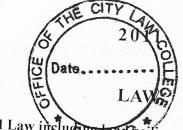
LLB-1:1/11



(Land Law incluents landreciling and other local Acts)

Course No. 1:1

Full Marks: 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer question No. 5 and any three from GROUP A and any two from GROUP B.

GROUP – A

1.

- What are the different categories of rights (16) recognized by the State under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886.
- 2. State the objectives of the Assam Non- (8+8) Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act, 1955. What are the safeguards provided in the Act to the tenants against ejectment by the landlords?
- 3. Explain the important changes brought about by (16) the Assam (Temporarily Settled Areas) Tenancy Act, 1971 in the field of agrarian reforms in Assam.
- 4. Is Compensation to be paid when land is acquired under Assam Fixation of ceiling on Land-Holding Act, 1956? If so, how is it to be determined?

(Please turn over)

5. Write short notes on any four of the following: (5x4)

- a) Revenue attestation.
- b) Occupancy tenant.
- c) Settlement holder
- d) Mouzadari System
- e) Auction purchaser
- 6. Discuss the various measures adopted by (16) Government of Assam "for the protection of those classes who on account of their primitive condition_and lack of education or material advantages are incapable of looking after their welfare in so far as such welfare depends upon their having sufficient land for their maintenance". Can you suggest any other measures?
 - Suggest legislative measures to reform land (16) laws in Assam both Plain and Hill areas.

GROUP - B

8.

9.

7.

Discuss the salient feature of the Nagaland (16) Village and Area Council Act, 1978.

Describe the various procedures as adopted by the Nagaland Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1965 regarding acquisition of (16)

requisitioned land by the people of Nagaland.

10. State the facts and principles of Law laid down (16) in:

Rhanyima Ezubg-vs-State of Nagaland and others.

C.R.42(K) of 1992 (1992 (2) GLJ 458).