

LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2022

IAS/MCS/JR. MCS

(LAND LAWS)
(With books)

PAPER-II

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

I N S T R U C T I O N S

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.
2. Write your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers) written as **(A), (B), (C) and (D)**. You will select the response which you feel is correct and want to mark on the answer sheet.
4. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. Also read the directions in the Answer Sheet. Fill in all the entries in the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated.
5. Count the number of questions attempted carefully and write it down in the space provided in the OMR Sheet. This has to be verified by the Invigilator before leaving.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet (in original). **You are permitted to take away 2nd Copy of OMR Answer Sheet and the Test Booklet.**
7. All items carry equal marks.
8. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.
9. There will be **NO PENALTY** for wrong answers.

1. "Family holding" under Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 means-
 - A. All the immovable properties recorded in the name of the family.
 - B. Land used for agricultural purpose equal to three hectares in area
 - C. Land used for agricultural purpose equal to one hectares in area
 - D. All the above
2. "Personal Cultivation" under MLR & LR Act, 1960 does not include
 - A. Cultivation by a person on his own account
 - B. By servants or hired labour on wages and sharing the produce of his family
 - C. Cultivation by any member and sharing the produce of the cultivation
 - D. None of the above
3. Which one of the following is not a revenue officer under MLR & LR Act, 1960
 - A. Extra – Assistant Commissioners
 - B. Settlement Supervisors
 - C. Mandals
 - D. Treasury Officer
4. Under Section 93 of MLR & LR Act, 1960, an appeal shall lie from an order passed by Assistant Survey Settlement Officer to
 - A. Survey and Settlement Officer only
 - B. Tribunal only
 - C. Survey and Settlement officer as well as to any Revenue Officer notified to be the appellate authority only
 - D. Sub-Deputy Collector
5. Regarding Computation of period of limitation, if a copy of the order appealed against is collected 3 (three) months after it has been prepared, this period
 - A. Cannot be included in the time taken for obtaining the copy
 - B. Shall be excluded from the limitation of appeals
 - C. Both (A) & (B)
 - D. None of the above
6. Section 94 (1) of MLR & LR Act, 1960, the expression "from the date of the order" employed in the expression means
 - A. The date on which the order was passed
 - B. The date of the receipt of the order by the party
 - C. Both (A) & (B)
 - D. None of the above
7. The time period within which an application for setting aside the order passed under section 87 of the MLR & LR Act, 1960 is
 - A. 2 weeks from the date of such order
 - B. 15 days from the date of such order
 - C. 30 days from the date of such order
 - D. 60 days from the date of such order
8. Which one of the following revenue officers does not have the power to summon witnesses under section 85 of MLR & LR Act, 1960
 - A. Sub-Deputy Collector
 - B. Zilladars
 - C. Settlement Supervisors
 - D. All the above
9. Which one of the following revenue officers does not have the power to take cognizance of matters relating to survey of land and preparation of land records
 - A. Director of settlement land record
 - B. Survey and Settlement officers
 - C. Assistant Survey and settlement officers
 - D. None of the above
10. The power for allotment of land for agricultural purpose is vested
 - A. To the state Government
 - B. To the Deputy Commissioner with prior approval of Government
 - C. To the Agriculture Department of Govt.
 - D. All the above
11. Under Section 41 of the MLR & LR Act, 1960, the Deputy Commissioner is vested with powers to correct any error which does not includes
 - A. Mistake of survey
 - B. Erroneous depiction of the map
 - C. Compilation of rights
 - D. Final record of rights under section 41 of MLR & LR Act, 1960
12. The power and duties exercisable by the officers referred to in section 6 of MLR & LR Act, 1960 may also be exercised by
 - A. Director Settlement and Land Records
 - B. Deputy Commissioner only after prior approval from the Government.
 - C. Deputy Commissioner or such other revenue officer as may be specified by the State Government for the purpose
 - D. All the above
13. Any person acquiring any right on land by succession, partition, gift or otherwise shall report of such acquisition to the competent authority within
 - A. 1 month
 - B. 3 months
 - C. 6 months
 - D. 1 year
14. Under Section 41 of MLR & LR Act, 1960, the Deputy Commissioner is vested with powers to correct errors etc and for the purpose, the Deputy Commission before actual rectification
 - A. Is to enquire into the matter suo-moto as it is inherent powers.
 - B. Is to form a Commission to enquire into the matter
 - C. Is to register miscellaneous case and to enquire into the matter
 - D. All the above

15. Any person aggrieved by an order under section 11 (3) of MLR & LR Act, 1960 may file a civil suit to contest the order within
 - A. 1 month from the date of such order
 - B. 3 months from the date of such order
 - C. 6 months from the date of such order
 - D. 1 year from the date of such order
16. The property in all the lands, etc which are not the property of any person, in the Government as envisaged under section 11 of MLR & LR Act, 1960 was held in the case of
 - A. Ningombam Parijat Singh –vs- Chief Commissioner, Government of Manipur and ors, AIR, 1969 Manipur 79.
 - B. Satyaranjan Paul Mazumdar –vs= Assam Board of Revenue, AIR, 1977 Guwahati 83
 - C. State of Manipur & -vs- of Development & ors, AIR, 1995 SC 1865
 - D. None of the above
17. "Agriculture" under the definition of MLR & LR Act, 1960 does not include
 - A. Pisciculture
 - B. Poultry farming
 - C. Dairy farming
 - D. Parks and Garden
18. A petition for partition of the land holding may be filed to
 - A. To a civil court only
 - B. Deputy Commissioner only
 - C. Either Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional officer
 - D. Sub-Deputy Collector only
19. The execution of partition after the order for partition shall be made by
 - A. Sub-Divisional Officer
 - B. Sub-Deputy Collector
 - C. Settlement and Survey officer
 - D. All the above
20. The determination of village boundaries and all disputes relating there shall be done by
 - A. Deputy Commissioner only
 - B. Any Survey Officers or by such other officers as may be appointed by the State Government for the purpose
 - C. Director settlement and land records only
 - D. None of the above
21. No second appeal shall lie
 - A. After the expiry 30 days
 - B. After the expiry of 60 days
 - C. After the expiry of 90 days
 - D. No time is prescribed unlike the 1st appeal
22. Disputes arising from titles may be tried by
 - A. Director, Settlement and Land Record
 - B. Civil Court
 - C. Deputy Commissioner
 - D. all the above
23. The power of demarcation under section 52 can be delegated to the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Sub-Deputy Collectors by-
 - A. Civil Court
 - B. Deputy Commissioner
 - C. Administrator
 - D. all the above
24. The MLR & LR Act, 1960 does not extent to
 - A. Hill areas of Manipur in all cases
 - B. Industrial sites in Valley areas of Manipur
 - C. Local areas of Loktak Lake of Manipur
 - D. None of the above
25. The landowner shall be entitled to compensation under section 128 of the MLR & LR Act, 1960 in respect of every land, the ownership of which stands transferred to the tenant under section 127 of an aggregate amount to
 - A. 30 times the full land revenue payable
 - B. 50 times the full land revenue payable
 - C. Any reasonable amount as decided by competent Authority
 - D. Not exceeding one-half of the value of the land area.
26. "Allottee" in the context of MLR & LR (Allotment of Land), Rules 1962 includes-
 - A. exclusively the landowner
 - B. the possessor of the land to whom it is allotted
 - C. but not the successor of the possessor
 - D. all the above
27. 'Scheduled Castes' in the context of MLR & LR (Allotment of Land) Rules, 1962 means –
 - A. those assigned as Scheduled Caste by the State Government
 - B. those assigned as Scheduled Caste in the Constitution
 - C. those assigned as Scheduled Caste in the MLR & LR Act, 1960
 - D. All the above
28. Rule 5 to 17 of the MLR & LR (Allotment of Land) Rules 1962 shall not apply to the allotment of land coming under –
 - A. land set apart by Deputy Commissioner for any other specific purpose
 - B. land required for rehabilitation of displaced persons
 - C. land reserved for forest
 - D. all the above

29. which are of the following is not an essential ingredient of "landless agriculture worker" as defined in MLR & LR (Allotment of Land), Rules 1960
- an agricultural labourer possessing one basic land holding
 - a landless pensioner with his family agricultural labourer
 - both (A) & (B)
 - Neither (A) nor (B)
30. Which one of the following orders of preference is correct for allotment of land by Deputy Commissioner for agricultural purpose
- an evicted general category tenant, a landless agriculture worker, co-operative society
 - an evicted Schedule Caste category tenant, a landless agriculture worker co-operative society
 - an evicted Schedule Caste category tenant, co-operative society, a landless agricultural worker
 - none of the above is correct
31. Where there are two or more applicants for the same land and who are entitled to the same preference then, the allotment shall be made
- at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner
 - to the person in whose favour lot is drawn
 - both (A) & (B)
 - to the poorest of the poor applicants
32. From the date of publication of the preliminary notification for acquiring the land likely to be required for a public purpose, any person in land – which has been notified may object within
- 30 days
 - 45 days
 - 60 days
 - 90 days
33. The value of land as well as the profile of agricultural shall maintain a register by
- Sub-Deputy Collector
 - Sub-Divisional Officer
 - Deputy Commissioner
 - all the above
34. An allottee of land for agriculture purpose shall pay premium of the land preciously cultivated at the rate of
- 20 times the net annual income from such land
 - 30 times the net annual income from such land
 - 40 times the net annual income from such land
 - as may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner
35. Which one of the following persons is/are exempted from paying premium to the land allotted for construction of dwelling house –
- landless agriculture worker
 - co-operative society of artisans
 - an artisan
 - all the above
36. The revenue rate of any class of agricultural land shall not exceed
- one-sixth of the value of the yield of the land
 - one-third of the value of the yield of the land
 - one-fourth of the value of the yield of the land
 - one-eighth of the value of the yield of the land
37. The Sanctioning Authority of the allotment of land under Rule 13 (1) is
- the State Government
 - the Administrator
 - the Deputy Commissioner
 - all the above
38. "An order of the Chief Commissioner (Administrator) allotting land under Section 14(1) of the MLR & LR Act 1960 is for agricultural purposes or for construction of dwelling houses was held illegal in
- Md. Addurma & Ors –Vs- State of Manipur & Ors (1983)
 - Tronglaobi Pisciculture Co-operative Society Ltd. –Vs- Chief Commissioner (Administrator) of Manipur & Ors. AIR, 1969, Manipur 84
 - Apambi Kabuini –Vs- The Chief Commissioner of Manipur & Ors. AIR 1965 Manipur 3
 - None of the above
39. The State Government has the power to allot land for the purpose of an industry subject of certain terms and conditions, which does not include
- the allottee shall be liable to pay premium as well as land revenue
 - the allottee should strictly use the land for the purpose
 - in case of any breach of such terms and conditions of the allotment, the Government shall impose a penalty equal to the market value of the land
 - all the above
40. For summary eviction of a trespasser, the competent authority is mandated to give a notice requiring him to show cause within
- 1 week
 - 1 month
 - 2 months
 - a reasonable time as fixed by the Authority

41. According to the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Act, 1956, where the number of taxpaying houses in the village is less than 150 the village authority shall consist of
- 5 members
 - 7 members
 - 10 members
 - 12 members
42. Section 2 of the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Act, 1956 defines heinous offence which does not include
- murder
 - rape
 - sedition
 - none of the above
43. Where there is no Chief or Khullakpa in the village, the Chairman of the village authority
- shall be nominated by the Chief Commissioner
 - the heirs of the Chief or Khullakpa shall become the Chairman by inheritance
 - shall be elected by the members of the village authority
 - all the above
44. The direct control over all the village Authorities is vested to
- Sub-Deputy Collector within its local limits
 - Sub-Divisional Officer
 - Chairman of the village authority
 - all the above
45. If a dispute arises as to the election of any member of a village authority, the final authority to decide is vested to
- the Court
 - the Chief Commissioner
 - the Deputy Commissioner
 - the Chairman of the village authority
46. Which of the following is/are not grounds for disqualification of membership of village Authorities as envisaged in the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Act, 1956 is
- a registered voter in the respective electoral roll
 - a member of any other village authority
 - not of unsound mind as also declared by competent authority
 - both (A) and (C)
47. In order to have an elected village authority, which of the following Statement(s) is/are correct
- the Chief Commissioner has the discretionary powers to declare it
 - it is on the demand of the people of the village
 - the chief or Khullakpa in a village decide it
 - all the above
48. Regarding election matters of village authority, the court shall not grant an injunction
- to declare the election result of a member of the village authority
 - to prohibit nominated members from entering upon their duties
 - both (A) and (B)
 - neither (A) nor (B)
49. Which of the following is/are not correct regarding the village authority's function as police officers that
- it shall cause a person arrested against whom a reasonable complaint has made of committing a heinous crime
 - such heinous crime should be committed only within the jurisdiction of the village authority
 - on the existence of reasonable suspicion that such person commits a heinous crime
 - All the above are correct
50. An appeal shall light to an order imposing fine passed by the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to
- the District Magistrate
 - Session Court
 - Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - all the above
51. Every person who is arrested by Village Authority shall be produced
- before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate firstly
 - before the District Magistrate secondly
 - before nearest Magistrate
 - all the above
52. When a case is received by the Village Court and it appears to the village Court that the village Court is not competent to try the case – it shall
- dismiss the case outright by order in writing
 - transfer the case to the competent court
 - direct the complainant to the proper court
 - direct the complainant to withdraw the case
53. Regarding transfer of criminal cases from village court which of the following statement is/are correct
- the Deputy Commissioner may transfer the case suo-moto
 - the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may also transfer the case suo-moto
 - both (A) and (B)
 - only the village Court may transfer the case suo-moto

54. Every person who is arrested under Section 16 of the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Act, 1956 shall be produced before the nearest magistrate
- within 24 hours of such arrest
 - within 2 days of such arrest
 - the next day after detention in the custody
 - within shortest reasonable time after excluding the time travel to court
55. Any person who has committed a heinous offence may be arrested by village Authority outside its local jurisdiction and in such case
- the permission of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate is sufficient
 - the consent of the village Authority where the person is found is mandatory
 - no consent is required as the person has committed a heinous offence
 - all the above
56. Release on probation of good conduct is provided under which of the following section of the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Act, 1956 –
- section 16(2)
 - section 17(2)(b)
 - section 27
 - section 37
57. Regarding suits to be instituted before a village court
- it may be instituted by a petition made orally only
 - it may be instituted in writing only
 - both orally or in writing
 - all the above
58. Which of the following is/are true regarding suits not to be tried by Village Courts –
- principle of res-judicate is equally applicable in village courts also
 - principle res-subjudice is equally applicable in village courts also
 - only (A) is true
 - both (A) and (B) are true
59. A village court may restore a suit dismissed on default, if the plaintiff satisfies the court within
- 2 weeks
 - 30 days
 - 45 days
 - 60 days
60. No suits shall lie in any village court
- suits for money due on contracts
 - suits for recovery of movable property
 - unless one of the defendants resides within the local limits
 - none of the above
61. Which of the following is/are not repealed in the Manipur Hill people (Administration) Regulation, 1947
- any punishment in respect of any offence committed under the said Regulation
 - obligation accrued under the said Regulation
 - both (A) and (B)
 - constitution of Village Authority
62. The Regulations given the Manipur Hill people (Administration) Regulation, 1947 were made by
- Chief Commissioner of Assam
 - the Maharaja of Manipur
 - Governor of Assam
 - Lt. General of Manipur
63. The responsibility for the administration of the Hill People is vested in
- Chief Commissioner of Assam
 - Lt. General of Manipur
 - the Maharaja of Manipur
 - All the above
64. When final orders involving the death sentence have been passed by the Chief Court, a mercy petition may lie to –
- Chief Commissioner of Assam
 - the Maharaja of Manipur
 - the Governor General of India
 - all the above
65. Where any dispute arises regarding the ownership of land, the sequence for placing such dispute is
- Circle Bench, Village Authority, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hill Bench
 - Village Authority, Circle Bench, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hill Bench
 - Circle Bench, Village Authority, Hill Bench, Sub-Divisional Officer
 - Village Authority, Circle Bench, Hill Bench, Sub-Divisional Officer
66. "Chief Court" as per the Manipur Hill people Regulation, 1947 means
- the Darbar of Maharaja
 - the Chief Court constituted under the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947
 - Gauhati Bench of High Court
 - none of the above
67. Under the Manipur Hill people Regulation, 1947, all electorate matters shall be finally decided by
- the Maharaja of Manipur
 - Circle Officer
 - Minister in-charge
 - Sub-Divisional Officer

68. On the commission of any heinous offence, the inhabitant of the village shall at once apprehend and hand over the offender to
- Village Authority
 - Circle Officer
 - Sub-Divisional Officer
 - Mukhtar
69. Any person aggrieved by the decision of a village Authority may appeal to Circle Bench
- within 15 days
 - within 45 days
 - within 30 days
 - within 60 days
70. An appeal shall lie from an original or appellate order of the Circle Bench to the Hill Bench within
- within 15 days
 - within 30 days
 - within 45 days
 - reasonable time not exceeding 60 days
71. The Court of Village Authority shall not try the case of the following nature of offence
- theft
 - illegal slaughter of cow
 - robbery
 - none of the above
72. The responsibility for maintenance of law and order within the Circle lies solely to
- Village Authority
 - Circle Authorities
 - Sub-Divisional Officer
 - Mukhtars
73. An appeal shall lie from a sentence of the Hill Bench to
- Village Authority
 - Circle Bench
 - Chief Court of the State
 - Minister in-charge
74. Under the repealed provision of the Manipur Hill people (Administration) Regulation, 1947 civil justice shall be administered by the civil courts in order of precedence as
- Circle Bench, Village Authorities, Hill Bench, Chief Court
 - Circle Bench, Hill Bench, Village Authorities, Chief Court
 - Village Authorities, Circle Bench, Hill Bench, Chief Court
 - Village Authorities, Hill Bench, Circle Bench, Chief Court
75. The Manipur Hill people (Administration) Regulation, 1947 has been repealed past by
- Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reform Act, 1960
 - Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Act, 1971
 - Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Act, 1956
 - All the above
76. Choose the correct option of the officers who have the power to take cognizance of all matters connected with the survey of land, the settlement of revenue rates and the preparation and maintenance of land records: -
- Sub-Divisional Officer, Assistant Survey & Settlement Officer
 - Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Deputy Collector
 - Director of Settlement and Land Records, Assistant Survey and Settlement Officer
 - Survey and Settlement Officer, Subdivisional Officer
77. Choose the option which are all revenue officers –
- District Magistrate, Revenue Inspector, Sub-Divisional Magistrate
 - Additional Deputy Commissioner, Subdivisional Officer
 - Executive Magistrate, Settlement Supervisor, Supervisor Kanungo
 - Sub-Deputy Collector, Sub-Divisional Magistrate.
78. A Revenue Officer while exercising power under the MLR & LR Act, 1960 to inquire into or decide any question arising for determination between the Government and any person or between parties, shall be –
- a Revenue Court
 - an Arbitrator
 - a Commission of Inquiry
 - a Magisterial office
79. 12. When question of title arises in a partition case, the Deputy Commissioner –
- shall be guided by the decision of the Civil Court
 - need not be guided by the decision of the Civil Court
 - shall act on the order of the Chief Secretary
 - shall act on the decision of the local club
80. Every person, governed by the MLR & LR Act, 1960, shall apply for registration of mutation of his land under –
- Section 45
 - Section 46
 - Section 47
 - Section 48

81. Every summons to be issued by a Revenue Officer shall be, in the case of a party, in –
- Form 10 or 11
 - Form 11 or 12
 - Form 26 or 27
 - Form 30 or 31
82. Subject to the provisions of the MLR&LR Act, 1960 and rules, all or any proceedings taken by a Revenue Officer shall apply the –
- Code of Civil Procedure
 - Code of Criminal Procedure
 - Allotment Rules
 - Land Bye- Laws
83. A case before a Village Court may be instituted by a complaint made to:
- Any member of the Village Authority
 - All the members collectively of the Village Authority
 - The Chief Commissioner
 - None of the above.
84. The number of members required for the constitution of a Village Authority under the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Areas) Act, 1956, where the number of tax-paying houses in the village is more than one hundred and fifty, is:
- Ten members
 - Twelve members
 - Fifteen members
 - Twenty members
85. Whenever a Village Authority is constituted for a village, the Chief Commissioner may appoint some members of the Village Authority to be a Village Court. The number of such member(s) should be:
- At least one
 - At least two
 - At least three
 - At least four.
86. Under the Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956, a case before a village court may be instituted by
- a complaint, made orally to a Chairman of the village court
 - a complaint, made in writing to a member of the village court.
 - a complaint, made orally or in writing to a Chairman of the Village Court.
 - a complaint, made orally or in writing to a member of the village court.
87. To be registered as a voter at any election of the members of the village authorities, the person should attain the age of:
- 25 years
 - 21 years
 - 18 years
 - 30 years
88. When there are more than one applicant who are entitled to the same preference under the MLR&LR (Allotment of Land) Rules, 1962, the allotment shall be made:
- To the first applicant
 - By apportioning equally to all applicants
 - By draw of lot
 - To the highest bidder
89. Disputes arising from titles may be tried by –
- the District Magistrate
 - the Civil Court
 - the Superintendent of Police
 - the Commissioner (Revenue) to the Government of Manipur
90. As per section 132(1) of the MLR&LR Act, 1960 the notice has to be given by the landowner to the tenant in form 46. This notice shall be given by:
- hand post
 - speed post
 - registered post
 - all the above
91. Baden Powel in his “A short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India” wrote that –
- the Land Regulation did not have provision for revenue collection in Assam
 - as a rule, revenue was paid punctually and regularly in Assam
 - recovery of revenue was not there in Assam
 - the administration was sole done by the Assam Government
92. According to Baden Powel, the term “Bengal” includes
- both Bengal and Assam
 - only Bengal and not Assam
 - both Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya
 - all India that is not Madras or Bombay
93. The head quarter(s) of the Supreme Government is the Government of India in Baden Powell’s short Account is/are situated at
- Calcutta and Madras
 - Bombay
 - Calcutta and Shimla
 - Delhi and Calcutta
94. The term ‘Alienated Lands’ according to Baden Powel means
- lands which are not assessed to land revenue
 - land which are separated from plain areas
 - lands which are remitted to some grantee
 - all the above

95. The full length of the letter "P.S" in the Baden Powell's "A short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India" is
- Place of Settlement
 - Point of Sale
 - Permanent Settlement
 - Punjab Survey
96. Baden Powell wrote that My Land System of British India is too detailed it was designed as a kind of
- Record of Rights
 - Gazetteer of Land Revenue System
 - Introductory to land tenures of India
 - all the above
97. By "British India", Baden Powell does not include
- Bengal provinces
 - Madras provinces
 - the rest of India governed by native princes
 - none of the above
98. "Sunset Law" as mentioned in Baden Powell's as Scale Law was referred to
- the last day for survey of land for sale
 - the last day for payment of dues before sale
 - the last day for payment of sale proceeds
 - none of the above
99. "Inner Line" as applicable in the Hill districts of Assam means –
- a boundary beyond which British subject cannot ordinarily proceed
 - where acquisition of land is prohibited
 - both (A) and (B)
 - none of the above
100. In Baden Powell's "A short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India" there are 2(two) forms of village. Those are
- the raiyatwari and settlement
 - the raiyatwari and landlord form
 - the raiyatwari and pattiddri
 - none of the above