

MCQ

1) Classification of lands for ceiling purpose:

- a) Wet
- b) Forest
- c) Desert
- d) Rural**

2) Is the digital platform created and maintained for the purpose of ROR:

- a) Dharani**
- b) E-Sewa
- c) Both
- d) None

3) Shershah's fame mainly rested with:

- a) Military reforms
- b) Administrative reforms
- c) Land reforms**
- d) Social reforms

4) Who introduced reforms in the land revenue system:

- a) Warren Hastings**
- b) Sir John Shore
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Lord Wellesley

5) Right to property is no more a fundamental right under part-III of the Indian constitution by which Amendment:

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment**
- c) 52nd Amendment
- d) 62nd Amendment

6) The first case before the Supreme Court regarding the Constitutional validity of the 1st Amendment Act was challenged in:

- a) Kameshwar vs. State of Bihar**
- b) Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India
- c) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab
- d) Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala

7) The "Ten Year settlement" was called as:

a) Permanent Settlement

- b) Temporary Settlement
- c) Interim Settlement
- d) Permanent and Temporary Settlement

8) The land revenue system implemented by the Britishers in India:

- a) Zamindari
- b) Ryotwari
- c) Mahalwari

d) All of the above

9) Ryotwari system was introduced by:

a) Thomas Munroe

- b) Sir Thomas Roe
- c) Lord William Bentinck
- d) Warren Hastings

10) Land held under a gift or grant by Nizam or or Jagirdhar or other competent person

a) Inam

- c) Jagir
- d) Tagirdhar

Blanks

1) Principle of Eminent Domain: Based on "**Salus populi est suprema lex**" (**welfare of the people is the paramount law**).

2) **Article-296** of the Constitution: Contemplates the Doctrine of Escheat to cover ownerless property.

3) Records prepared & maintained electronically in **Dharani** portal.

4) Kautilya's **Artha Shastra**: Mentions land reforms.

5) **Zamindar**: Holder of large estates deriving rights from sovereign for collecting rents & taxes.

6) **Doctrine of Escheat**: Involves legal transfer of ownerless property to the crown.

7) **ROR**: Contains ownership details.

8) **Board of Revenue**: Foundation of the entire revenue administration rests.

9) Ownership in land: Can be **absolute** or **limited**.

10) **Possession** defines ownership as: Plenary control over objects.

Shorts

1) Bona Vacantia:

- Legal concept concerning ownerless property.

- Property that has no apparent owner or heir.
- Often reverts to the state or government.
- Originates from Latin, meaning "vacant goods."
- Can include unclaimed inheritance, abandoned land, or assets with no rightful claimant.

2) Zamindari System:

- Land revenue system introduced by British colonial rulers in India.
- Zamindars acted as intermediaries between the state and cultivators.
- Zamindars were granted ownership rights over land and collected revenue from peasants.
- Led to exploitative practices and agrarian unrest.
- Abolished after independence in 1947 through land reforms aimed at redistributing land.

3) Mahalwari System:

- Land revenue system also introduced by British colonial rulers.
- Revenue was collected from individual villages or mahals.
- Villages collectively held responsibility for revenue payment.
- Aimed to simplify revenue collection and foster local responsibility.
- Implemented in some regions of British India alongside other systems.

4) ROR (Record of Rights):

- Document detailing land ownership, cultivation, and rights.
- Essential for establishing ownership and resolving disputes.
- Contains information on landholders, tenants, and their respective rights.
- Maintained by revenue authorities or land record departments.
- Provides a legal framework for land transactions and land use.

5) Land Reforms in Ancient India:

- Historical efforts to redistribute land ownership.
- Associated with rulers like Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka.
- Aimed to address inequalities in land ownership and social justice.
- Included measures such as land grants to farmers and regulation of land tenure.
- Contributed to economic development and social stability in ancient Indian society.