## Sixth Semester LL.B. 3 Years Course (C.B.S.) Examination INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES Compulsory Paper—1

Time	Time: Three Hours] [Maximum Marks: 80									
N.B.	:	(1)	Attempt <b>ALL</b> Sections : Section C consists of 40 mark		A consists of 10 marks, Section	B consists	of 30 marks,			
		(2)	Follow the instructions given in	Section.						
		(3)	Marks are indicated against each question.							
				SEC	CTION—A					
1.	Cho	Choose the correct alternative (any TEN):—								
	(i)	The rule laid down in Heydon's case is called								
		(a)	Harmonius rule	(b)	Proper rule					
		(c)	Mischief rule	(d)	Literal					
	(ii)	The	he expression non-obstante clause means "Notwithstanding" is							
		(a)	True	(b)	False					
		(c)	Partly True	(d)	Partly False					
	(iii)	(iii) Action taken by the court on its own initiative is called as:								
		(a)	Ex majore cautela	(b)	Ex parte					
		(c)	Ex Abuser	(d)	Ex suo motu					
	(iv)	Ejus	dem Generis means:							
		(a)	by legal fiction							
		(b)	of the same kind							
		(c)	statute must be read as a whole	e						
		(d)	harmonious construction							
	(v)	The								
		(a)	Consideration	(b)	Authorization					
		(c)	Delegation	(d)	Jurisdiction					

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(vi)	A proviso to a section in a statute is:						
	(a)	An independent section	(b)	Not an independent section			
	(c)	Can't say	(d)	May be an independent section			
(vii)	Preamble is aid to construction.						
	(a)	Internal	(b)	External			
	(c)	Both	(d)	None of the above			
(viii)	Tem	porary statute					
	(a)	Does not have a fixed duration	(b)	Are fiscal statutes			
	(c)	Can expire and repealed also	(d)	Do expire but cannot be repealed			
(ix)	Dan	nnum sine injuria relates to:					
	(a)	No damage without injury	(b)	Damage without injury			
	(c)	Damage without cause	(d)	No damage without action			
(x)	This maxim means 'afresh' or 'a new' or 'over again':						
	(a)	De Actus	(b)	Novation			
	(c)	De novo	(d)	None of the above			
(xi)	What is the Doctrine of Store Decisis?						
	(a)	The Doctrine of statutory interpretation					
	(b)	Doctrine of Pardon					
	(c)	Doctrine of Punishments					
	(d)	Doctrine of Precedents					
(xii)	Which is not an internal aid to construction?						
	(a)	Long Title	(b)	Preamble			
	(c)	Illustrations	(d)	Historical facts			
(xiii)	Which Article of the Constitution of India applies in case of Repugnancy between Central and State						
	laws						
	(a)	253	(b)	254			
	(c)	255	(d)	256			
(xiv)	The object of interpretation is to discover what the legislature intended. The statement is						
	(a)	False	(b)	Partly True			
	(c)	True	(d)	Partly False			
(xv)	Whe	When two statutes deal with same subject, they are said to be in:					
	(a)	Pari Materia	(b)	Prima Facie			
	(c)	Legal fiction	(d)	All the above			

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## SECTION—B

**Note:**— Both questions in this section are compulsory.

2. Answer any **THREE** of the following:—

 $5 \times 3 = 15$ 

- (a) Explain the rule Ejusdem Generis.
- (b) Write a note on Noscitur A Sociis.
- (c) Explain Reddendo Singula Singulis.
- (d) What do you mean by Casus Omissus?
- 3. Write short notes on any **THREE** :—

 $5 \times 3 = 15$ 

- (a) Golden Rule of Interpretation
- (b) Rule of Last Antecedent
- (c) Non-obstante Clause
- (d) Legal Fiction.

## SECTION—C

**Note:**— Answer the following (any **FIVE**):—

 $8 \times 5 = 40$ 

- 4. Explain the principles of construction of Remedial Statutes.
- 5. "A taxing statute is to be strictly construed". Explain and illustrate.
- 6. Explain the method of interpreting substantive and procedural laws.
- 7. What do you understand by Judicial Review of statutes? Explain.
- 8. "The words of a statute must prima facie be given their ordinary meaning"—Viscount Simon. In light of this observation, explain the rule of literal construction with help of case law.
- 9. Give brief account of various external aids employed in the interpretation of a statute.
- 10. Explain perpetual and temporary statutes. What is the effect of the expiry of temporary statutes?
- 11. Explain in short the following principles of interpretation of statutes:—
  - (a) "Statute must be read as a whole in its context."
  - (b) "If meaning plain, effect must be given to it irrespective of consequences."
- 12. "Language of a statute should be read as it is" Explain. When can there be a departure from this rule?

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