



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 12594718

**Roll No.** 23086004394  
**Total Mark** 60/100.00

**Exam** Bachelor of Law(LAW)  
**Subject** LLB512 - LAND LAW

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 2/4 9 0/15

1B 2/4

1C 2/4

1D 3/4

1E 3/4

1F 2/4

1G 2/4

1H 2/4

1I 3/4

1J 2/4

2 0/15

3 9/15

4 10/15

5 0/15

6 9/15

7 0/15

8 9/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 08-01-2026 Shift: II Room No. 46  
 Paper Code: LLB512 Subject: Land Law Year/Sem: I  
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA  
 Roll No. 23086004394

  
 Signature of Candidate  
  
 Signature of Invigilator  
  
 COE Facsimile

## PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures							Max. Marks			
Total Marks in Words										



LLB512

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Course: LL.B.  
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: 5th  
 Subject: LAND LAW  
 Paper Code: LLB512  
 Exam Date: 08012026  
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA  
 Father's Name: SURENDRA SRIVASTAVA

महाविद्यालय का कोड College Code: **KN05**  
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: **KN05**

A	A	●	0	0
F	B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2	2
H	J	3	3	3
●	K	4	4	4
L	L	5	●	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	●	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
U	9	9	9	9
W				

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam

Regular  
 Ex. Student  
 Private  
 Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

12594718

Paper Code: LLB512



Enrollment Number: **CSJMA20000038789**  
 Candidate's Roll Number: **23086004394**  
 Paper Code: **LLB512**

0	0	●	0	0	●	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
●	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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4	4	4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	●
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6	6	6	6	●	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●	9



  
 Signature of Candidate

  
 Signature of Invigilator

केन्द्राध्यक्ष  
 ब्रह्मानन्द कारो  
 कानपुर  
 COE Facsimile

नोट: 1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण वाले से कुछ भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. शीट से गरी जाने वाली प्रतिलिपि काटी एक से शुरू की जाए। 3. शीटों को काटे या नीचे झूलने से बचा जाए।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल कायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही बेमोरी लेस साइटफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्नों में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर व निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा केंद्र कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Examiners Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
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6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
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8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



## Section - A

### Answer no-1

Abadi ÷ Abadi is defined in Sec-4(1) of chapter-2 'Preliminary' in Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006.

The term 'Abadi' means the area of land or the place of land which is the residence of the inhabitants and also comprises of trees, wells, etc.

Abadi is also called Village Abadi.

In generally,

- Abadi includes the area where the people live and form a group together.
- Abadi is maintained by the authoritative officer of that particular village.
- the term Village abadi is synonymously used like Abadi.

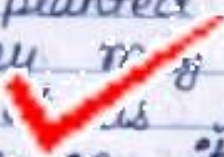


## Answer no-1 (B)

### Groove land

Groove land is defined in section-4(11) of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.

"Groove land is the area of such land where trees have been planted except the Banana and Papaya tree and these plant grows in such manner that they may constitute a grove."

- In other words, the land where trees have been planted in such a manner that they ~~may~~ covered the whole land and  is impossible to do agriculture on it.
- It is ~~remember~~ remember that the planted trees are not the Banana and Papaya trees. It is totally excluded in this code.



## Answer no. - 1(C)

Agriculture Year is defined in Section-4(23) of Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006. Agriculture Year is defined as the 'year which begins on 1st July and ends on 30th June'.

### History behind it :-

- In the time of Mughal Emperor, Akbar the year are different for the different crops and it is more confusing and problematic to record the land data easily.
- Thus, Akbar decided to <sup>2002</sup> ~~maintain~~ the agriculture year as the cropping season. It will help to organise the data accordingly and easily.
- The agriculture year in U.P. Revenue Code, 2006 is begin from 1st July and ends on 30th June. It is different for different state.
- Record of lands and agriculture statistics are maintained according to the Agriculture Year.



## Answer no- -1 (D)

'Khasra' is mentioned in the sec-30 of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.

Meaning :- 'Khasra' is an Urdu term which means the detailed description of land and the land which is mentioned in the map. Khasra gives the information regarding the land.

According to sec-30 of U.P. Revenue Code, collectors shall prepare and maintain the file of land and ~~sections~~ the content related to land and contents thereof.

Contents of Khasra :- Lekhpal may also prepare the field book or Khasra under the authority of Collector. The contents includes —

- Land owner name
- Area of land
- Type of land
- Survey or Plot Number
- Type of agriculture
- Type of Land and so on.



## Answer no.- 1 (E)

- ① Revenue Court is a court where the legal matters related to the Gram Panchayat, Gram Sabha and land related matters are solved.
- ② Revenue courts are mentioned in sec-4(16) of U.P. Revenue ~~Code~~ Code, 2006.
- ③ Revenue Court includes the given authorities
- Board of Revenue
  - Commissioner
  - Additional Commissioner
  - A Collector
  - Additional collector ✓
  - Assistant Collector
  - Chief Revenue Officer
  - Settlement Officer
  - Assistant Settlement Officer
  - Record Officer
  - Assistant Record Officer
  - Tehsildar
  - Tehsildar (Judicial)
  - Naib Tehsildar.
- ④ Revenue Court does not include Revenue Inspectors and Sub divisional Officer although they are include in Revenue officer in sub section (17) of section 4 in U.P Revenue Code, 2006.

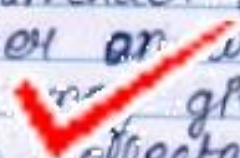


## Answer no-1 (F)

Surrender means to 'give up on the sight of land'. Surrender means to leave the sight on land without any force but on your will and desire.

Surrender is mentioned in Sec-(118-121) in chapter - 9 of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.

Surrender of Land by Bhumidhar [sec-118]  
and By Asami [sec-119]

⊙ Bhumidhar may surrender his sight on his land either on whole land or partially. He  give an application to the collector to surrender his sight on land.

⊙ Asami cannot surrender his land partially, Asami can surrender his land wholly.

Contents mentioned -

- Name of Tenure holder
  - Land - survey no / area / plot no.
  - Ghata Number
- and so on.



## Answer no-1 (G1)

'Kisan Bahi' is kind of passbook which is given to the land or tenure holder by the collector.

Kisan Bahi is mentioned in sec-41 of U.P. Revenue Code. According of sec-41 of this code, collector may issue a passbook to the land or tenure holder in which the details of land, all entries, records are mentioned.

- Kisan Bahi may issue to the Tenure Holder by collector in a nominal fee. The entries when any <sup>changes</sup> in Khaseera and Khatauni are mentioned in Kisan Bahi at free of cost.
- If tenure holders want to take a loan they may show their Kisan Bahi and after some inquiry, they can able to get the loan. Inquiry related to the any liability upon tenure holder or any other loans charge must check before giving loan to tenure holder.



## Answer no-1 (H)

Mutation means 'change'. Mutation is also known as 'Dakhil-i-Kharid'. The process of mutation can be done where there is any change in the possession or ownership of land. Mutation is enunciated in Sec-33, 34 and 35 of the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.

Mutation can be done in two ways—

- 1) By succession, or
- 2) By transfer.

Mutation (in case of succession) — Sec-33

In case of change  in possession of land by succession, the tenure holder may give application to Lekhpal, if the case is not disputed, the Lekhpal may update their record of right.

Mutation (in case of transfer) — Sec-34

In case of transfer of land, the land or tenure holder, file an application, the Lekhpal or the competent authority change and update the record of right.



## Answer no.-1 (I)

Gram Panchayat is an authority to furnish the business related to the village. To manage the affairs of the village, the Gram Panchayat is a competent authority under this code.

### features of Gram Panchayat

- It is a competent authority in a village.
- To furnish the business in a local level.
- To manage and control the affair of village.

### functions of Gram Panchayat.

- Gram Panchayat maintain the consolidated Gram fund and Gram Panchayat gives 25% of the yearly fund to the Consolidated Gram fund.
- It maintain the local level business and supervise it.
- It manages and supervise the land within his area.
- Gram Panchayat entrusted some lands to Land Management Committee to manage, control and supervise it.



## Answer no.- 1 (J)

Abandonment is 'giving up on the sight of land forever'. Abandonment is enunciated in chapter-9 of U.P. Revenue Code.

According to Sec-122 of U.P. Revenue Code, the land may abandon by the tenure holder if -

- i) the land owner not do agriculture in the land more than 3 years.
- (ii) there are no information about the land or tenure holder,
- (iii) No one knows about the land owner where he is -

In these circumstances, the Director may take the sight of the land and lease it for one year, if the application of possession of sight occur, then after payment of dues and charges, he may give the land to the tenure holder, otherwise, the land are given to the State Government after waiting for 3 years.



## Section-B

Answer no. - (3)

### Board of Revenue

The Board of Revenue has the authority to fix all the matters, fulfil the duties related to the land, supervise, maintain and control under his area. Board of Revenue and Revenue Officer are mentioned in ~~section~~ chapter-2 of U.P. Revenue Code.

### Sec-7 Board of Revenue

- Board of Revenue are made by the State Government.  Government may appoint 2 member of the Board of Revenue and chairman.
- The other 2 member except chairman are Administrative Member and Judicial Member.



- In case of Administrative Member, the administrative member of the Board of Revenue appointed by the State Government are not less than the rank of Collector.
- In case of Judicial Member, the judicial member of the Board of Revenue appointed by the State Government are not less than the rank of Commissioner.

### Power and functions of Board of Revenue -

#### 1) Jurisdiction of the Board - [sec-8]

Jurisdiction of the Board are by the officers of the Board. Officers under the Board are - Commissioner, Collector, Tehsildar, and all other officer may constitute a board.

2) Decision given by Board - The decision related to any of the member of the board are considered as the decision of the Board. Matter decided



by the officers related to Ejectment, Declaration, Transfer are considered as Board's decision.

- 3) Multiple Benches - If any of the decision given by the board, the decision will always considered as Board decision.
- The member of the bench are always more than 2, the decision given by majority will considered as the decision of board.
  - If the member in board are less than two, then the other benches will made including chairman and the case decided by the decision of majority.

4) furnish duties to Officers - The Board of Revenue may give direction to any of its member in general or in special case to furnish the particular duty or functions.

5) Other powers :-

- The Board of Revenue gives multiple business to the single authority and made incharge of it.
- The Board of Revenue is the highest



authority. If a person want to appeal or file applicant any of the matter related to the land, he may file within 30 days or in some cases it will 90 days. Then, the Board of Revenue will look into the matter.

Thus, the Board of Revenue is the apex body to furnish the duties and business which given under the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.

## Answer no-(4)

Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti or the Land Management Committee are made to supervise, control and management of land.

Definition :-

Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti are defined as mentioned in sec-4(5) of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.

As per sec 4(5) of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006, Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti is the same which is mentioned or



defined under Sec-28A of U-P Panchayati Raj Act.

Meaning :- In general, Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti are formed to maintain, supervise, manage and control the land.

Provisions related to the Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti [Sec-60]

⊙ According to Sec-60 of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006, Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti formed to superintendence, manage and control of land which is given under Sec-59 of U.P. Revenue Code.

⊙ Land entrusted to Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti under Sec-5 of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.

There are the list of lands given below which entrusted to Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti by the Gram Panchayat —

(i) Land :- Land include crematorium land, crop land, agriculture land and so on.



(ii) Utility land - wells, ponds, tanks, water bodies, grounds etc.

(iii) Trees and plants

(iv) Water Reservoirs

(v) fishing areas

(vi) Cultivation area

and other as think so.

### Power and functions of Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti.

According to Sec-60 of the UoPo Revenue Code, 2006, Bhumi Prabandhak may perform given functions -

1) Supervision of Land - ~~is~~ Management Committee supervise the land and ~~also~~ maintain it and protect it for possession of trespasser.

2) Management of Land - This committee manage the land, well, tank, ponds and all other lands which entrusted to them for management and supervision.


3) Maintenance of Land - Land Management Committee



maintain the land, sideways and all the surrounding area under his authority.

4) Management of Village tanks and wells - Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti manage the tanks and wells entrusted under his authority under sec-59(2). They maintain, manage and superwise the tanks, wells, ponds and so on.

5) Management of fisheries - Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti manage the ponds, fisheries and well of his land and area entrusted under his authority.

Thus, these are the  and functions of Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti. they functions the duties which is given to him and over the land entrusted to him.





## Section-C

### Answer no-(6)

#### Khatauni

Introduction :- Khatauni is the record of right of land-owner. It gives information related to the tenure holder. Khatauni is annual record of right which gives information about the owner of the land, his survey no, plot no, boundaries and so on.

Definition :- 'Khatauni' is mentioned in Sec-701 of Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006. According to Sec-31 of this code,

Collector maintain a file of record of right which includes the details related to the tenure holder of the land and the contents related to.



### Contents mentioned in Khatauni —

Khatauni includes the information related to the land owner, Thus it contains —

- Name of the Tenure Holder
- Area of land
- Plot no., Survey no.
- Any liability over tenure holder.
- any other information related thereof.

### Need of Record of Right / Khatauni —

- for effective management of land.
- To ensure the smooth functioning of transfer, sale and gift of land.
- To facilitates the convenience of tenure holder.
- To ensure that the dispute may not arise related to the land.
- To protect the land from false possession.

⇒ It is noted that the Record of right are maintained by Collector and annual record of right may maintained by Lekhpal / SDO / Revenue Inspector under the control of Collector.



## Difference between Khassia and Khatauni

Khassia - Khassia is an Urdu term which means detailed description of field and map. Khassia gives the information related to the land. It is mentioned in Sec-30 of Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006.

<u>Khassia</u>	<u>Khatauni</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Khassia mentioned in <u>Sec-30</u> of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Khatauni mentioned in <u>Sec-31</u> of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It gives detailed information about the land and field.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Khatauni gives the information of tenure holder or related to holder of land.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Khassia may be maintained by Lekhpal but under the authority of Collector.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Khatauni maintained by Collector but annual record of sight may be maintain or revised by SDO/ Lekhpal Revenue Inspector</li></ul>



- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | under the authority of Collector.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The content of Khawra may contain —<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>→ Area of Land</li><li>→ Plot no.</li><li>→ Type of Land, and other information related thereof.</li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The content of Khatauni may contain —<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>→ Name of the Tenure Holder</li><li>→ Any Liability</li><li>→ Survey no / plot no. and other related content thereof.</li></ul></li></ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It may be revised annually after any change or mutation in land records.</li></ul>                                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It also maintained annually by collector and revised it according to the change.</li></ul>                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It ensure the proper demarcation of land.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It ✓ ensure the effective management of land and protect the land from any disputes.</li></ul>                                                                                                                       |

Case - Smt Marnia v/s State of U.P.

In this case, the apex court held that after new recording the land records in Khawra and Khatauni, the collector must issue Kisan Bahi to the land owner, without taking extra-ordinary fees.



## Answer no-(8)

### Bhumidhar with transferable rights.

In the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006, Section-75 talks about the Bhumidhar with transferable rights. Chapter-9 of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006 describe about the classes of tenure.

There are four main classes of Tenure are as given below—

- (1) Bhumidhar with Transferable Right [Sec-75]
- (2) Bhumidhar with Non-Transferable Right [Sec-76]
- (3) Azami [Sec-78]
- (4) Government Lessee [Sec-147-152]

According to Sec-75 of U.P. Revenue Code, Bhumidhar with Transferable Rights are these—

- (i) Every tenure holder which hold the tenure after the commencement of this code, or
- (ii) the tenure holder who was Bhumidhar with transferable right just before the commencement of this code.



## Rights of Bhumidhar with Transferable Rights -

- (1) Bhumidhar with transferable right has many right of like hereditary right, permanent right and transfer right.
- (2) Bhumidhar may transfer his land to other, it is exclusive right upon given to him. He may transfer wholly or any part of land.
- (3) Bhumidhar has right to use his land whenever he wants. Right to use include agricultural use or may keep the land vacant also consider as use of land.
- (4) He has exclusive right to exchange his land to other tenure holder. for this, he may submit an application to the competent authority.
- (5) He has right to get declaration over his land. He may get declaration of right over his land by filing application.
- (6) But, he has no right to use mineral or mines of his land. These @ mines and minerals are under the control of State Govt.



## Difference between

### Bhumidhar with transferable right

- It is mentioned in Section-75 of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.
- The Bhumidhar with transferable rights has permanent, hereditary and transfer right.
- He may transfer his land wholly or partly.
- He may sale, gift, mortgage his land.
- He may lease his land also.
- He may bequeath his land by making will.

### Bhumidhar with non-transferable right.

- It is mentioned in Section-76 of U.P. Revenue Code, 2006.
- Bhumidhar with non transferable rights has permanent and hereditary right over his land.
- He cannot transfer any part of his land.
- He cannot sale, gift or mortgage his land.
- He cannot lease his land.
- He cannot bequeath his land.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion