

**H.P Board of Departmental Examination**  
**Departmental Examination for Tehsildars and Naib-**  
**Tehsildars**

Sept/ ~~2019~~ 2020

**Paper 3- Minor Revenue Acts and Rules**

**Time Allowed : 3 hrs.**

**Maximum Marks : 100**

**Note: 1: Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks**

**2. Relevant provisions of the Acts, rules and manuals be quoted**

**3. Bare Acts, Rules and Manuals are allowed to be consulted.**

Question No 1

10+10 marks

(i) Comment on the following statement citing case laws;

“Section 171 of HP Land Revenue Act 1954 excludes the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in relation to revenue cases but there are several exceptional circumstances in which the Civil Courts would interfere”.

(ii) While citing case laws, examine the statement that in partition proceedings which have been concluded by the Revenue Courts, the questions of fact can't be adjudicated upon, in exercise of jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, by the High-Courts which would normally confine itself to examination of only the legal infirmities in the proceedings.

Question no. 2:

10+10 marks

(i) Discuss how and when the Mohal-bandi should be carried out during any settlement operations. Is it necessary to hold Mohalbandi every time a fresh settlement is being made ?

(ii) Whether Naqsha-bartan forms part of record of rights? Describe the procedure for revision of Naqsha-bartan during settlement operations.

Question No 3:  
marks

5+5+5+5

Write short notes on any four of the following while highlighting their significance in present day scenario:

- (i) Agricultural year and agricultural census
- (ii) Rent, Rates and Cesses
- (iii) Land excluded from the operation of HP Land Revenue Act and how the same is dealt with under instructions issued under the HP Land Revenue Act
- (iv) Assignment of Land revenue and Non-Service pensions
- (v) Inspection of Patwarkhanas by the revenue officers
- (vi) Restriction on transfer of land in tribal areas

Question no 4

10+10 marks

- (i) Describe the salient features of HP Village Common Land Vesting and Utilization Act, 1974 with special focus on how to stream line the utilization of village common lands popularly known as 'Shamlat Land'.
- (ii) Describe how the areas which were vested in a Panchayat under section 4 of the Punjab Village Common Land (Regulation) Act, 1961, are to be treated by the collector when it is brought into his/ her notice. The case laws may also be cited where relevant.

Question no 5:

10+10 marks

- (i) How the revenue officer/ court will frame issues in a suit involving question of title? Describe the main considerations involved.
- (ii) Describe the procedure for recording of encumbrances on land, if any, noticed during and after the settlement operations.

Question No. 6 :

10+10 marks

- (i) Are there any documents which are exempt from payment of registration fee? If yes, give a brief account of such documents along with the principle underlying such exemption.
- (ii) Give an account of the Procedure for registration of the documents before a sub-registrar. What is the process in relation to registration of wills.

Question no 7:

10+10 marks

- (i) What is assessment ? How is the assessment done in relation to Bakhal Avval land and Banjar land.
- (ii) What is social impact assessment study under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition , Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. Discuss its significance.

Question No 8:

10+10 marks

- (i) While giving the salient features of Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on land Holdings Act, 1972, Comment on the statement: "The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on land Holdings Act, 1972 envisages a ceiling on land holdings with a view to controlling concentration of land in a few hands, and to subsequently distribute surplus land released thus, among the landless."

How far the Act has been successful in achieving its objectives? Are there any exemptions from its operation?

- (ii) Comment on the following statement:

"Himachal Pradesh Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act 1971 was formulated and H.P. Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Rules, 1971 were framed there under. The purpose of this scheme was to consolidate the fragmented pieces of Land of farmers for better utilization to the convenience of the farmers. However, the Act has miserably failed to achieve its objectives due to non implementation of the scheme in the right spirit"

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