

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2015

00151

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 the parts are compulsory.

PART A

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

10×2=20

1. The Constitution of India recognises the principle of the Rule of Law under
 - (a) Articles 1, 23, and 26
 - (b) Articles 14, 16, and 18
 - (c) Articles 112, 163 and 368
 - (d) Articles 13, 32 and 226

2. The reason for the decision or the principle behind the decision is referred to as
 - (a) *Obiter Dicta*
 - (b) *Stare Decisis*
 - (c) *Ratio Decidendi*
 - (d) Precedent Value

3. As a result of the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, an additional duty was added to the existing list of Fundamental Duties. This was
- (a) The duty to respect the national flag
 - (b) The duty to safeguard public property
 - (c) The duty to educate children between ages six to fourteen years
 - (d) The duty to develop the scientific temper
4. High Courts can issue a writ under
- (a) Article 32 of the Constitution of India
 - (b) Article 226 of the Constitution of India
 - (c) Article 136 of the Constitution of India
 - (d) Article 224 of the Constitution of India
5. The permanent executive is referred to as
- (a) The Council of Ministers
 - (b) The President
 - (c) The Legislature
 - (d) The Public Administration System
6. _____ refers to the mental element of a crime.
- (a) *Actus Reus*
 - (b) *Mens Rea*
 - (c) Fact in Issue
 - (d) None of the above

7. According to the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, three mechanisms by which a higher court can look at any case are
- (a) Judgement, Decree and Order
 - (b) Review, Reference and Revision
 - (c) Plaint, Written Statement and Appeal
 - (d) None of the above
8. A _____ in simple terms is a group of a minimum number of persons, whether natural or legal entities, who have come together for doing some lawful business with the object of making a profit.
- (a) Partnership
 - (b) Limited Liability Partnership
 - (c) Company
 - (d) Co-operative Societies
9. The Law of Torts is concerned with _____ wrongs.
- (a) Moral
 - (b) Civil
 - (c) Corporate
 - (d) None of the above
10. Which of these is *not* a form of tort ?
- (a) Cheating
 - (b) Nuisance
 - (c) Negligence
 - (d) Malicious prosecution

PART B

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

11. Define “Fundamental Rights”. Distinguish it from the Directive Principles of State Policy.
 12. Distinguish the powers of the Supreme Court to issue Writs under Article 32 from that of the High Courts under Article 226.
 13. What is a Public company and what is a Private company ? Explain the major differences between the two.
 14. Define *Stare Decisis*. Discuss its significance in the Indian Legal System.
 15. Define Democracy. Distinguish between Direct and Indirect Democracy.
-