

**Roll No.**

**SAP ID**



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, July 2020**  
**Open Book – Through Blackboard Learning Management System**

**Course: Interpretation of Statutes**  
**Programme: BBA.LL.B(H)**  
**Course Code- CLCC 2006**

**Semester: IV**

**Time: 03 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:**

As this examination is in open-book format, the students are expected to demonstrate a very high degree of Academic Integrity and not copy contents from resources referred. Instructors would look for understanding of the concept by the students and any similarity found from resources online/ offline shall be penalized in terms of deduction of marks and even cancellation of paper in requisite cases. The online examination committee of the School would also look for similarity of two answer scripts and if answer scripts of two or more students are found similar, both the answer scripts shall be treated as copied and lead to cancellation of the paper. In view of the aforesaid points, the students are warned that they should desist from using any unfair means.

**All Questions are Compulsory**  
**Answer each question in not more than 500 words**

S. No.		Marks	CO
1	<p>An act was enacted in the year 2000 and came into force on 1st September 2000. Later on in 2016 the Parliament of India repealed the Act of 2000, (this new act got the assent of the President on 10th August 2016) and replaced it with a new act with substantial changes. Based on the above facts answer the following questions-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How far the Act of 2000 will be relevant for interpreting the Act of 2016? 10 marks</li><li>2. When will be the Act of 2016 will come into force? 10 Marks</li></ol>	<b>20</b>	<b>Co 4</b>
Ans.			
2	<p>How in India any International Treaty is applied? Suppose India has signed an International Treaty but not yet ratified it and later on during a case one of the parties relied on that treaty to substantiate their arguments, will it be allowed by the Supreme Court of India</p>	<b>20</b>	<b>Co 1 and 4</b>

Ans.			
3	<p>For enabling the entry of certain classes of peoples, State Z enacts a law named as Places of Worship Act, 2020. Sec.1 of this act provides that, denying entry to the people of specific class will be considered as an offence and for which the concerned person will be punished under Sec.6. This Act was challenged under Art. 32 by the trustee of a Temple on the ground that under Article 26(b) of the Constitution, they have a right to manage their affairs in the matters of religion which includes right of entry also. The trustees of a denominational Hindu temple resist the application of such law on the ground that their temple had been built for the benefit of a particular Hindu sect</p> <p>State contended that this act is under Article 25(2)(b) of the Constitution and throws open the entry to any such temple to all sections of Hindus. Answer the following questions</p> <p>1. Discuss the rule of interpretation that you will apply to resolve the above dispute 10 Marks</p> <p>2. In the above-mentioned problem what is the relevancy of Art 14 and Art 17 of the Constitution of India?</p>	<b>20</b>	<b>Co 2 and 4</b>
Ans.			
4	<p>Outside a Public Park following notice is pasted-</p> <p><i>No Motor Vehicle is allowed inside the Park and whoever contravenes it will be fined with Rs. 5000.</i></p> <p>Keeping in mind the above notice answer the following questions-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Can a person enter into the park on his two-wheeler, which is run by electronic batteries? <span style="float: right;">7 marks</span></li> <li>2. The local administration of the city is planning to put a retired War Tank inside the park so that younger generation can be inspired and motivated. Whether this war tank can be put inside the park? <span style="float: right;">7 marks</span></li> <li>3. Explain whether a Child can enter into the park wearing his skateboards? <span style="float: right;">6 marks</span></li> </ol>	<b>20</b>	<b>Co 4</b>

	Substantiate your answers with the relevant principles of interpretation and case laws.		
Ans.			
5	<p>Selling of adulterated food is an offence under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and person can be punished up to 7 years of imprisonment. On 20<sup>th</sup> January 2020, Mr. A was charged for selling adulterated butter by the authorities. In the meantime, Parliament keeping in mind the increasing number of cases of food adulteration increases the punishment from 7 years to 10 years imprisonment on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2020 which came into force from 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2020.</p> <p>Under the Act, the term butter is defined as „ X, who is being prosecuted for selling adulterated butter argues that the butter which he is selling is neither prepared from milk nor cream but from the curd and therefore not covered under the Act as in the act defines Butter as follows-</p> <p><i>“Butter prepared exclusively from milk or cream of cow or buffalo or of both”.</i></p> <p>Keeping in mind the above facts and law answer the following questions-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain whether A, can be punished for selling adulterated butter? 10 Marks</li> <li>2. If A can be punished, what will be his punishment 7 years or 10 years? 10 Marks</li> </ol> <p>Substantiate your argument with relevant rules of interpretation and case laws.</p>	20	Co 3 and 4
Ans.			

I, ....., understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in failure in this paper and I may also be subject to Disciplinary Proceedings as per the Academic Integrity policy of the University.