

LLB 5.1(R)

Professional Course Odd Examination

November – December, 2021

(5th Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper :LLB 5.1 (Revised)

(Law of Evidence)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Indicate the Questions No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. Multiple choice answer should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example-
1. Name the state capital of Mizoram.
(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai
Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**
(b) Aizawl [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

I. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct answers. (1x20=20)

1. Evidence means and includes-
 - a) All statements which the court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry; such statements are called oral evidence.
 - b) All documents including electronics record produced for the inspection of the court.
 - c) All statements which the court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry; such statements are called oral evidence AND all documents including electronics record produced for the inspection of the court.
 - d) Statement made before Judicial Magistrate First Class
2. In ancient Muslim law, oral evidence is sub-classified into-
 - a) Direct and hearsay evidence.
 - b) Oral and Documentary evidence
 - c) Material and real.
 - d) Old and new
3. Hearsay evidence is-
 - a) Not admissible.
 - b) Admissible in some exceptional circumstances.
 - c) Direct evidence.
 - d) Hearing from outside

4. The phrase 'res gestae' means-
 - a) Things done.
 - b) Res subjudice.
 - c) Useful material
 - d) Res judicata
5. The principle on which a dying declaration is admitted in evidence is indicated in legal maxim-
 - a) Nemo moriturusproesumiturmentiri
 - b) Lex fori
 - c) Res judicata
 - d) Res subjudice
6. Under section 45 of Evidence Act, the opinion of expert can be for-
 - a) Identity of hand writing
 - b) Identity of finger impression
 - c) Identity of hand writing and identity of finger impression
 - d) Identify foot-prints
7. The history sheet of an accused person, kept in the police station is not a man's character, as it is based on-
 - a) Conviction
 - b) Hearsay
 - c) Knowledge
 - d) Investigation
8. Declaration as to custom are admissible-
 - a) Under section 32(1) of Evidence Act
 - b) Under section 32(2) of Evidence Act
 - c) Under section 32(4) of Evidence Act
 - d) Under section 32(6) of Evidence Act
9. According to section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the secondary evidence can be admitted in _____ exceptional cases-
 - a) Three
 - b) Five
 - c) Seven
 - d) Ten
10. Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with proof of other official documents?
 - a) Section 78
 - b) Section 81
 - c) Section 72
 - d) Section 74
11. Oral evidence must be-
 - a) Direct
 - b) Indirect
 - c) Loud
 - d) Direct and clear
12. Which of the following is not Secondary evidence-
 - a) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies.
 - b) Original copy

- c) Counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them
 - d) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it
13. Doctrine of Estoppel is given at-
- a) Chapter VI of the Act
 - b) Chapter VII of the Act
 - c) Chapter VIII of the Act
 - d) Chapter IX of the Act
14. Where any electronic record, purporting or proved to be ____ years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the electronic signature which purports to be the electronic signature of any particular person was so affixed by him or any person authorised by him in this behalf-
- a) Five
 - b) Ten
 - c) Fifteen
 - d) Thirty
15. Burden of proving death of person known to have been alive within thirty years is given at-
- a) Section 105 of the Act.
 - b) Section 106 of the Act.
 - c) Section 107 of the Act.
 - d) Section 108 of the Act.
16. No one shall be compelled to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which has taken place between him and his _____, unless he offers himself as a witness
- a) Advocate
 - b) Legal Adviser
 - c) Client
 - d) Court
17. Who is incompetent to testify as witness-
- a) A person with tender year
 - b) An extreme old age
 - c) Disease person
 - d) Corporation
18. The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his _____
- a) Examination in chief
 - b) Cross Examination
 - c) Re-Examination
 - d) Suggestion
19. Leading questions may be asked in _____
- a) Examination-in-Chief
 - b) Cross Examination
 - c) Re-Examination
 - d) Suggestion

20. A witness who is unable to speak may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court, evidence so given shall be deemed to be _____
- Oral evidence
 - Documentary Evidence
 - Secondary evidence
 - Hearsay

II. Write short notes on the following taking two (2) from each Unit. (6x10=60)

Unit - I

- Explain the history and development of Law of Evidence in India.
- Discuss in detail difference of 'proved,' 'disproved,' and 'not proved.'
- Discuss the difference between Admissions and Confessions.

Unit - II

- Explain the concept of dying declarations.
- Enumerate the relevancy of expert opinion.
- Discuss the relevancy of character in both civil and criminal cases.

LLB/5.1/7

Unit - III

- What facts are regarded as 'need not be proved'?
- Explain the general principles concerning Oral Evidence.
- Discuss the general principles concerning Documentary Evidence.

Unit - IV

- What are the general exceptions to onus probandi?
- Discuss the doctrine of estoppels.
- Discuss the doctrine of res judicata.

Unit - V

- Who are competent to testify before the Court?
- Give the general principles of examination.
- Discuss the concept and importance of refreshing memory.

******LLB/5.1/8******

LLB 5.2(R)

Professional Course Odd Examination

November – December, 2021

(5th Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper :LLB 5.2 (Revised)

(Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing (Clinical – III))

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2 Hours

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Indicate the Questions No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. Multiple choice answer should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example-
 1. *Name the state capital of Mizoram.*
(a) *Lunglei* (b) *Aizawl* (c) *Champhai*Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**
(b) Aizawl [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the Questions

Answer *any Six* from the following questions

1. Mr. Lallungawia wants to distribute his properties by way of Will. Draft a valid Will for Mr. Lallungawia. (10)
2. Mr. Lalropuia wants to sell his land covered by LSC No. 123 of 2010 to Mr. Vanlalnghaka for a sum of Rs. 5,00,000/-. Draft a Sale Deed. For Mr. Lalropuia. (10)
3. Mrs. Vanlaldiki's name was mistakenly written as Laldiki in her Voter's ID Card. She applied for correction of her name. Draft an Affidavit for Mrs. Vanlaldiki to ascertain that the mistake was bona fide. (10)
4. Mr. Laldinpuia was subjected to serious torture by Kulikawn Police personnel during interrogation at Police Station. After he got discharge from the criminal case, he wants to sue the state police for his injury and torture caused to him by Kulikawn Police Station personnel. Draft a legal notice on behalf of Mr.Laldinpuia as mandated u/s 80 of CPC, 1908. (10)

5. Mr. Laldinpuia was subjected to serious torture by Kulikawn Police personnel during interrogation at Police Station. After he got discharged from the criminal case, he wants to sue the state police for his injury and torture caused to him by Kulikawn Police Station personnel. However, as mandated u/s 80 of CPC, 1908, a legal notice was served which resulted in vain. Draft an appropriate plaint for Mr.Laldinpuia. (10)
6. Mr. Laldinpuia was subjected to serious torture by Kulikawn Police personnel during interrogation at Police Station. After he got discharged from the criminal case, he filed suit before civil court. Draft a written statement for Government defendant (s). (10)
7. Mr. Laldinpuia is not satisfied with the Judgment & Order passed by the civil court. He wants to prefer an appeal before the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court, Aizawl Bench. Draft a Memorandum of Appeal for Mr. Laldinpuia. (10)
8. Mr. Vanlalduhsaka divorced his wife Liankimi by way of 'Mak'. Draft a Criminal Complaint against Mr. Vanlalduhsaka for maintenance of his wife as provided u/s 125 of Cr.PC, 1973. (10)
9. Mr. Vanlalrova was arrested by police due to alleged offence of theft punishable under section 379 of IPC. During investigation as well as trial, he wants to get bail. Draft an application for bail for Mr. Vanlalduhsaka. (10)
10. Maruti 800 bearing Registration No. MZ 01 C- 3002 owned by Mr. Lalremruata was seized by Police while investigating the criminal case. Mr. Lalremruata, owner of the said vehicle, wants to get back his vehicle. Draft an appropriate application for release of the said vehicle. (10)

LLB 5.3(R)

Professional Course Odd Examination

November – December, 2021

(5th Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper :LLB 5.3 (Revised)

(Public International Law)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

**I. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct answers.
(1x20=20)**

1. Judicial decisions are
 - a) Direct source of International law
 - b) Indirect source of international law
 - c) Not a source at all
 - d) Mere evidence
2. Element of custom does not include
 - a) Long duration
 - b) Inconsistency
 - c) Uniformity
 - d) Generality
3. Who is considered as father of international law?
 - a) Hugo Grotius
 - b) Gentilis
 - c) John Austin
 - d) Jeremy Bentham
4. Oppenheim definition of international law talks about
 - a) Developing states
 - b) Developed states
 - c) Civilized states
 - d) Non civilized states
5. “A State is and becomes an international person through recognition only and exclusively.” Who stated this?
 - a) L. Oppenheim
 - b) Hobbes

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Indicate the Questions No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. Multiple choice answer should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example-

1. Name the state capital of Mizoram.

(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai

Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**

(b) Aizawl [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]

4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

- c) Starke
 - d) Fenwick
6. When the government of a State is replaced by a new one, it is called
- a) State succession
 - b) Replacement of government
 - c) Succession of government
 - d) Reparation
7. When one State is completely absorbed by another as a result of annexation or subjugation.
- a) Universal Succession
 - b) Partial Succession
 - c) Legal Succession
 - d) Illegal Succession
8. The responsibility of the State for its own act is called
- a) Vicarious responsibility
 - b) Direct responsibility
 - c) Indirect responsibility
 - d) Lawful acts
9. The entire sea was divided into
- a) Four parts
 - b) Five parts
 - c) Three parts
 - d) Six parts

10. Part of the sea which is beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters of the coastal State is known as
- a) Territorial Sea
 - b) Continental Shelf
 - c) Exclusive Economic Zone
 - d) Contiguous Zone
11. A State whose boundaries are entirely surrounded by land is called
- a) Land-locked state
 - b) Coastal state
 - c) High sea
 - d) Sea bed
12. The Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial bodies is known as
- a) Outer space treaty
 - b) Moon treaty
 - c) Space objects
 - d) Geo-stationery object
13. The term 'Pacta sunt servanda' means
- a) Contracts are to be kept
 - b) Agreement must survive
 - c) Termination of a treaty
 - d) Misrepresentation of treaty

14. Extradition is normally granted
- In all cases
 - In criminal cases
 - In civil cases
 - In armed rebellion
15. Diplomatic asylum means
- A diplomatic agent seeking asylum in the receiving State
 - Asylum provided by a diplomatic mission
 - Asylum provided to a political leader by a foreign State
 - Termination of a mission
16. Principle 'Jus Soli' means
- Grant of nationality through naturalization
 - Grant of nationality on the basis of blood relationship
 - Grant of nationality on the basis of place of birth
 - Grant of nationality through change of circumstances
17. The retiring age of a Judge of International Court of Justice is
- 65 years
 - 62 years
 - 63 years
 - No retiring age

LLB/5.3/5

18. Enforcement of judgment is a duty of
- Security Council
 - General Assembly
 - International Criminal Court
 - International Court of Justice
19. The 10 permanent members of the UNO are elected for the term of
- 12 years
 - 3 years
 - 4 years
 - 2 years
20. The United Nations Organization is based on the principle of
- The solidarity of mankind
 - International peace and good government of its members
 - The sovereign equality of all its members
 - Economic and social well being of its members

II. Write short notes on the following taking two (2) from each Unit. (6x10=60)

Unit - I

1. Discuss the principal theories as to relation between International Law and Municipal Law.

LLB/5.3/6

2. Discuss the theories as to the basis of International law.
3. Define international treaties as a source of international law.

Unit – II

4. What do you understand by recognition? Examine various theories of recognition.
5. What is State in International Law? Discuss the essential characteristics of a State.
6. Write short notes on any two:
 - a) State responsibility
 - b) State succession
 - c) State jurisdiction

Unit – III

7. Define contiguous zone. Discuss the unauthorized act of violence committed by a private vessel on the high seas.
8. Explain the main functions of the International Sea-bed Authority.
9. Discuss the principles relating to activities on outer space, celestial bodies and the moon.

Unit – IV

10. What are the different modes of acquisition of nationality?
11. Describe the different ways in which a treaty may be terminated.
12. What is extradition? Discuss the doctrine of double criminality.

Unit – V

13. Briefly examine the different functions of International Criminal Court.
14. Write short notes on any two:
 - a) League of Nations
 - b) Armed conflict
 - c) Rules of warfare
15. Explain the functional activities of the Security Council with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security.

******LLB/5.3/8******

Professional Course Odd Examination

November – December, 2021

(5th Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper :LLB 5.4.1 (Revised)

(Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Indicate the Questions No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. Multiple choice answer should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example-
1. Name the state capital of Mizoram.
(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai
Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**
(b) Aizawl [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

**I. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct answers.
(1x20=20)**

1. Which of the following expresses the scope and object of the act more comprehensively than the long title?
 - a) Preamble
 - b) Short Title
 - c) Heading
 - d) Proviso
2. Which of the following contain the main object of the act?
 - a) Long title
 - b) Short title
 - c) Preamble
 - d) None of the above
3. A statute should be first read as a whole. Then, it must be read section by section, clause by clause and word by word. It would enable the discovery of the true meaning of each section, clause and word and how these sections, clauses and words fit into the scheme of the Act. No part of statute can be constructed in isolation. This methodology is adopted in which of the following rules of interpretation?
 - a) Literal Rule
 - b) Mischief Rule
 - c) Harmonious Construction
 - d) None of the above

4. An internal aid that may be added to include something within the section or to exclude something from it, is?
- Proviso
 - Explanation
 - Illustration
 - All of the above
5. The most important objective that is achieved by the interpretation of statutes is that____?
- It ensures that the court acts according to the intent of the legislature
 - It ensures that the court acts according to the will of the legislature
 - It ensures that the court acts according to the purpose set out in the statute
 - All of the above
6. ____ are catalogued towards the end and contain minute details for working out the provisions of the Act.
- Preamble
 - Heading
 - Schedule
 - Title
7. The expression 'Reddendo Sigula Singulis' is defined as?
- Giving each to each
 - Giving each for each
 - Of the same kind and nature
 - None of the above

8. Which one of the following case is related to the Doctrine of Prospective Overruling?
- Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
 - Keshavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala
 - A.K.Gopalam v. State of Madras
 - None of the above
9. The doctrine of prospective overruling originated from which of the following judicial system?
- British
 - German
 - American
 - Indian
10. Which of the following is not true with regard to presumption as to territorial operation of the statutes?
- A law enacted by the legislature can be given effect only within the territory of India
 - Legislature of one country can have authority, control and jurisdiction over the subjects of another country
 - A foreign law cannot apply to an Indian citizen
 - All of the above
11. The doctrine of territorial nexus is a concept described in which of the following provision of the Constitution of India?
- Article 245
 - Article 254

- c) Article 256
 - d) Article 265
12. Which of the following is true with the doctrine of prospective overruling?
- a) The doctrine of prospective overruling does not affect the pasts but restricts its scope for the future
 - b) The doctrine of prospective overruling affects the past and restricts its scope for the future
 - c) The doctrine of prospective overruling does not affect the future
 - d) The doctrine of prospective overruling restricts its scope for the past transactions.
13. In interpreting a taxation statute, which of the following construction is to be followed?
- a) Literal construction
 - b) Liberal rule of interpretation
 - c) Strict construction
 - d) Beneficial construction
14. The fundamental rule of Interpretation that “the meaning and intention of the statute must be collected from the plain and unambiguous expression used therein rather than from any motions which may be entertained by the court as to what is just or expedient’ is applicable in which of the following?
- a) Taxation statute

- b) Penal statute
 - c) Fiscal statute
 - d) All of the above
15. If there can be two reasonable interpretations of a penal provision, the court must lean towards which of the following provisions?
- a) The provisions which exempts the subject from penalty rather than one which imposes penalty
 - b) The court will inflict punishment on a person even when the circumstances of the case fall unambiguously under the letter of law.
 - c) A penal consequence will be inferred from a given provision even when the language of the provision does not lead to that conclusion
 - d) All of the above
16. When the constitutional validity of a statute is considered, a cardinal rule is to look to the ____?
- a) Intention of the legislature
 - b) Preamble to the Constitution
 - c) Historical setting
 - d) Natural, plain and ordinary meaning
17. In deciding whether any particular enactment is within the purview of one legislature or the other, which of the following doctrine has to be looked into?
- a) Doctrine of colourable legislation

- b) Doctrine of Severability
- c) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- d) Doctrine of Eclipse

18. One of the general rules of interpretation of the Constitution is?

- a) The constitution must be read as a whole
- b) Principles of Harmonious construction must be applied
- c) The constitution must be interpreted in a broad and liberal sense
- d) All of the above

19. When a bill becomes law, the various provisions in the bill are called?

- a) Statutes
- b) Codification
- c) Legislation
- d) None of the above

20. The term "Legislation" is derived from which of the following Latin words?

- a) 'Legis' and 'Latum'
- b) 'Legis' and 'Tatum'
- c) 'Legis' and 'Lex Scripta'
- d) Lex Fori

LLB/5.4.1/7

II. Write short notes on the following taking two (2) from each Unit. (6x10=60)

Unit - I

1. Discuss the Golden Rule of interpretation of statutes. How far is this rule different from the Literal Rule?
2. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Ejusdem Generis
 - b) Noscitur a Sociis
 - c) Effect of repeal statute
3. Explain the Mischief Rule of Statutory Interpretation.

Unit - II

4. What is External Aid of Interpretation? Explain by giving at least two(2) kinds of external aids adopted in interpretation of statutes.
5. Explain the relevancy of following as an aid of interpretation of statutes:
 - a) Title
 - b) Preamble
 - c) Headings
6. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Importance of 'Explanation' as an internal aid of interpretation.
 - b) Proviso

LLB/5.4.1/8

Unit – III

7. Explain the principle of “Prospective Overruling” and support your answer with relevant cases.
8. Write notes on the following:
 - a) “There is a strong presumption in favour of the validity of an enactment”. Discuss the presumption in favour of validity of a statute.
 - b) Discuss the presumption against intending injustice.
9. “If there can be two reasonable interpretations of a penal provision, the more lenient should be made applicable. The court must lean towards that provisions which exempts the subject from penalty rather than one which imposes penalty”. Explain the general rule of construction of penal statute

Unit - IV

10. Explain the following as a source of constitutional interpretation.
 - a) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - b) Doctrine of Severability
11. Explain the residuary powers of the Parliament as envisaged under the Constitution of India
12. Write notes on the following:
 - a) Doctrine of Eclipse
 - b) Doctrine of Colourable legislation

Unit – V

13. What is legislation? Explain in brief any two (2) kinds of legislation.
14. Explain the procedure of law making under the Constitution of India.
15. “The Judiciary in India has been entrusted with the powers of Judicial Review while the Supreme Court of India acts as the custodian of the Indian Constitution”. Explain the concept of ‘Judicial Activism’.

LLB 5.5.4(R)

Professional Course Odd Examination

November – December, 2021

(5th Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper: LLB 5.5.4 (Revised)

(Intellectual Property Law)

Full Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

**I. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct answers.
(1x20=20)**

1. The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) came into force on _
 - a) 1993
 - b) 1994
 - c) 1995
 - d) 1996
2. Which one of the following is not a kind of Intellectual Property:
 - a) Trademark
 - b) Patent
 - c) Trade Secrets
 - d) Integrated Circuits
3. The Berne Convention, adopted in 1886, deals with _
 - a) Protection of Literary and Artistic works
 - b) Farmer's Rights
 - c) Design
 - d) Licenses
4. The Paris Convention was held in the year _
 - a) 1883
 - b) 1884
 - c) 1885
 - d) 1886

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Indicate the Questions No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. Multiple choice answer should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example-

1. Name the state capital of Mizoram.

(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai

Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**

(b) Aizawl [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]

4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

5. A patent will be invalid for lack of novelty if:
- a) Products falling within the claim were sold to the public before the priority date
 - b) The process claimed was carried on commercially before the priority date
 - c) A description of the product was published before the priority date
 - d) A video describing how to make the product claimed was published on the internet prior to the priority date
6. How long is a patent valid in India?
- a) 30 years
 - b) 20 years
 - c) 40 years
 - d) 60 years
7. How many types of compulsory licences are provided under the Indian Patent Act?
- a) One
 - b) Four
 - c) Two
 - d) Three
8. Which section of the Patent Act, 1970 deals with the definition of “patented articles” and “patentee”?
- a) Section 87
 - b) Section 89
 - c) Section 82
 - d) Section 80
9. The Trade Marks Act, 1999 came into force on
- a) 15th September, 2003
 - b) 15th October, 2003
 - c) 15th September, 2013
 - d) 15th October, 2013
10. The Trade Marks Act, 1958 was passed on the recommendations made by
- a) Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde
 - b) Justice A.K Sikri
 - c) Justice H.L Dattu
 - d) Justice Rajgopak Aiyangar
11. Trademark law protects
- a) Words, symbols or devices that differentiate goods or services from one another
 - b) Only brand names
 - c) Names of specific people and places
 - d) Inventions that feature some sort of utility function
12. Collective Mark is registered by
- a) Partnership firm
 - b) Association of person
 - c) Individual
 - d) Company

13. The Copyright Act, 1957 came into force on
- 21st July, 1957
 - 21st January, 1958
 - 21st January, 1957
 - 21st July, 1958
14. Copyright in sound recording was provided in the Copyright Act under
- Section 14(c)
 - Section 14(d)
 - Section 14(e)
 - Section 14(f)
15. "Two or more persons are joint authors if a particular literary work is the result of their joint efforts" - Held in
- Eastern India Motion Pictures Vs. Performing Rights Society Ltd.
 - Najma Heptullah vs. M/S Orient Longman Ltd.
 - Khremraj ShivkrishandasVs. M/S Gard & Co.
 - V.T Thomas Vs. Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd
16. Criminal remedy against infringement of Copyright are provided in
- Sections 45 – 54
 - Sections 52-61
 - Sections 63- 70
 - Sections 65 – 75
17. The Semi Conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act was passed in _
- 1999
 - 2000
 - 2001
 - 2002
18. Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 deals with
- Plant protection
 - Utility models
 - Trade secrets
 - Biotechnological inventions
19. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Act was passed in
- 2001
 - 2002
 - 2003
 - 2004
20. Utility model lasts for _
- 5 years
 - 6 years
 - 7 years
 - 8 years

II. Write short notes on the following taking two (2) from each Unit. (6x10=60)

Unit - I

1. What do you mean by Intellectual Property? Explain its characteristics and importance.
2. Explain the meaning, scope and features of the TRIP's agreement.
3. What is the Paris Convention? Explain its important features.

Unit - II

4. How can a patent be revoked? Explain the reliefs in suit for infringement of patent.
5. Explain the detailed procedure for obtaining a patent.
6. Discuss the various rights available to a Patentee.

Unit - III

7. Define the term 'Trademark'. Explain the characteristics of Trademark.
8. Discuss in brief the procedure for registration of a trademark.

LLB/5.5.4/7

9. Explain the absolute and relative grounds for refusal of trademark.

Unit - IV

10. Define the term 'Copyright'. Who can be the first owner in Copyright works?
11. Explain the different terms of Copyright provided in the Copyright Act, 1957.
12. Discuss twelve (12) different acts which are not deemed to be infringement of copyright in literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work.

Unit - V

13. Define the term 'Design'. Mention the items which are not included under the Design Act 2000.
14. Give your critical analysis on the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
15. Explain Traditional Knowledge. Discuss the importance of Traditional Knowledge in today's context.

******LLB/5.5.4/8******