

Total number of printed pages-4

21 (5) LLAS

2020

(Held in 2021)

LAND LAW OF ASSAM

Full Marks : 56

Time : 2½ hours

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

GROUP-A

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer :
1×8=8
 - (a) By _____ amendment of the Indian Constitution, the right to property as a Fundamental Rights is abolished.
(42nd/44th)
 - (b) There are _____ types of estates prevalent in Assam. (3/4)
 - (c) Settlement holder is defined under _____ of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886.
[section 3(h)/section 3(f)]

Contd.

- (d) The protection from eviction under the Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act, 1955 is available only when the tenancy is of _____.
(land/house)
- (e) Right of pre-emption is available to _____ settlement holders of the estate.
(recorded/non-recorded)
- (f) Under the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1972, fair rent is _____.
(monthly rent/standard rent)
- (g) The Assam (Temporary Settled Areas) Tenancy Act was enacted in the year _____.
(1971/1972)
- (h) 'Permanent Structure' is denied by the Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act, 1955 _____.
[section 3(a)/section 3(d)]

2. Answer the following: 3×2=6

- (a) What do you mean by the eminent domain ?
- (b) What is Brahmottor lands ?
- (c) What is pucca structure ?

3. "Right to property is not a Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution" –
Discuss about the statement. 7

Or

What are the rights of land holder under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 ?

4. State the important changes brought about by the Assam (Temporary Settled Areas) Tenancy Act, 1971, in the field of agrarian reforms in Assam. 7

Or

Discuss the various circumstances for the protection from ejection under the Assam Non- Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act, 1955.

GROUP-B

5. Discuss in detail the following case laws with proper citation – 14

(a) Sawna Brahma Vs. Assam Board of Revenue.

Or

(b) Kali Kumar Sen Vs. Makhan Lal Biswas.

