

2012

(December)

**LAND LAWS / INTERPRETATION OF
STATUTES**

Paper : 504 (A/B)

(New Course)

Full Marks – 80

Pass Marks – 32

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Paper – 504-A

(Land Laws)

Answer question No.1 and any *four* from the rest.

1. Write briefly on any *four* of the following :

(a) Family

(b) Fair and equitable rent as per the Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act, 1955.

(c) Landlord as per the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1972

(d) Rent as par the Temporarily Settled Areas Tenancy Act, 1971

(e) Tribal belt or block

(f) Short lease. 4×4=16

2. The concept of state ownership of land prevailed during the Ahom Rule in Assam. The British rulers borrowed that concept and implanted it in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886. Elucidate. 16

Or

How do you distinguish between a proprietor, a landholder and a settlement holder? Justify them properly. 16

3. When, how and by whom can a defaulting estate be sold for recovery of arrear of revenue? 16

Or

What is the partition of a revenue paying estate? What are the requisite conditions of such partition? 16

4. State the method of acquisition of ownership and intermediary rights for tenants and under tenants on government initiative and also state the principles for determining compensation. 16

Or

State the procedure for ejection of a tenant under the Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act, 1955.

5. What are the bars against passing and execution of decree and orders for ejection under the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1972 ? 16

Or

Is compensation to be paid when land is acquired under the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land holding Act, 1956 ? If so, how it is determined? 16

Or

Write the facts and laws laid down in the following case : 16

Rafiquenessa

Vs.

Lal Bahadur Chetri

(AIR 1964 SC 1511)