Name:

Enrolment No:



UPES

End Semester Examination, December 2023

Course: Transfer of Property and Easement Law

Program: BA. LL.B, BBA. LL.B., B.COM LL.B., B.Tech LL.B.

Course Code: CLCC4022

Semester: VII Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: All questions are Mandatory.

SECTION A

(5Qx2M=10Marks)

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	The Maxim 'Pendent lite Nihil Innovature' means?	2	CO1
Q 2	The Transfer of Property Act came into force on: A. February 18, 1882 B. June 1, 1882 C. July 1, 1882 D. August 1, 1882	2	CO1
Q 3	Which of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides for the Transfer of Actionable Claim? A. Section 122, TPA	2	CO1

B. Section 129, TPA		
C. Section 130, TPA		
D. Section 133, TPA		
Which of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882		
provides for 'Operation of Transfer'?		
A. Section 6, TPA	2	CO1
B. Section 7, TPA	2	COI
C. Section 8, TPA		
D. Section 9, TPA		
In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held the right to catch		CO1
fishery is a <i>profit a prendre</i> and therefore a right in Immovable property:		
A. Shanta Bai v. State of Bombay	2	
B. Anand Bahera v. State of Orrissa	2	
C. V. N. Sarin v. Ajit Kumar Poplai		
D. Duncan Industries v. State of Uttar Pradesh		
SECTION B		<u> </u>
(4Qx5M=20 Marks)		
Write a short note on 'Onerous Gift'.		
Or	5	CO2
Write a short note on 'Conditional Gifts'		
Write a short note on 'Usufructory Mortgage'. Cite the relevant legal		
provision.		
Or	5	CO2
Differentiate between 'English Mortgage and Mortgage by Conditional		
Sale'.		
Write a short note on the 'Doctrine of Lis Pendens.' Cite the relevant		
legal provision.		
	5	CO2
Or	3	CO2
Write a short note on the Doctrine of Feeding the Grant by Estoppel'.	3	CO2
	C. Section 130, TPA D. Section 133, TPA Which of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides for 'Operation of Transfer'? A. Section 6, TPA B. Section 7, TPA C. Section 8, TPA D. Section 9, TPA In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held the right to catch fishery is a profit a prendre and therefore a right in Immovable property: A. Shanta Bai v. State of Bombay B. Anand Bahera v. State of Orrissa C. V. N. Sarin v. Ajit Kumar Poplai D. Duncan Industries v. State of Uttar Pradesh SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks) Write a short note on 'Onerous Gift'. Or Write a short note on 'Conditional Gifts' Write a short note on 'Usufructory Mortgage'. Cite the relevant legal provision. Or Differentiate between 'English Mortgage and Mortgage by Conditional Sale'. Write a short note on the 'Doctrine of Lis Pendens.' Cite the relevant	C. Section 130, TPA D. Section 133, TPA Which of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides for 'Operation of Transfer'? A. Section 6, TPA B. Section 7, TPA C. Section 8, TPA D. Section 9, TPA In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held the right to catch fishery is a profit a prendre and therefore a right in Immovable property: A. Shanta Bai v. State of Bombay B. Anand Bahera v. State of Orrissa C. V. N. Sarin v. Ajit Kumar Poplai D. Duncan Industries v. State of Uttar Pradesh SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks) Write a short note on 'Onerous Gift'. Or Write a short note on 'Usufructory Mortgage'. Cite the relevant legal provision. Or Differentiate between 'English Mortgage and Mortgage by Conditional Sale'. Write a short note on the 'Doctrine of Lis Pendens.' Cite the relevant

Q 9	Write a short note on 'Essentials of a Valid Easement.		
	Or	5	CO2
	Comment on 'Creation and Extinction of Easement'.		
	SECTION-C		
	(2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
Q 10	"The question, what is that sufficient attachment that will convert the		
	character of a thing to make it a fixture from a chattel, has tremendous		
	practical importance."		
		10	CO3
	In light of the above statement, discuss the doctrine of fixtures and its		
	applicability in the Indian context. Cite case laws to substantiate your		
	answer.		
Q 11	A Sale is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised		
	or partly paid and partly promised. A valid sale of immovable property		
	must be made by complying with the legal requirements laid down in the		
	Transfer of Property Act, 1882."	10	CO3
	Critically analyse and explain the statement in the light of essentials		
	required for the creation of a Valid Sale. Cite the relevant provisions of		
	the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.		
	SECTION-D		
	(2Qx25M=50 Marks)		
Q 12	Manas owned a residential property in Vasant Vihar, Dehradun. As he		
	was in dire need of money, he transferred the property to Dinesh for 2 cr.		
	However, because of his emotional attachment to the property, he wanted	25	CO4
	to discourage Dinesh from selling it further. In furtherance of the same,		004
	he inserted the following clause in the sale deed:		

	that make it difficult to determine the nature of the agreement. Clause 1: The agreement is referred to as a "License Deed" and identifies A as the "Licensor" and B as the "Licensee." Clause 2: The agreement grants B the right to use and occupy the property for a term of ten years. Clause 3: The agreement requires B to pay a fixed monthly fee of 20,000/- to A as consideration for the right to use the property. Clause 4: The agreement includes a clause stating that A may terminate the license at any time with 30 days' notice. In case B desires to terminate the licence he can do so by giving 60 days' notice	25	CO4
Q 13	A and B entered into a written agreement named 'License Deed'. The agreement includes certain terms and conditions and also covers clauses		
	Cite relevant provisions of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 and case laws to substantiate your answer.		
	a. Clause 17 in the Sale Deedb. Transfer by Dinesh in favour of Vikram		
	Decide the validity of:		
	Dinesh later sold the property to his childhood friend, Vikram, for 2.5 cr.		
	vendor (Manas) will have the right to purchase the entire property for 20 lacs. Any sale made in contravention to this right shall be void."		
	"Clause 17- If the vendee (Dinesh) decides to sell the property, the		

Clause 5: The agreement also includes a clause stating that B may not sublet the property to any third party without A's prior written consent.

After one year, A decided to terminate the license agreement and provided B with the required 30 days' notice. However, B argues that the agreement was for a term of ten years and refuses to vacate the property. Furthermore, it was discovered that B had sublet the property to X without A's prior consent within one month of agreement. A is annoyed with B's subletting and wants to cancel the contract.

Decide with the help of case laws and provisions what factors should be considered in determining whether the agreement is a lease or a license? Can A terminate the agreement early despite B's claim that the agreement was for ten years?