

LLB
SIXTH SEMESTER
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES &
PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

**SET
A**

LLB - 601OP₄
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Which punctuation mark is commonly used to indicate a list in a legal document's title?
 - a. Colon (:)
 - b. Semicolon (;)
 - c. Comma (,)
 - d. Period (.)
2. What does the "Rule of Harmonious Construction" aim to achieve?
 - a. To create conflict and inconsistency in legal interpretation
 - b. To harmonize conflicting statutes
 - c. To prioritize one type of interpretation over others
 - d. To limit the scope of interpretation
3. In the context of statutory interpretation, what is the "plain meaning rule"?
 - a. The principle that legal texts should be interpreted in a way that makes them more interesting.
 - b. The idea that the ordinary and grammatical meaning of the words should be applied
 - c. The preference for complex and convoluted interpretations.
 - d. The exclusion of common sense in interpreting statutes.
4. What is the primary purpose of statutory interpretation?
 - a. To confuse legal texts
 - b. To undermine the legislative intent
 - c. To discern and apply the meaning of statutes
 - d. To create ambiguity in the law
5. In legal interpretation, what role do punctuation marks play in understanding the text?
 - a. They indicate the tone and mood of the document
 - b. They highlight key arguments and counterarguments
 - c. They clarify the structure and meaning of sentences
 - d. They determine the order of importance of clauses and phrases

6. How does the title of a legal document typically differ from other parts of the document?
- a. It uses more complex language and vocabulary
 - b. It is written in a larger font size for emphasis
 - c. It often contains keywords and phrases related to the document's subject
 - d. It is located at the bottom of the document rather than the top
7. What valuable insights can be gained from examining legislative debates?
- a. The personal opinions of individual legislators
 - b. The potential impact of the law on various stakeholders.
 - c. The financial cost of implementing the law
 - d. The historical context in which the law was passed.
8. What is the primary purpose of examining legislative intent in legal interpretation?
- a. To determine the popularity of a law among legislators
 - b. To understand the underlying purpose or rationale behind a law
 - c. To identify potential loopholes in the legislative process
 - d. To assess the financial implications of enacting a law
9. Which of the following best describes the role of law commission reports in legal interpretation?
- a. Providing recommendations for amending existing laws or drafting new ones
 - b. Offering historical perspectives on past legislative decisions
 - c. Analyzing the economic impact of legislation on society
 - d. Summarizing court decisions related to specific legal issues
10. Why might understanding legislative history be important in statutory interpretation?
- a. To determine the popularity of a law among the public
 - b. To assess the personal biases of individual legislators
 - c. To identify any unintended consequences of the law's enactment
 - d. To predict future legislative trends and developments
11. Which of the following is an example of legislative history?
- a. A compilation of court cases related to a specific law
 - b. An analysis of public opinion polls conducted before a law's passage
 - c. Transcripts of debates and discussions in the legislative body
 - d. A summary of news articles covering a legislative session
12. What is the primary goal of interpretation and construction in legal contexts?
- a. To create ambiguity
 - b. To obstruct justice
 - c. To discern and apply the meaning of legal texts
 - d. To confuse the parties involved

13. What is the distinction between "object" and "subject" in the context of interpretation?
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Object refers to tangible items and concepts | b. Object refers to the purpose or the entity or thing |
| c. Object refers to individuals involved, while subject refers to the legal text itself | d. Object and subject are interchangeable terms in interpretation |
14. What does the term "scope of interpretation" refer to?
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. The ability to manipulate legal texts | b. The range or extent of interpretation allowed by the law |
| c. The exclusion of certain legal principles | d. The refusal to interpret legal documents |
15. Which of the following is an example of extrinsic aid used in interpretation?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| a. Dictionary definitions | b. Literal interpretation only |
| c. Ignoring legislative history | d. Ignoring the context of a legal text |
16. What is the "Golden Rule" in statutory interpretation?
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. The idea that statutes should be interpreted in a way that promotes fairness and justice. | b. The preference for a literal interpretation of legal texts |
| c. The exclusion of extrinsic aids in interpretation | d. The disregard for legislative intent |
17. When can the "Golden Rule" of interpretation be applied ?
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. When there is only one possible interpretation of a statute | b. When the literal interpretation would lead to an absurd result |
| c. When legislative intent is clear and unambiguous | d. When the statute is straightforward and simple |
18. Which principle emphasizes that statutory provisions should be interpreted in a way that avoids inconsistencies?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Plain meaning rule | b. Rule of Lenity |
| c. Rule of Harmonious Construction | d. Golden Rule |
19. In a title, what function do punctuation marks primarily serve?
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. To separate different sections of the title | b. To emphasize important words or phrases |
| c. To indicate the beginning and end of the title | d. To provide clarity and aid in understanding the title's meaning |
20. Which of the following best defines the purpose of a preamble in a legal document?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. To summarize the main points of the document | b. To provide context and explain the reasons for the document |
| c. To list the signatories involved in drafting the document | d. To outline the procedures for amending the document |

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. a. Explain the meaning, object and purpose of interpretation. 10
Or
b. Discuss the rule of "noscitur a sociis and the reddendo singularis". How do these rules relate with the interpretation of general word? Discuss

2. a. Analyse the internal aids to construction with reference to long title, short title, heading, marginal note, definition, punctuation, explanation, schedules as well as illustration. 10
Or
b. What is external aids to construction? Discuss the importance of the following as external aids to construction. (i) dictionaries (ii) legislative history (iii) statutes in pari-materia.

3. a. Describe an exhaustive note on the strict construction of penal statutes with the help of illustrative cases. 10
Or
b. Write an explanatory note on the strict construction of remedial statutes with the help of illustrative cases.

4. a. Explain in detail the maxim "Delegates non potest Delegare" with relevant case laws. 5+5=10
Or
b. Write an exhaustive note on "Rule of Harmonious Construction". Explain with the help of illustration

5. a. Explain Role of Constituent Assembly debates in the interpretation of Constitution of India 10
Or
b. Constitution is to be interpreted dynamically. Discuss interpretation of the Constitution of India.

6. a. Discuss Doctrine of Repugnancy with its constitutional reference and case laws. 10
Or
b. Elaboratively explain the concept the of Doctrine of Pith & Substance.

7. a. Explain primary rule as the statutory rule of interpretation. Under what circumstances the primary rule plays its role in interpretation. 10

Or

b. Discuss literal or grammatical rule in interpretation of statutes. Explain why golden rule is said to be the modified rule of literal rule.

8. a. Discuss the nature and kinds of Indian laws under Article 13 of the Constitution. 10

Or

b. Explain the concepts like Reasons of commencement, operation and repeal of statutes in detail with examples .

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