

**MASTER OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
LAW (MIPL)**

Term-End Examination

00342

December, 2014

MIR-030 : INTRODUCTION TO LAW

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : *This paper is divided in **two** parts. Part A and Part B. Both parts are **compulsory**.*

PART A

Attempt all the questions from this part. Each question carries 2 marks.

10×2=20

1. *E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu* (AIR 1974 SC 555) deals with the
 - (a) Right to Education
 - (b) Right to Equality
 - (c) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
 - (d) Right to Information

2. _____ is the branch of law that helps to control the governmental exercise of power.
 - (a) Family Law
 - (b) The Law of Property
 - (c) Administrative Law
 - (d) Company Law

3. The concept which provides for the sharing of powers between the Centre and the States is known as _____ .
- (a) Federalism
 - (b) Democracy
 - (c) Republic
 - (d) Unitary State
4. Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in :
- (a) Part III of the Constitution
 - (b) Part IV of the Constitution
 - (c) Part V of the Constitution
 - (d) Part VI of the Constitution
5. What are the principles used to determine joint liability for crimes ?
- (a) Common intention
 - (b) Common object
 - (c) Common intention and common object
 - (d) None of the above
6. ICCPR stands for the
- (a) International Convention for Caste and Poverty Rights
 - (b) International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights
 - (c) International Convention for Criminal and Penal Relations
 - (d) None of the above

7. A civil case filed before a court is called _____ .
- (a) Appeal
 - (b) Plaint
 - (c) Suit
 - (d) Written Statement
8. Which one of these statements is *incorrect* ?
- (a) A Limited Liability Partnership cannot hold property and sue and be sued for enforcement of legal rights.
 - (b) A partnership agreement can be either oral or written.
 - (c) A company is a distinct legal entity.
 - (d) A private company cannot have more than 50 members.
9. Two persons are said to _____ when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.
- (a) be in agreement
 - (b) consent
 - (c) be coerced
 - (d) be partners
10. The case *Rylands v. Fletcher* deals with the concept of :
- (a) Vicarious liability
 - (b) Absolute liability
 - (c) Strict liability
 - (d) All of the above

PART B

*Attempt any **three** questions from this part. Each question carries 10 marks. 3×10=30*

11. Discuss the main sources of law in India.
 12. Define “Information” as defined under the Right to Information Act, 2005. Describe the procedure for obtaining information under the Act.
 13. Define “Limited Liability Partnership” as defined under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. Distinguish it from Partnership.
 14. Define License. Distinguish it from Lease.
 15. When does a suit get instituted ? What are the essential components of a suit ?
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