamental Rights. [16]
7. Discuss with case laws various Fundamental Duties recognised under the Constitution of India. [16]
8. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law" - Discuss with case laws. [16]
9. Discuss the nature of "Right against Exploitation" under Article 23 and 24 of the Constitution of India. [16]
10. Write short notes (**any two**): [8×2]
  - (a) Double Jeopardy.
  - (b) Remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
  - (c) Protection of Interest of Minorities.

**2014 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding extra territorial Jurisdiction of Indian Courts. [12]

- (b) An Indian citizen commits adultery in England which is not an offence in that Country. Can he will be tried in India? Give reasons for year answer. [4]
2. (a) 'Nothing is an offence which is done by Person who is bound by law to do it. Illustrate, with reference to the relevant provisions of the Code. [10]
- (b) 'Ignorantia Juris non excusat, Analyse the above maxim. [6]
3. (a) Specify the offences against which the Right of Private Defence can be exercised. [10]
- (b) Indicate the limits within which the Right of Private Defence should be exercised. [6]
4. (a) State the five common objects of an unlawful assembly u/s 141 I.P.C. [10]
- (b) Do you consider that active Participation is an essential element in Committing an offence by the members of an unlawful assembly with a common object? [6]
5. (a) Explain the principle of 'Necessity' as a defence under Indian Penal Code.
- (b) Does Section 34 of Indian penal Code create a substantive offence? [10+6]
6. (a) What are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of theft? [10]
- (b) What offences, if any, have been committed by A in the following: [6]
- (i) A intending to murder Z takes a gun and loads it.
- (ii) A fires the gun at Z and by such firing wounds him. What offence, if any, has A Committed? Give reasons for your Answer. [10+6]
7. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
- (a) Dishonestly.
- (b) Fraudulently.
- (c) Valuable Security.
- (d) Wrongful Gain and Wrongful Loss.
- (e) Auto and Illegal Omission.
8. Distinguish Between: [4×4]
- (a) Adultery and Rape.
- (f) Hart and Grievous Hurt.
- (g) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust.
- (h) Kidnapping and Abduction.
9. (a) How reputation of a Person be harmed under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code? [10]
- (b) What are the defences available in a case of defamation relating to,
- (i) Publication of truth for public good. [3]
- (ii) Comment on merits of court cases and conduct of witness. [3]

10. (a) For which crime death is the punishment that must be awarded under the Indian Penal Code? Discuss with reference to relevant provisions of law. [10]  
 (b) Explain the offence of Cruelty by husband and relatives of husband. Give the relevant opinion of supreme Court in this regarding. [6]

**2014 | Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws**

**Group - A**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. What do you understand by the term 'Raiyat'? Can a Raiyat change the area, character or in the mode of use of his land? [4+12]
2. What is Record of Rights? How it is maintained? Can a Raiyat plant and grow trees on any land held by him within the ceiling area if such land is cultivated by Bargadar? [4+8+4]
3. (a) Who is a Bargadar? How should the shares of Product be divided between a Raiyat and his Bargadar? [4+8]  
 (b) Whether the Right of Cultivation of land by Bargadar is heritable and transferable? [4]
4. Write short notes on **any four**: [4×4]
  - (a) Land.
  - (b) Encumbrance.
  - (c) Ceiling Area.
  - (d) Collector.
  - (e) Personal Cultivation.
  - (f) Operation Barga.

**Group - B**

Answer **any two** Questions

5. (a) Who can fix the fair rent and when? [2]  
 (b) Discuss the Provisions relating to the fixation of the fair rent? [8] (c) Can a fair rent be increased? [2]  
 (d) Can a landlord claim rent in excess of fair rent? [4]
6. (a) Mention the Premises which are exempted from the Purview of the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997? [8]  
 (b) Discuss the obligations of a Tenant under the W.B.P.T. Act, 1997. [8]
7. (a) State where 'Notice to Quit' is not essential for filing a suit for eviction. [6]  
 (b) What are the Provisions regarding notice of giving up possession by tenants?

(c) Mention four grounds on which a tenant can be evicted by the Landlord. [4]

8. Write short notes on **any four**: [4×4]

- (a) Landlord.
- (b) Statutory Tenant.
- (c) Controller.
- (d) Penalty for charging rent in excess of fair rent.
- (e) Residential and Non-residential Purposes.

### **Group - C**

Answer **any one** Question

9. (a) Define 'Apartment'. [6]

(b) What are the common areas and facilities as stated under the W.B. Apartment Ownership Act, 1972? [8]

(c) What is meant by limited Common areas and facilities? [2]

10. Write short notes on **any four**: [4×4]

- (a) Owner.
- (b) Benamder of an Apartment.
- (c) Declaration.
- (d) Separate Assessment.
- (e) The Association of Apartment Owners.

## **2013 | Political Science IV**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Write down the objects and reasons of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1838.  
(b) Discuss the main features of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8+8]
2. (a) 'The Act of 1861 sowed the seed of representative institutions.' - Explain. [6]  
(b) Discuss the main provisions of the Indian Council Act, 1861. [10]
3. (a) What were the chief features of the Indian Council Act, 1909? How did it sow the seed of partition of India?  
(b) What were the reforms introduced in India under the Indian Council Act, 1909?
4. (a) 'The legislature under the Government of India Act, 1919 lead to a path of greater responsible Government' - Discuss. [8]  
(b) Discuss the implications of 'Diarchy' introduced by the Government of India Act in the provisions, What were its drawbacks? [8]

5. (a) Enumerate the features of Federation as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.  
(b) How did it influence the development of federal form of Government of India?  
[10+6]
6. (a) Discuss the main provisions of Indian Independence Act, 1947. [12]  
(b) What is the constitutional significance of this Act? [4]
7. (a) 'The constitution of India was not an original document. The framers of the constitution borrowed several features from other constitutions of the world'. - Explain  
[6]  
(b) Discuss the salient features of Indian Constitution. [10]
8. Write down the composition and functions of Election Commission. [6+10]
9. (a) How many Round Table Conference were held and with what results? [8]  
(b) What is White Paper? What was its indirect results? [8]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8×2]
  - (a) Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
  - (b) Panchayat System in West Bengal.
  - (c) Municipal Corporation.
  - (d) Simon Commission.
  - (e) Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935.

### 2013 | Economics II

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Distinguish between GNP and NNP. Discuss the different methods of estimating National Income of a country. [4+12]
2. Determine the equilibrium level of National Income in the simple Keynesian Model with the help of equality between saving and investment. [16]
3. Examine the Cash Balance Approach of Quantity Theory of Money. Do you consider it to be superior to the Transaction Approach? [10+6]
4. What are the causes of Inflation? Discuss the monetary and fiscal measures to combat Inflation. [8+8]
5. Discuss the functions of Central Bank with special emphasis on its credit control function. [8+8]
6. What do you mean by Tax? What are the relative merits and demerits of Direct Taxes? [4+12]

7. Account for the increase in public expenditure in recent years. Discuss the principles of Maximum Social Advantage of public expenditure. [8+8]
8. Under what conditions is the protectionist policy likely to benefit a developing Country? Are there any arguments against protection? [10+6]
9. What are the causes of Adverse Balance of Payments? What measures are taken to correct the disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments? [8+8]
10. Write short notes on **any two**: [8×2]
  - (a) Consumption Function.
  - (b) Role of Public Debt in economic Development.
  - (c) Determinants of Economic Growth.
  - (d) Characteristics of a Sound Banking System.

### **2013 | Constitutional Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) What is the nature and significance of the Preamble of the Constitution of India? [10]  
(b) How far Preamble is useful in interpreting the Constitution? [6]
2. (a) Explain - 'Equality Before Law' and ' Equal Protection of Law'. [12]  
(b) What is 'Reasonable Classification'? [4]
3. (a) Define 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution. [8]  
(b) Define 'Law' and 'Law in force' as given under Art. 12(3) of the Constitution of India. [8]
4. (a) What is 'Secularism'? [8]  
(b) Discuss the "Freedom of Speech and Express" with case law. [8]
5. (a) Elucidate the 'Doctrine of Eclipse' with decided cases. [8]  
(b) What is 'Rule of Severability'? [8]
6. (a) Does the Indian Constitution guarantee equality of opportunity in matters of Public employment? [4]  
(b) If so, how? [12]
7. (a) Discuss the nature, unity and significance of the 'Directive Principles of State Policy'. [12] (b) How does it differ from 'Fundamental Rights'? [4]
8. (a) What do you mean by expression 'Preventive Detention'? [4]  
(b) What are the provisions regarding 'Preventive Detention' in the Indian Constitution? [12]
9. (a) 'Fundamental Duties' have been incorporated in the Constitution of India. Was it necessary? [8]  
(b) How is 'Fundamental Duties' related with 'Fundamental Rights'? [8]

10. Write notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
- (a) Prohibition against Self-incrimination.
  - (b) Writ of Habeas Corpus.
  - (c) Freedom of Press.
  - (d) Uniform Civil Code.
  - (e) Right to Privacy.
  - (f) Rule of Law.

### **2013 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)**

Answer **any five** Questions

1.
  - (a) Explain the Doctrine of 'Actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea'. [6]
  - (b) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code, regarding Extraterritorial Jurisdiction. [10]
2.
  - (a) Explain 'Crime' with suitable example. How many parties of crime are there?
  - (b) What are the different stages of crime? Discuss in detail. [6+10]
3.
  - (a) What are the conditions for application of section 34 of the Indian Penal Code? [10]
  - (b) Explain the doctrine of necessity as a defence as mentioned in Section 81 of the IPC. [6]
4.
  - (a) Distinguish between Mistake of Fact and Mistake of Law. [6]
  - (b) Do you think 'Insanity' is a good defence? Discuss the relevant Section in detail. [10]
5.
  - (a) What is Homicide? What are the differences between Culpable Homicide and Murder?
  - (b) Discuss the Crime of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. [10+6]
6. Distinguish between: [4×4]
  - (a) Riot and Affray.
  - (b) Criminal Force and Assault.
  - (c) Theft and Extortion.
  - (d) Hurt and Grievous Hurt.
7.
  - (a) 'Robbery is an aggravated form of the theft or extortion' - Discuss. [10]
  - (b) State how an attempt to commit an offence is punishable under the IPC. [6]
8. Answer the following stating which crime has been committed and mention the relevant Provisions of Criminal Law: [4×4]
  - (a) B finds a ring belonging to D on a table in the house which D occupies. What about B? S, a Doctor in good faith communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live.
  - (b) The patient dies in consequences of shock. Has S committed any crime?

- (c) A instigates B to murder C, B refuses to do so. Is A liable?
- (d) A fires a loaded cannon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them. Is A liable?
9. (a) Distinguish between Kidnapping and Abduction. [10]
- (b) What is Unlawful Assembly? [6]
10. (a) Distinguish between Adultery and Rape. [10]
- (b) Discuss different types of Custodial Rape. [6]

### **2013 | Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws**

#### **Group - A**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. Who is a Raiyat? Discuss the right of purchase by a co-sharer or contiguous tenant in respect of a portion or share of a plot of land of a Raiyat. Is there any exemption? if so, discuss. [2+10+4]
2. (a) State the provision for restoration of the right of cultivation by a Bargadar where such right has been terminated in contravention of the provisions of the W.B.L.R. Act, 1955. [10]
- (b) If the authority determines that the Bargadar had voluntarily surrendered or abandoned the cultivation of the land, can the owner of the land resume personal cultivation of such land? [6]
3. (a) Who is Revenue Officer? State the grounds on which he can make alteration of revenue.
- (b) What is the power and jurisdiction of Civil Court in this regard? [10+2]
- (c) State the procedure for recovery of arrears of revenue by the Government. [4]
4. (a) Examine the provision laid down in the W.B.L.R. Act, 1955 for distribution of vested lands at the disposal of the state Government. [12]
- (b) What penalty is imposed for unauthorised occupation of vested lands? [4]

#### **Group - B**

Answer **any two** Questions

5. (a) Define Tenant. Who is a Statutory Tenant? [6]
- (b) How long the widow of a predeceased tenant can enjoy and occupy the premises as tenant who does not own any other resident accommodation? [4]
- (c) State the provisions of monthly rent relating to premises let out for residential purpose and non-residential purpose. [6]

6. (a) State the provisions of the W.B.P.T. Act, 1997 relating to recovery of possession of a tenanted premises by landlord who is a released or retired person from the Army, Navy or Air Force. [10]  
(b) Explain four grounds on which an eviction suit may be instituted by landlord against the tenant. [6]
7. (a) How can a landlord increase the rent of his tenanted premises? [4]  
(b) Is short payment of rent by a tenant valid? [2]  
(c) What are the provisions regarding notice of giving up possession by tenant?  
(d) Discuss the importance of 'Notice to Quit' for the purpose of eviction. [6]
8. (a) If a landlord refuse to accept rent from his tenant, what remedy is available to the tenant? [8]  
(b) Can a landlord refuse to grant receipt for rent by his tenant? [2]  
(c) What is the consequences of incorrect particulars in application for deposit of rent by the tenant in Rent Controller's Office? [6]

**Group - C**

Answer **any one** Question

9. (a) Define **any two** of the following: [4×2]
  - (i) Apartment.
  - (ii) Common Areas and Facilities.
  - (iii) Declaration.
  - (iv) Promoter.
  - (v) Byelaws.
  - (vi) Encumbrances against Apartments.
- (b) Under what circumstances the Competent Authority may be order remove the Manager or supersede the Board or Managers of the Association of Apartment Owners? [8]
10. (a) State the grounds on which bye-laws may be treated as Ultra Vires. [8]  
(c) "An apartment to be transferable and heritable property" - Explain. [8]

**2012 | Political Science IV**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Discuss the power and position of the Secretary of State for India under the Government of India Act, 1858. Why is the Government of India Act, 1858 important in the history of evolution of Indian Constitution? [10+6]

2. Write down the provisions of the India Council Act, 1861. How has it commenced the Legislative Development System? [10+6]
3. Examine briefly Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909. Why were the Indian Nationalists dissatisfied with the Morley-Mento Reforms? [10+6]
4. "The Legislature under the Government of India Act led the path of greater responsible government" - Discuss. How did this act introduced Bicameralism in the Central Legislature? [10+6]
5. "Inspire of great opposition and resentment on the part of the Indian people, the Simon Commission put forward some constructive programmes which added towards constitutional development of India" - Discuss. why did the Indian people oppose this commission? [10+6]
6. Discuss the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 relating to Legislature at the Centre. How far did the Act of 1935 establish provincial autonomy? [8+8]
7. Write briefly on Panchayat Raj System. Evaluate the role of Panchayat raj in West Bengal. [8+8]
8. Discuss the main features of Indian Independence Act, 1947. What changes were brought in the Legislature? [12+4]
9. Discuss the Nagar Palika System as introduced in India. Discuss briefly the advantages of this System. [8+8]
10. Write short notes on any two of the following: [8+8]
  - (a) Round Table Conference.
  - (b) Election Commission.
  - (c) Importance of the Reforms of 1892.
  - (d) Position of Governor General under the Act of 1935.

### **2012 | Economics II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Distinguish among GNP, NNP, GDP and NDP. Briefly discuss the three methods on National Income computation along with criticisms of each method. [8+8]
2. Define Consumption Function. Explain the difference between Marginal Propensity to Consume and Average Propensity to Consume. Explain the factors upon which Aggregate Consumption Depends. [4+6+6]
3. Explain the difference between Economic Growth and Economic Development. Discuss the determinants of economic Development. [6+10]

4. Discuss the functions of Money. critically explain Fischer's Quantity Theory of Money. [8+8]
5. Explain the process of Credit Creation of Commercial Banks. Also discuss the essential of a sound Banking system. [10+6]
6. Define Deficit Financing. Discuss the agreements for and against Deficit Financing. Also discuss the safeguards against the damages of Deficit Financing. [2+10+4]
7. Discuss the different cannons of Public Expenditure. Also discuss the objectives of public debt. [10+6]
8. Distinguish between Inflation and Deflation. Also discuss the anti-inflationary reassures to curb inflation. [6+10]
9. Distinguish between Balance of Trade and Balance of Payment. Explain the reassures to be adopted for correctifying adverse Balance of Payment situation. [4+12]
10. Distinguish between Free Trade and Protection. Also discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Free Trade Policy. [6+10]

### **2012 | Constitutional Law I**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Discuss the objectives enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [8]  
(b) Explain each of the terms 'Sovereign'; 'Democratic'; 'Socialist'; 'Secular'; and 'Republic'. [8]
2. (a) "No person shall be deprive of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law." - Critically discuss citing relevant case laws. [10]  
(b) Write a short note on Right Against Exploitation. [6]
3. (a) What are the freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution? [10]  
(b) State the restrictions placed on each of the above. [6]
4. (a) Explain and elucidate the Doctrine of Ex Post Facto Laws with the help of decided case laws. [8]  
(b) What is meant by 'Double Jeopardy'? [8]
5. (a) Are the 'Fundamental Duties' justifiable? Give reasons for your answer. [6]  
(b) What is the purpose behind their inclusion in the Constitution of India? Are they really necessary? [10]
6. (a) What are 'Directive Principles of State Policy'? [4]  
(b) Discuss the relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy highlighting the decisions of the Supreme Court. [12]

7. (a) Explain the 'Right to Freedom of Religion' as provided for under the Constitution of India. [12]  
(b) Can institution be established in India for religious and charitable purposes?
8. (a) What is meant by 'Constitutional Remedies'? [4]  
(b) What are the remedies available under Part III of the Constitution on India for enforcement of the rights conferred by the said Part? [12]
9. (a) Discuss the comparative importance of the Directive Principles of State Policy vis-a-vis the Fundamental Rights. [10]  
(b) Do you think that a "Uniform Civil Code" is required in India? Give reasons for your answer. [6]
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) Writ of Mandamus.
  - (b) Free Legal Aid.
  - (c) Equality before the law.
  - (d) Right to Education.
  - (e) Reasonable Restrictions under Article 19.

### **2012 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) Mention some of the mental element that play a significant part in criminal law with reference to certain offences in the Indian Penal Code. [8]  
(b) Enumerate the Provisions which relate to the extra territorial operation of the code. [8]
1. (a) 'Ignorance of law excuses to one' - Explain. [8]  
(b) What are the different stages of crime? [8]
2. (a) 'Robbery is an aggravated form of theft of extortion' - Discuss. [8]  
(b) State, how an attempt to commit an offence is punishable under the Indian Penal Code. [8]
4. (a) State the five common objects of an unlawful assembly u/s 141 IPC. [8]  
(b) What would be the nature of the offence which is committed by members of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of its common object? [8]
5. (a) What are the different types of custodial rape as mentioned in clause (2) of sec 376 of IPC and the punishment therefore. [8]  
(b) How has Gang Rape defined in Section 376 of the IPC? [8]

6. (a) What are the elements included to constitute an offence of sedition? [8]  
(b) Analyse the scope and contents of the offences of sedition and waging war against the Government. [8]
7. (a) What are the main ingredients to commit the Crime of theft? [8]  
(b) What offences, if any, have been committed by A in the following cases: [4+4]
  - (i) A found a ring lying on the high road, took the same.
  - (ii) A takes an article belonging to B out of B's possession without his consent, with the intention of keeping it until he obtains money from B as a reward for restoration.
8. (a) What is Kidnapping? Distinguish between Kidnapping and Abduction. [4+8]  
(b) Discuss the crime of Adultery. [4]
9. Distinguish; [4×4]
  - (a) Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust.
  - (b) Common Intention and Common Object.
  - (c) Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.
  - (d) Riot and Affray.
10. Answer the following stating whether the acts amount to any specific offence or not committed by A.
  - (a) A intending to kill Z buys a gun and loads it. A fires the gun at Z and by such firing wounds him. When offence, if any, has A committed?
  - (b) A cheats by pretending to be a certain rich bunker of the same name.
  - (c) A instigates B to kill D. B pursuant to the instigation stab D. D recovers from the wound.
  - (d) A shoots B with the intention of killing him. Instead of B, C dies, who was crossing the road.

### **2012 | Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws**

#### **Group - A**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. Who is a Raiyat? Can a Raiyat change the area, character or in the mode of use of his land? [4+12]
2. (a) "X" is a Bargadar of "Y" the Raiyat. "X" dies while cultivation of "Y"'s land was going on. How "Y" will continue the cultivation of his land? [6]  
(b) What are the grounds on which cultivation by Bargadar can be terminated? [10]

3. (a) Define Consolidation. When the State Government may acquire land for consolidation? [8]  
(b) What is the effect of consolidation on an encumbrance upon the original building? [8]
4. (a) What is Record of Rights? How it is maintained? [4+8]  
(b) What is 'Operation Barga'? [4]

**Group - B**

Answer **any two** Questions

5. (a) Mention the premises which are exempted from the purview of the west Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997. [8]  
(b) Discuss the obligation of tenant under the W.B.P.T. Act, 1997. [8]
6. (a) When can the Civil Judge order the defence against delivery of possession to be struck out? [8]  
(b) After completion of building and re building if the land refuses to give delivery of possession of the premises to the tenant, what protection is available to the tenant? [8]
7. (a) Who can fix the Fair Rent and when? [2]  
(a) Discuss the provisions relating to the fixation of fair Rent. [8]  
(b) Can Fair Rent be increased? [2]  
(c) Can a landlord claim rent in excess of Fair rent? [4]
8. Answer **any two** of the following: [8×2]
  - (a) If the landlord fails to make any tenantable repair of the premises, what measures may be taken by the tenant in case of emergency?
  - (b) Can a tenant obtain a separate electric connection in the tenanted premises without the consent of the landlord?
  - (c) Discuss the consequences of incorrect particulars in application for deposit of rent before the Controller.
  - (d) An eviction suit was filed by Mr. Dutta, the landlord against his tenant under the provisions of the W.B.P.T. Act, 1956 in the year 1996. While the suit proceeding was pending in the court of law, the new W.B.P.T. Act, 1997 came into force. According to the provisions of which Act, the Act of 1997 or the Act 1956 or the Act 1956, the suit proceeding shall continue? Give reasons.
  - (e) 'M' the landlord has let out a room to 'N' at a monthly rent of Rs. 800. The premises is situated at Raghunathpur village of Birbhum district. 'M' never gives any rent receipt to 'N', the tenant. Can 'M' be penalised under the provisions of the W.B.P.T. Act, 1997? Justify your answer.

**Group - C**Answer **any one** Question

9. (a) Define the term 'Declaration' under the W.B. Apartment Ownership Act, 1972. [2]  
 (b) What are the contents of a Declaration? [6]  
 (c) Is a Declaration compulsorily registrable? [2]  
 (d) Can a Declaration be amended? [4]  
 (e) How many copies of Declaration are to be submitted before the Competent Authority? [2]
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]
  - (a) Owner.
  - (b) Promoter.
  - (c) Apartment.
  - (d) Common areas and facilities.
  - (e) Separate Assessment.
  - (f) Common profiles and expenses.
  - (g) Bye laws.

**2011 | Political Science IV**Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) State the reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8]  
 (b) What are the main features of the Government of India Act, 1858. [8]
2. (a) "The Act of 1861 sowed the seed of representative institutions" - Explain.  
 (b) Do you agree that the year 1861 constitutes a Conspicuous Landmark in process of development of Legal institutions in India? Give reasons of your answer. [10+6]
3. (a) Discuss the chief features and the constitutional importance of the reforms of 1892. [8]  
 (b) What were the subjects of the Indian Council Act, 1892? [8]
4. (a) What were the chief features of the Indian Council Act, 1909? How did it sow the seed of partition of Indian. [8]  
 (b) What were the reforms introduced in India under the Indian Council Act, 1909? [8]
5. (a) Discuss the powers and position of the Secretary of State under the Government of India Act, 1919. [8]

- (b) Discuss the implications of "Dyarchy" introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 in the provision. What were its drawbacks? [8]
6. (a) Discuss the nature of federation as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935. [8] Describe the main features of the scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the
- (b) Central and Provincial Legislatures under the Government of India Act, 1935. [8]
7. (a) What were the effects of Indian Independence Act, 1947? [8]
- (b) Discuss the main Provision of the Indian Independence Act, 1947? [8]
8. (a) Discuss the main features of Indian Constitution. [8]
- (b) Write a note on functions of Election Commission according to Article 324 of Constitution of India. [8]
9. (a) How many Round Table Conferences were held and with what results? [8]
- (b) What is White Paper? What was its indirect result? [8]
10. Write notes on **any four**: [4×4]
- (a) Simon Commission.
- (b) Provincial Autonomy.
- (c) Bi-Cameralism.
- (d) Swaraj.
- (e) Municipality.
- (f) Panchayat Raj.
- (g) Nagar Palika.

## **2011 | Economics II**

Answer **any five** Questions

1. Define National Income of a Country. How do you measure the National Income of a Country? [4+12]
2. Discuss the causes and effects of Inflation? [8+8]
3. How the equilibrium level of Income is determined in Simple Keynesian Theory? [16]
4. What are the features of sound Banking System? What are the functions of Central Bank? [8+8]
5. Discuss case for and against protection. [8+8]
6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of free trade policy. [8+8]
7. Define Economic Growth. What are the determinants of Economic Growth? Discuss between Economic Growth and Economic Development. [2+2+12]

8. Write a note on Simple Keynesian Multiplier. [16]
9. Define Money. Discuss the functions of Money. Explain the quantity Theory of Money. [2+6+8]
10. Write short notes on (**any two**): [8+8]
  - (a) Real National Income and Money National Income.
  - (b) Functions of Money.
  - (c) Deflation.
  - (d) Deficit Financing and Economic Development.

### 2011 | Constitutional Law I

Answer **any five** Questions

1. (a) "The Preamble is the most precious part of the Constitution." In the light of this statement, discuss the nature and significance of the Preamble to the Constitution. [10]  
(b) Is the Preamble enforceable in the Courts? [6]
2. (a) What is meant by 'Secularism'? [6]  
(b) Do you think that India is a secular state? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
3. (a) Define 'Law' and 'Laws in force' under Article 13(3) of the Constitution of India. [8]  
Is the Constitutional Amendment Act a law within the purview of Article 13? Give reasons for (b) your answer. [8]
4. (a) Discuss the implication of the expressions 'Equality before the Law' and 'Equal Protection of the Laws' as incorporated in Article 14 of the Constitution of India. [12]  
What is meant by 'Reasonable Classification'? [4] (b)
5. (a) Define and explain "the state" as provided in Article 12 of the Constitution of India. [8]  
(b) Is Judiciary "State" under Article 12? Give reasons for your answer. [8]
6. (a) Write a note, with reference to decided cases, on the Freedom of Press under the Indian Constitution. [12]  
(b) Is the regulation of the price and the number of pages of a newspaper constitutionally valid? [4]
7. (a) What is meant by the expression "Preventive detention"?  
(b) Discuss the provisions in the Indian Constitution dealing with Preventive Detention.
8. (a) Discuss the nature, utility and significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

- (b) How do these principles differ from Fundamental rights?
9. (a) Enumerate the Fundamental Duties as enshrined in the Constitution of India.  
(b) What is the relevance of Fundamental Duties?
10. Write notes on **any two** of the following: [8×2]
- Right against exploitation.
  - Rule of Severability
  - Doctrine of Double Jeopardy
  - Right to life and Personal Liberty
  - Prohibition against self incrimination
  - Waiver of Fundamental Rights.

### **2011| Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)**

Answer **any five** Questions

- (a) Explain 'Crime' with suitable examples. [4]

(b) What are the different stages of Crime? [8]

(c) Is only the preparation of crime punishable under the Indian Penal Code. [4]
- (a) The maxim 'Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea' has, however no application to the offences under the Indian Penal Code in its purely technical sense because the definition of various offences contain expressly proposition as to the state of mind of the accused. Explain. [10]

(b) What do you mean by, "Intra-territorial" jurisdiction and "Extra-territorial" Jurisdiction of India according to Indian Penal Code? [6]
- (a) Explain the Right of Private Defence.

(b) What are the acts against which no right of private defence can be exercised?

(c) Under what circumstances the right of private defence of person may extend to causing death. [5+5+6]
- (a) Define Criminal Conspiracy. What are the ingredients? [6]

(b) What are the constituent features of sedition as contemplated under Indian Penal Code with suitable case laws. [10]
- (a) What is Homicide?

(b) What are the difference between Murder and Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder?

(c) What are the exceptions of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder? [6+5+5]

6. (a) What do you mean by "Hurt". [4]  
 (b) Describe grievous hurt as per the relevant provision of the code. [8]  
 (c) A, intending or knowing himself to be likely permanently disfigure Z's face, but which cause Z to suffer severe bodily pain for the space of twenty days. What offence does A commit? [4]
7. (a) Robbery is an aggravated form of the theft or extortion - Discuss. [10]  
 (b) State how an attempt to commit an offence is punishable under the Indian Penal Code. [6]
8. (a) What an imputation concerning a person amount to defamation? [6]  
 (b) What are the defences to a charge of defamation? [10]
9. State the ingredients with illustration of **any two** of the following Crimes: [8+8]  
 (a) Abetment of offences.  
 (c) Mischief.  
 (d) Criminal Breach of Trust.  
 (e) Adultery. (f) Bigamy.
10. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: [4×4]  
 (a) Insanity.  
 (f) Dowry Death.  
 (g) Criminal Trespass.  
 (h) Theft.  
 (i) Affray.  
 (j) Abduction.  
 (k) Doli Incapax.  
 (l) Drunkenness.

## **2011 | Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws**

### **Group - A**

Answer **any two** Questions

1. (a) Who is Raiyat? what are the rights of a Raiyat in respect of his plot of land according to the provisions of the W.B. Land Reforms Act, 1955? [2+10]  
 (b) Can a Raiyat plant and grow trees on any land held by him within the ceiling area if such land is cultivated by Bargadar? [4]

1. Who is a Bargadar? how should the shares of produce be divided between a Raiyat and his Bargadar? [6+10]
2. (a) Who is a Revenue Officer? Can a Raiyat be exempted from paying revenue? If so, by whom such order can be made? [4]  
 (b) Can there be alteration of revenue in respect of a land held by a Raiyat after the revenue has been determined? [6]  
 (c) Discuss the manner in which the payment of revenue is to be made by a Raiyat under the provisions of W.B.L.R. Act, 1955. [6]
3. Write notes on **any four**: [4×4]
  - (a) Land.
  - (b) Personal Cultivation.
  - (c) Collector.
  - (d) Ceiling Area.
  - (e) Consolidation.
  - (f) Record of Rights.
  - (g) Family.
  - (h) Encumbrance.

**Group - B**

Answer **any two** Questions

5. (a) Write short notes on **any two** of the following: [5×2]
  - (i) Landlord.
  - (ii) Tenant.
  - (iii) Fair Rent.
  - (iv) Controller. (v) Premises.
 (a) Discuss the obligations of landlord under the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997.[6]
6. (a) Discuss the importance of "Notice to Quit" for the purpose of eviction. [4]  
 (b) State where "Notice to Quit" is not essential for filing a suit for eviction. [4]  
 (c) What are the provisions regarding notice of giving up possession by tenants?  
 (d) Mention four grounds on which a tenant can be evicted by the landlord. [4]
7. (a) When can a tenant deposit rent with the Controller? [6]  
 (b) Discuss the procedure to be followed for the purpose of depositing rent with the Controller. [6]  
 (c) What is the time limit for making such deposit? [4]

6. Answer **any four** of the following: [4×4]
- (a) Penalty for contravention of provisions for restriction on subletting.
  - (b) Penalty for untrue statement in the application of tenant for deposit of rent.
  - (c) "B" a tenant in respect of a flat owned by 'X' wants to renew the tenancy for a future period of two years 'X' agrees to renew the tenancy provided 'B' is willing to purchase 'X's' old furniture in the flat. Can "X" impose such condition for renewal of the tenancy?
  - (d) Is short payment of rent by a tenant valid?
  - (e) Is there any penalty for cutting off a withholding of essential supply or service? (f) What is the penalty for charging rent in excess of Fair Rent?

**Group - C**

Answer **any one** Question

9. (a) Define Apartment. [6]
- (b) What are the common areas and facilities as stated under the W.B. Apartment Ownership Act, 1972? [8]
- (c) What is meant by limited common areas and facilities? [2]
10. (a) "A Benamidar of an apartment to be deemed to be the real owner thereof" - Discuss. [8] When and under what circumstances the control and supersession by the State Government is permitted under the W.B. Apartment Ownership Act, 1972? [8]