

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE - IV

Paper : I

Full Marks : 80

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer *any five* questions.

1. (a) Describe the main reasons for the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858.
(b) What were the main features of the Government of India Act, 1858? 8+8
2. (a) Do you think that the Indian Councils Act of 1861 was an important step in the Constitutional history of India?
(b) Why it ultimately failed? 10+6
3. (a) Discuss the essential provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.
(b) What were the major demerits of the reforms of the Indian Councils Act, 1892? 8+8
4. (a) Discuss how the Morley-Minto Reforms Act made significant improvements in the Constitutional and Legislative spheres.
(b) Critically analyse the national demand for Constitutional reforms during British period. 10+6
5. (a) Discuss the chief features of the Government of India Act, 1919.
(b) What was the reasons for the failure of the Reforms Act of 1919? 10+6
6. (a) Discuss Provincial Autonomy as envisaged under the Government of India Act, 1935.
(b) Mention the powers and position of the Governor under this Government of India Act 1935. 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.
(b) When did the Constitution come into force?
(c) Discuss the features of the Indian Constitution that have been borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935.

Please Turn Over

(2)

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- (d) Why is the Indian Constitution regarded as the 'Bulkiest Constitution of the world'? 2+2+4+4+4
- (e) Is the Indian Constitution rigid or flexible?
9. (a) Briefly discuss about the Panchayat Raj System in West Bengal. 8×2
- (b) What do you know about the Municipal Governance of West Bengal? 8×2
10. Write short notes on *any two* :
- (a) Simon Commission Report
- (b) Nehru Report
- (c) Poona Pact
- (d) Communal Pact
- (e) Swaraj.
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2023

ECONOMICS – II

Paper : II

Full Marks : 80

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*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer *any five* questions.

1. Distinguish between GNP and GDP. Discuss the different methods of estimating national income of a country along with their limitations. 4+12
 2. 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
 3. Determine the equilibrium level of national income in Simple Keynesian Model with the help of equality between savings and investment. 16
 4. Discuss the main functions of a Central Bank with special reference to its credit control functions. 16
 5. Under what circumstances does the government borrow from the public? Do they have any effect on the economy? 8+8
 6. Critically examine the 'Transaction Approach of Quantity Theory of Money'. What reformations have been done by the economists of Cambridge University? 12+4
 7. Differentiate between 'free trade policy' and 'protection policy' of international trade. What arguments are given in favour of and against protection? 8+8
 8. Briefly discuss the Principle of Maximum Social Advantage of public expenditure. What are the causes of continuous rise in public expenditure in the recent years? 8+8
 9. State the difference between 'Balance of Trade' and 'Balance of Payments'. What measures are taken in order to correct the disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments? 6+10
 10. Write short notes on *any two* : 8×2
 - (a) Deficit Financing
 - (b) Objectives of Fiscal Policy
 - (c) Factors of economic growth
 - (d) Taxable capacity.
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2023

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Paper : III

Full Marks : 80

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer *any five* questions.

1. (a) What is the nature and significance of Preamble to the Constitution of India?
(b) How far is the Preamble useful in interpreting the Constitution? 10+6
2. (a) Define "State" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India.
(b) Discuss with judicial decisions the concept of "all local or other authorities" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. 8+8
3. (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
4. (a) Explain the principles of "Equality before law" and "Equal protection of laws" as provided under Article 14 of the Constitution of India.
(b) What do you mean by "Reasonable Classification"? Explain with the help of decided cases. 8+8
5. (a) Explain the fundamental right of "Freedom of speech and expression" as provided under Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India.
(b) Enumerate the grounds on which reasonable restriction can be imposed on the fundamental right of "Freedom of speech and expression". 8+8
6. (a) Explain and elucidate the "Doctrine of Ex post Facto Laws" as provided under Article 20 (1) of the Constitution of India.
(b) What are the provisions in the Constitution of India regarding "Prohibition against self-incrimination"? 8+8
7. (a) What is meant by "Preventive detention"?
(b) Discuss the provisions in the Indian Constitution dealing with Preventive Detention. 4+12

Please Turn Over

8. (a) What is meant by "Constitutional Remedies"?
- (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? 4+12
9. Discuss with case laws, the nature and scope of "Right to Religion" under Article 25 to 28 of the Constitution of India. 16
10. Write notes on *any two* of the following : 8×2
- (a) Right against Exploitation
 - (b) Rule of Law
 - (c) Right to Education
 - (d) Right to Life and Personal Liberty.
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2023

LAW OF CRIMES - I

(Indian Penal Code)

Paper : IV

Full Marks : 80

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer *any five* questions.

1. Explain the doctrine of 'actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea.' 16
2. (a) Explain 'Crime' with suitable examples.
(b) What are the different stages of crime? — Discuss with suitable illustration. 6+10
3. Discuss intra-territorial and extra-territorial jurisdiction of Indian Penal Code. 16
4. (a) Write a short note on 'Doli in capax'.
(b) Do you think a child of 11 years can commit an offence? — Justify your answer with the help of relevant provision of the Indian Penal Code. 8+8
5. (a) What is 'Homicide'?
(b) Distinguish between 'culpable homicide amounting to murder' and 'culpable homicide not amounting to murder'. 4+12
6. Distinguish between *any two* of the following : 8×2
(a) Common Intention and Common Object.
(b) Cruelty and Dowry Death.
(c) Kidnapping and Abduction.
(d) Mistake of Fact and Mistake of Law.
7. (a) Discuss the provisions relating to right to private defence of body as well as property in detail.
(b) Indicate the limits within which the right to private defence should be exercised. 10+6
8. (a) What is theft and what are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of theft?
(b) 'A' being on friendly terms with 'B' goes into 'B's library in 'B's absence and take away a book without 'B's express consent for the purpose of reading it. Was he committed theft?

Please Turn Over

- (c) 'P' dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant, 'S' removes the furniture without the consent of anybody. Was he committed theft?
- (d) 'X' finds a gold ring lying on the high road, not in possession of any person. 'X' takes it silently. Was he committed theft? 7+3+3+3
9. (a) "Robbery is an aggravated form of the theft or extortion."— Discuss.
- (b) 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory-libel concerning 'Z', unless 'Z' gives him money. He thus, induces 'Z' to give him money. What offence has 'A' committed?
- (c) 'A' puts 'Z' in fear of grievous hurt and induces 'Z' to sign and deliver the papers to 'A', 'Z' signs and delivers the papers to 'A'. What offence has 'A' committed?
- (d) 'A' meets 'Z' and 'Z's child on high road. 'A' takes the child, and threatens to fling it down unless 'Z' delivers his purse. 'Z' in consequence delivers his purse. What offence has 'A' committed? 7+3+3+3
10. Write short notes on *any two* of the following : 8×2
- (a) Defamation
- (b) Grievous Hurt
- (c) Rape
- (d) Unlawful Assembly.
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2023

LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS

Paper : V

Full Marks : 80

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Group - A

Answer *any two* questions.

1. (a) Define the term 'Land'. Discuss the rights of a Raiyat in respect of his plot of land.
(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, 1955. 8+8
2. (a) Explain the Concept of 'Right of Pre-emption'.
(b) Discuss briefly the right of Pre-emption by a Co-sharer or Contiguous-tenant as provided under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. 4+12
3. (a) Define the term 'Bargadar'. Can a Bargadar transfer his right to cultivate the land of Raiyat to any person?
(b) Discuss the rules of law relating to continuation of right to cultivate on the event of death of the Bargadar. 6+10
4. (a) Define 'Consolidation'. When State Government may acquire land for Consolidation?
(b) What is the effect of Consolidation on an encumbrance upon the original holding? 8+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.
(b) Discuss the Obligation of Tenant as imposed upon him by the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997. (2+8)+6
6. (a) State the provisions of West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act relating to recovery of possession of a Tenanted Premises by the Landlord who is released or retired person from the Army, Navy or Air Force.
(b) Mention four grounds on which a Tenant can be evicted by the Landlord. 10+6

Please Turn Over

7. Write notes on *any two* from the following : 8×2
- (a) Restoration of Possession by Tenant and Compensation
 - (b) Importance of 'Notice to quit' for the purpose of Eviction
 - (c) Objects and Reasons of the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997
 - (d) Provisions for Creation and Termination of Sub-Tenancy.
8. (a) Mention the law relating to the fixation of fair rent as provided under the West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997.
- (b) Can a Landlord claim rent in excess of fair rent? 12+4

Group - C

Answer *any one* question.

9. (a) Define 'Apartment'. What are the differences between 'Apartment' and a 'Flat'?
- (b) What the common areas and facilities are as stated under West Bengal Apartment Ownership Act, 1972? (2+6)+8
10. Write short notes on *any four* from the following : 4×4
- (a) Declaration
 - (b) Separate Assessment
 - (c) Common Profit and Expenses
 - (d) Benamider of an Apartment
 - (e) Association of Apartment owners
 - (f) Promoter.
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