

2025

LAW

English-I

Paper - 101

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give answers in their own words as far as practicable.*Answer **Q. No. 1** and any **five** from the rest.

1. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate word from the bracket (any **ten**) : $2 \times 10 = 20$

- a) Neither Sam nor his parents ____ (was/were) there.
- b) The quality of these apples ____ (am/is/are) not very good.
- c) Time and tide ____ (waits/wait) for none.
- d) The number of applicants ____ increased (have/has) dramatically this session.
- e) There ____ (is/are) several reasons why she refused the offer.
- f) He loves Browning's poems, ____ his sister prefers Shelley. (So/ Whereas)

[Turn over]

- g) The committee had awarded the prize before the scandal broke. (Change to passive)
- h) The teacher said, "Have you finished analysing the poem?" (Change the narration)
- i) Each of the boys ____ (receive/receives) a prize.
- j) It was late, ____ we hurried home.(so/because)
- k) Someone is polishing the silver. (Change to passive)
- l) The poet, along with his contemporaries, ____ inspired generations. (has/have)

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Dadabhai Naoroji's formulation of the "Drain of Wealth" theory stands as one of the most rigorous early critiques of British colonial rule in India. Developed during the latter half of the nineteenth century and articulated most comprehensively in his work *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, the theory sought to demonstrate that Indian poverty was not a natural or accidental condition but the direct outcome of colonial economic structures. Naoroji's argument was grounded in empirical observation, statistical evidence, and moral reasoning, making it both an economic and ethical indictment of imperial governance. At the core of

Naoroji's analysis was the assertion that India suffered from a continuous and one-way transfer of wealth to Britain. This transfer, which he termed the "drain," occurred without any proportionate economic return to the Indian economy. Unlike normal international trade, where exchange involves reciprocal benefits, the colonial drain represented an extraction of surplus that permanently left the country. As a result, India's capacity for capital formation, industrial growth, and economic self-sufficiency was systematically undermined.

Naoroji identified several institutional mechanisms through which this drain operated. A substantial portion of Indian revenue, collected through land taxes and other forms of internal taxation, was used to pay the salaries, pensions, and allowances of British civil and military officials. Since these officials were largely recruited from Britain and retired there, their earnings were spent outside India. In addition, interest payments on public debt contracted in Britain, profits remitted by British companies operating in India, and the cost of maintaining British administrative and military establishments further intensified the outward flow of wealth.

A crucial aspect of Naoroji's critique lay in his

comparison between British rulers and earlier foreign conquerors of India. While previous rulers had settled in the country and reinvested their wealth locally, the British functioned as absentee rulers whose economic interests were firmly rooted in the metropolitan economy. This absenteeism, Naoroji argued, transformed India into a source of tribute rather than a site of development. Wealth extracted from Indian labour and resources did not circulate within the domestic economy but instead strengthened British industry, infrastructure, and national prosperity. The consequences of this economic drain were, according to Naoroji, devastating and far-reaching. The continuous removal of surplus reduced the purchasing power of the Indian population, leading to declining demand for indigenous goods. Traditional industries, particularly handicrafts and small-scale manufacturing, were unable to compete with imported British goods and consequently collapsed. This deindustrialization forced large sections of the population back into agriculture, increasing pressure on land and intensifying rural poverty. Naoroji also emphasized the social and humanitarian dimensions of the drain. Widespread poverty, frequent famines, and chronic

undernourishment were not, he argued, the results of overpopulation, climatic conditions, or cultural backwardness-explanations commonly advanced by colonial administrators. Instead, these conditions were symptomatic of an economic system that deprived India of the resources necessary for social welfare, infrastructure development, and public investment. The drain thus represented not merely an economic loss but a moral failure of colonial rule.

By exposing the economic foundations of imperial exploitation, Naoroji challenged the prevailing colonial claim that British rule was benevolent and progressive. His articulation of the drain theory played a crucial role in transforming Indian political consciousness. It shifted nationalist discourse from petitions for administrative reform to demands for economic justice and self-governance. Later nationalist leaders and economists drew upon Naoroji's insights to argue that political freedom was inseparable from economic autonomy.

In this sense, the drain of wealth theory became a cornerstone of Indian economic nationalism. It provided an intellectual framework through which colonialism could be understood as a system of structural exploitation rather than mere

misgovernance. Naoroji's work thus remains a foundational text for understanding the economic critique of empire and the early ideological formation of the Indian nationalist movement.

4×3=12

- i) Explain what Dadabhai Naoroji meant by the term "Drain of Wealth" and why he considered it harmful to the Indian economy.
 - ii) Identify and briefly discuss any two institutional mechanisms through which wealth was drained from India to Britain.
 - iii) How did Naoroji differentiate British colonial rulers from earlier foreign rulers in India? Explain briefly.
 - iv) According to Naoroji, what were the economic and social consequences of the drain of wealth on Indian society?
3. "Human progress has come at the cost of environmental degradation."
- Write an essay based on this statement with reference to pollution.
4. Write a letter to the local authority drawing its attention to the frequent power cuts in the locality.

12

5. Translate the following passage from English to Bengali/Hindi: 12

Football is one of the most popular sports in the world, enjoyed by millions of people across different countries and cultures. It is a simple game in structure, requiring only a ball and an open field, yet it demands great skill, speed, and teamwork. From local streets to international stadiums, football brings people together and creates a shared sense of excitement and passion. The game of football teaches important values such as discipline, cooperation, and perseverance. Players must work as a team, respect the rules, and trust one another to achieve success. Victory in football does not depend solely on individual talent; rather, it is the result of collective effort and strategic understanding. Even in defeat, the game encourages players to learn from their mistakes and improve. Beyond being a sport, football has a powerful social impact. It inspires young people to stay active and dream big, while also promoting unity and national pride. Major football tournaments often unite entire nations, transcending social and economic differences. Thus, football is not merely a game; it is a global language that connects people through emotion, competition, and shared identity.

6. Attempt a pre'cis of the following passage: 12

In the modern world, speed and efficiency are often valued more than depth and reflection. People are encouraged to work faster, communicate briefly, and consume information quickly. While this has increased productivity and convenience, it has also reduced opportunities for careful thinking. Important decisions are sometimes made hastily, without proper understanding or consideration of long-term consequences. Moreover, the constant flow of information through digital media leaves little room for silence or concentration. Individuals are frequently distracted by notifications, messages, and news updates, which weaken their ability to focus deeply on any single task. As a result, patience and thoughtful analysis are gradually being replaced by impulsive reactions.

However, true progress requires balance. Speed can be useful, but reflection is essential for wisdom. A society that values only quick results risks losing depth, creativity, and moral judgment. Therefore, it is necessary to slow down at times, think carefully, and allow understanding to grow before action is taken.

7. Put appropriate punctuation marks:

12

geopolitics refers to the study of how geography resources population and strategic location influence the political relations between nations throughout history powerful states have shaped their foreign policies by considering access to trade routes control over natural resources and military advantage seas mountains borders and even climate have played a crucial role in determining alliances conflicts and global power structures in the contemporary world geopolitics has become more complex due to globalization and technological advancement economic interdependence has connected countries more closely than ever before yet competition for influence remains intense nations seek to protect their strategic interests through diplomacy economic agreements military presence and participation in international organizations regional conflicts often have global consequences drawing in multiple powers with competing interests moreover emerging issues such as energy security cyber warfare climate change and control over critical technologies have added new dimensions to geopolitics smaller nations once considered marginal now play significant roles because of their strategic locations or resources

as a result geopolitics is no longer limited to traditional warfare but involves economic pressure information control and soft power understanding geopolitics is therefore essential for interpreting global events and the shifting balance of power in the modern world

8. Write a letter to your friend describing your experience of reading a new book. 12

9. Make meaningful sentences with the following legal terms (any **four**): $4 \times 3 = 12$

Plaintiff, Jurisdiction, defendant, affidavit, bail, litigations, verdict, appeal
