

**TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE**  
**BACHELOR OF LAWS (LL.B.) (Three Years Semester Pattern)/**  
**B.A. LL.B. (ACADEMIC LAW)**  
**(FIVE YEARS SEMESTER PATTERN) CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**EXAMINATION : MAY - 2024**  
**EIGHTH / FOURTH SEMESTER**  
**Sub.: Interpretation of Statutes (LW-8003/403)**

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**Date : 11/05/2024**

**Total Marks : 60**

**Time: 2.00 pm to 4.30 pm**

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**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figure indicate to the right full marks.

**Q. 1. Answer the following question. (15)**

A) The words of an enactment are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning, and if such meaning is clear and unambiguous, effect should be given to a provision of a statute.” Explain the literal rule of interpretation with the help of case laws

OR

B) Discuss the rule of Harmonious construction to be applied in such situations with reference to decided cases.

**Q. 2. Answer the following question. (15)**

A) What are the internal and external aids to the construction of statutes ? Explain

OR

B) Discuss and illustrate the Golden Rule as applied to the interpretation of statutes. How far is this rule is different from the Literal Rule ?

**Q. 3. Write Short Notes. (any four) (20)**

- a) Delegatus non potest delegare
- b) Colourable Legislation
- c) Relevance of The General Clauses Act,1897 in Interpretation of Statutes
- d) Doctrine of Repugnancy
- e) Reddendo singula singulis
- f) Secondary Rules of Interpretation

**Q. 4. Answer the following questions. (10)**

A) “Constitutional provisions are required to be understood and interpreted with an object-oriented approach. A Constitution must not be constructed in a narrow and pedantic sense. The words used may be general in terms but, their full import and true meaning has to be appreciated considering the true context in which the same are used and the purpose which they seek to achieve.” Comment and discuss at least two judicial decisions where the Supreme Court of India has applied this rule in constructing constitutional provisions.

OR

B) To remove the disability imposed by custom or usage on certain classes of Hindu against entry into a Hindu Public Temples, state X enacts a law under Article 25(2)(b) of the Constitution and throws open the entry to any such temple to all sections of Hindus. 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. They contend 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.

Discuss the rule of interpretation that you will apply to resolve the above dispute.

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