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Magazine Committee

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Students Participations

Students of Faculty of Law namely Ms. Gehna Banga (Semester VII), Ms. Anmol Gupta (Semester V) Mr. Sahojit Dutta (Semester V) Ms Tejaswini Muppala (Semester V), Ms. Bhavya Rathi (Semester III), Mr. VV.N Nived (Semester III) has participated in British Parliamentary Debate at NALSAR University of law from 19th September to 21st September, 2014.

Guest Lecture

Guest Lecture by Prof. K. Shrinivas Rao, Former Dean, Faculty of Law, Osmania University, Hyderabad on 17-10-2014 on '**Intellectual Property Rights: National and International Perspectives**'.

Faculty Seminars

Dr.Veena, Assistant Professor, has given Faculty seminar on '**Is Copying on infringement: Conceptual Understanding**' on October 8th, 2014

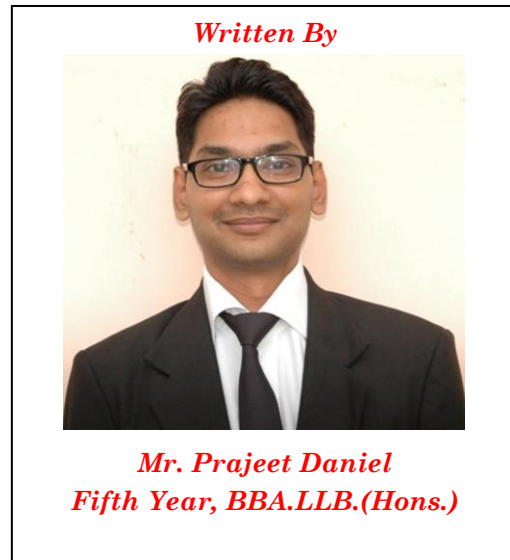
Dr. V.G.Ranganath, Assistant Professor, has given Faculty Seminar on '**GMO's:IPR issues**' on October 9th, 2014.

Participations and Presentation of Seminar Papers

Dr. V.G. Ranganath participated in International Congress on 'Scientific Innovation and Intellectual Property Laws: The Interface' dated 18-20 September, 2014 organized by Vikram University, Ujjain, and Sponsored by All India Law Teachers Congress and Madhya Pradesh Science and Technology and presented a paper entitled '**GM Crops and IPR issues**'.

Trans border Reputation of Trademarks: An Indian Perspective

A consumer is duped if he buys a commodity presuming it to have originated from a certain identified source when it is not, and later he finds the commodity substandard. In the process, the reputation of trader suffers¹. The interests of both the consumer and the trader can be saved if some definite symbol which marks out the origin of goods from a definite trade source is attached with the goods emanating from such source. Such a symbol is called a “trademark”. This trademark functions as a reputation creator in relation to the products sold



by a specified proprietor of such a mark from those of others. For example, the trademark “CANNON” distinguishes the goods of CANNON from those of “NIKON”. By this we can establish a very fact the trademarks are associated with their brand identity, thus creating a link between a particular product or Service and the company from those of others, in the minds of public or Consumers.

With globalization taking its toll over every aspect of trade and with the opening of the economies, reputation of trademark plays a very important role. The reputation of a trade mark is not limited to the country of its origin, but has surpassed the geographical frontiers and is nowadays spread all across the world. This is known as trans-border reputation of a trade mark. The Indian law and Indian courts have recognized action by foreign plaintiff on the basis of reputation of his goods or services on the foreign soil and have departed from the traditional concept of requirement of use of the trade mark or registration in India for the success in the Passing Off action. Trans-border reputation is provided in Section 35 of the Indian Trade Mark Act, 1999 and offers protection to foreign trade marks on the basis of their international reputation.

¹ Dr.B.L. Wadhwa, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, 5th Edition , p.130

The principle of trans-border reputation has been recognized and protected by Indian Courts. The Supreme Court in *Ruston & Hornby Ltd. v. Zamindara Engineering Co.*², held that “there does not seem to be any requirement that the plaintiff must carry on business in India before bringing an action for passing off for he can prove that he has otherwise acquired reputation in the country.”

In *Kamal Trading Co., Bombay v. Gillette U.K. Limited Middle Sex, England*³, The Hon’ble Bombay High Court held:

“...It is necessary to note that the goodwill is not limited to a particular country because in the present days, the trade is spread all over the world and the goods are transported from one country to another very rapidly and on extensive scale. The goodwill acquired by the manufacturer is not necessarily limited to the country where the goods are freely available because the goods though not available are widely advertised in newspapers periodical, magazines and in other Medias. The result is that though the goods are not available in the country, the goods and the mark under which they are sold acquires wide reputation. Take for example, the televisions, and Video Cassette recorders manufactured by National, Sony or other well Japanese concerns. These televisions and V.C.R’s are not imported in India and sold in open market because of trade restrictions, but is it possible even to suggest that the word "National" or "Sony" has not acquired reputation in this country? In our judgment, the good will or reputation of goods or marks does not depend on its availability in a particular country. It is possible that the manufacturer may suspend their business activities in a country for short duration but that fact would not destroy the reputation or goodwill acquired by the manufacturer.”

In *N.R. Dongre v. Whirlpool Corporation*⁴ the doctrine of “trans-border reputation” was considered in detail for the first time. It was held that "In today’s world it cannot be said a product and the trade mark under which it is sold abroad, does not have a reputation or goodwill in countries where it is not available. The knowledge and awareness of it and its critical evaluation and appraisal travels beyond the confines of the geographical area in which it is sold."

² 1970 2 SCR 222

³ 1988 PTC 1

⁴ 1996 PTC (16) 583 (SC),

Articles

In *Apple Computer Inc. v. Apple Leasing & Industries*⁵, the High Court of Delhi held that “if the reputation of a trader, trading or carrying on business in another country, had travelled to a country where he carried on no business, this reputation having been acquired. On the basis of extensive advertisements and publicity, then another trader could be enjoined to protect the reputation of the trader who was not trading in the country.”

The Supreme Court finally established the law related to the trans-border reputation in the case of *Milmet Oftho Industries & Ors. v. Allergen Inc.*⁶, by giving the view, "the mere fact that the respondents have not been using the mark in India would be irrelevant if they were first in the world market.”

It's important to pace up the changes in international trade where there are no more physical frontier restraints and where the products are widely available in any nook and corner of the world. This brings into light the countries recognize the trans-border reputation attached to the products of an international company. This treatment of recognizing the trans-border reputation is only another way of putting it as national treatment⁷ to those products of an international company. Countries who are members of GATT, TRIPS are bound to oblige this obligation.

Indian Courts through their various decisions have protected the intellectual property of foreign companies, even if the products are not available in India. It is always suggested that the foreign traders should get their marks registered in as many countries as possible in order to avoid any kind of a conflict.

⁵ (1993) IPLR 63 (Del)

⁶ (2004) 12 SCC 624

⁷ Article 3 of TRIPS :

1. Each Member shall accord to the nationals of other Members treatment no less favourable than that it accords to its own nationals with regard to the protection³ of intellectual property, subject to the exceptions already provided in, respectively, the Paris Convention (1967), the Berne Convention (1971), the Rome Convention or the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits. In respect of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations, this obligation only applies in respect of the rights provided under this Agreement. Any Member availing itself of the possibilities provided in Article 6 of the Berne Convention (1971) or paragraph 1(b) of Article 16 of the Rome Convention shall make a notification as foreseen in those provisions to the Council for TRIPS.

2. Members may avail themselves of the exceptions permitted under paragraph 1 in relation to judicial and administrative procedures, including the designation of an address for service or the appointment of an agent within the jurisdiction of a Member, only where such exceptions are necessary to secure compliance with laws and regulations which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement and where such practices are not applied in a manner which would constitute a disguised restriction on trade. http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/27-trips.pdf ; last visited: 22/09/2014

The protection provided to unregistered trademarks is also extended to foreign marks, which have a reputation in India on the basis of extensive advertisements and publicity. The international reputation of a trade mark could enable the owner to obtain injunction in the courts of a country in which he is not even trading. Indian courts have also granted injunction in cases of trans-border reputation. In *Jolen Inc. v. Shobanlal Jain*⁸, trans-border reputation was established by the fact that the plaintiff marketed goods in other countries. Considering the fact that there was copy of the plaintiff's trade mark, interim injunction was granted.

⁸ 2005 30 P.T.C. 385 (Mad)

The Present Status of Wakf Law in India

Thirteen lakhs children today are educated, fed and have a house to stay in because of the Wakfs that have been created in India, but the intended amount of beneficiaries of the Wakfs should have been so much more. These children are all beneficiaries of Wakfs that have been started not from the past 10 to 20 years but rather have existed for the past 100 to 200 years. Today, in India Wakfs contributes for public benefit yet people are still in a deplorable state due to the misappropriation of the money that they are supposed to receive.

Written By



*Mr. Uwais Sait
Semester III, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

The history of this method of public endowment is very murky and distorted as it has survived through multiple regimes in our country. Wakfs in India have been originated since the period of Delhi Sultanate and developed into organized bodies during the Mughal Regime. Many of these have survived even the British Raj. Sadly due to the large number and significant lack of documentation many Wakfs that were created before the British Raj have not survived as Wakfs but have been turned into trusts or have been removed from the idea of Public Endowments itself.

The first Wakf ever seen in the world was during the time of the Prophet Muhammad himself. After this event the idea of Wakfs along with Islam spread all over the world and eventually, due to the prominence of the British in the world gave rise to the idea of trusts. But the idea of Wakfs and the implementation of this system survived and till today is seen by many Muslims, not only in India, but all over the world as one of the best methods of giving to charity as it not only gives your income and property a charitable outlook but also gains you favour with Allah The Almighty. Today in India we have, documented with the Wakf Board, properties worth Billions of Rupees which are being used as mosques, dargahs, graveyards, Schools, and houses for poor Muslims, but all this money isn't going to the people it is instead being flushed down the tube of mismanagement of property and private gain of the controllers of the properties.

The person who donates a property to Wakf doesn't have to sign any official documents, he just has to create a Wakf, either through verbally conveying it to someone who will later become the manager or *Mutawalli* of the property, or by signing a contract officially giving the property the status of a Public endowment and handing the property over to the manager or the *Mutawalli*, and registering it with the respective Wakf Board of the State. After doing this the property goes out of his control, and he loses ownership of the property completely. The property should now be used as a charitable instrument either as a mosque or burial ground, the returns from which will go to the benefit of the poor public, or if it is a commercial institution, be operated as the same and the returns be given in charity or to the living heirs of the previous owner as the *Wakif* or donator of the property intended. In Wakf Law, the *Wakif* is allowed to create the Wakf for the benefit of the future generations of his family as well as for the benefit of the public, but he himself cannot be part of the beneficiaries of the property.

After the *Wakif* has registered the property, it comes under the purview of the Central Wakf Council which in turn uses the respective state Wakf Councils as its representatives to distribute the income that is received. These Councils receive the incomes of the properties from the *Mutawallis* and make sure the proper beneficiaries receive them. As most Wakfs do not define the beneficiaries in exact detail, the benefit is given to the general poor Muslim public of the area. But in case of Specific *Wakfs* or *Wakf-e-Aulad*, (Wakf for family), the benefit or income of the property is directly given to the beneficiaries.

For instance the Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Sait Wakf of the Nilgiris regulates many properties of a commercial nature, a mosque and the land adjoining the mosque. The beneficiaries of the Wakf have been clearly defined. As far as the income from the commercial properties is concerned the beneficiaries are a set list of Muslim charities, a specific set of mosques and madrasas distributed over the country and the students of specific scholarships in Muslim institutions of education. And as far as the land around the mosque was concerned the Mussalman Jamath Khana of Ooty was given the responsibility of developing houses and renting them to the poorer Muslims and non Muslims of the district. But another Wakf in the same areas as this one has no specific beneficiaries, the M.E. Moosa Sait Wakf. This Wakf also has the same mix of properties as the earlier Wakf mentioned. In this case the beneficiaries are not clearly mentioned at all. So in this case the Wakf Council has no choice but to distribute the income over the whole state for the benefit of poor Muslims

all over the state. Hence, the benefit is received by many people who were not meant to reap the benefit and this leads to misappropriation of the funds received.

It is also seen in the recent past that Wakf properties of great value are being misused and the funds of these properties are not going to the poor sections of society but rather they are going in the pockets of the Wakf Council and are being used to benefit people who are not viable to get the benefit as they have already moved out of the poorer sects of society and money that could have been used for someone else's benefit is being used by someone who doesn't need it anymore. And lastly the properties are massively mismanaged due to the large number of Wakfs present and the incompetency and ultimate authority given to the Mutawalli. Due to this and the all governing power of the Wakf Council, the intended idea of the Wakf in itself is lost. Thus the situation of Wakfs in India which, just 50 years before was wonderful is now being deteriorated. It is a sad but truthful fact that has to be acknowledged and dealt with before millions of people who could be helped lose their opportunity at a better life due to the incompetency and greed of a few people.

The Racial Discrimination

As prospective and enrolled college students, one of the challenges in our multifarious list we all face and I am sure most of are still facing relate to following our dreams. A standard question on everyone's mind is, 'What is it that I really want to pursue as my career?' Most of us have the script written in our heads and hearts but not in our destiny. Life is really unfair at times and that is why the script we write ourselves is susceptible to changes, something one cannot preclude from transpiring.

Written By



*Mr. Abhishek Gupta
Semester VII. BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

In a country which is never tired of talking about “unity in diversity”, cases of racism leading to assault and murder are a big shame. These incidents which happen at a regular basis expose our hypocrisy and our faux sense of ‘superiority’ over ‘western culture’. India is known for its variety of spiritual and cultural practices that attracts researchers, tourists and scholars from round the world. In such a country, deaths due to appearance are an ignominy.

In India, there have been many cases where we find the existence of racial discrimination within the territory. For example, a 19 year of Manipuri boy, Richard Loitam was mysteriously murdered under suspicious circumstances, in his college hostel in Bangalore. Then again rumors of threat to their lives saw a large scale exodus of north-east Indian people from Bangalore.

Recently, Nodo Taniam, a 20 year-old student from Arunachal Pradesh was mocked due to his appearance by a shopkeeper and his friends in Lajpat Nagar, and was beaten up badly when he resisted. To dissolve the tiff, the police charged Rs.10000 from Tanaim and made both the parties sign an apology letter. A day Tanaim breathed his last in AIIMS after being admitted on a complaint of chest pain. The autopsy report and the post-mortem report revealed that the young boy was hit hard on his chest which became the reason of his unfortunate death. The police claim it to be a case of racial tint.

Very recently, in the run-up to the BRICS summit in New Delhi, the Delhi Police's motto of “citizens first” was on full display, when they arrested or put under preventive detention the

non-citizens — the Tibetan refugees. But the real problem for the security personnel cropped up when they had to identify Tibetans on the streets of Delhi. This problem for the State forces was compounded by the fact that Delhi now has a substantial migrant population from the north-east whose physical features could be quite similar to those of Tibetans. So, the forces went about raiding random places in Delhi, questioning and detaining people from the region. North-eastern individuals travelling in vehicles, public transport, others at their workplaces, and so on became suspects.

Few months back, after a PIL was filed by seven advocates on this issue, The Supreme Court issued a notice to the Centre and the State governments on the issue of security of north east people living in various parts of the country. Giving a month deadline, a bench comprising ex-Chief Justice P Sathasivam and Justice Rajan Gopal sought a response from the concerned authorities. Also, while addressing the a two-day 45th Governors conference, President Pranab Mukherjee described the recent incidents of racial violence, including the death of Nido Tania as “extremely distressing.” He called for urgent steps to be taken to assuage the feelings of the people of the region. The Delhi police have decided to start a helpline for those hailing from the Northeast and this number will be 1093, there will be five lines of this number in the control room

It's not only about north east people but many others. When I was interning in Delhi, I heard about death of two Africans in Jangpura area due to discrimination. Again because Indian society is so obsessed with white skin, the darker colour of skin the person is then more likely the person to be treated as a lower class in Indian society that it's colonial mentality that Britain left for Indians to discriminate among themselves. Many Africans students have come to study computer science in India and also it's attracting African immigrants to buy cheap products and send it to Africa, which means Africans are contributing in development of Indian economy too. Then why some Indians are treating blacks or Africans inferior in contrast to them just because of dark color skin.

Nigerian Sambo Davis, from Africa is married to an Indian woman and lives in Mumbai. All his documents are valid, but he was arrested by the police recently on suspicion of being a drug dealer. He and 30 other black Africans were detained for hours before they were let off with an apology. But the following day, Mr Davis said that he was shocked to read in local newspapers that they were "arrested for drug peddling". Mr Davis claims he often faces

discrimination when he goes to restaurants or when he tries to rent an apartment in gated middle class communities.

Twenty-three-year-old Richie Ronsard left his home in the Congo, Africa two years ago to fulfil his childhood dream of obtaining a degree from an established institute in the India. He said he has been treated like a third class citizen from day one. In an interview, he said “Wherever I go out in public I feel out of place. People stare at me all the time. They call me names like 'kalu' and laugh at me. One day in the metro a small child came running to me and started shouting that word at me and pulling my shirt. His mother stood there looking at him without stopping him.”

Dr. Diepiriye Kuku-Siemons, a black American did his PhD in Delhi School of Economic. He wrote an article to Colombo telegraph about his experience of racism in India that it was titled '**India Is Racist, And Happy About It**'. In an interview he said, “Discrimination in Delhi surpasses the denial of courtesy. I have been denied visas, apartments, entrance to discos, attentiveness, kindness and the benefit of doubt. Further, the lack of neighbourliness exceeds what locals describe as normal for a capital already known for its coldness. My partner is white and I am black, facts of which the Indian public reminds us daily. Bank associates have denied me a chair, while falling over to please my white friend. Mall shop attendants have denied me attentiveness, while mobbing my partner.”

There were instances where Biharis and Uttar Pradesh people were also harassed in some northern States especially in Delhi and Maharashtra.

In Andhra also, some seniors in a well-established university who disliked biharis and UP people harassed for which the Andhra Pradesh chief secretary has asked for a detailed report on a controversy.

Another case is the 2008 attacks on Bihari's and Up people in Maharashtra. Sources said that it has been a long term mind set of people that UP and Bihar people are illiterate, corrupt, law breakers; they are the ones who have taken their jobs, their lands, their seats in colleges; they are menial workers or say present day “*girmitya majdoor*”. They do not know how to behave; they have no culture, no respect for others' well being which is not the case in reality. Besides, *Biharis* are not just limited to menial workers, as they are placed at almost every top-notch place from politics to cricket to civil services. They are doctors, engineers, managers, writers, artists, businesspersons, journalists and much more. This image might have been

drawn because of some corrupt politicians of the state or with their constant hard work, biharis and UP people started occupying a better positioning other States which results the natives thoughts that these people are eating their jobs and started harassing them.

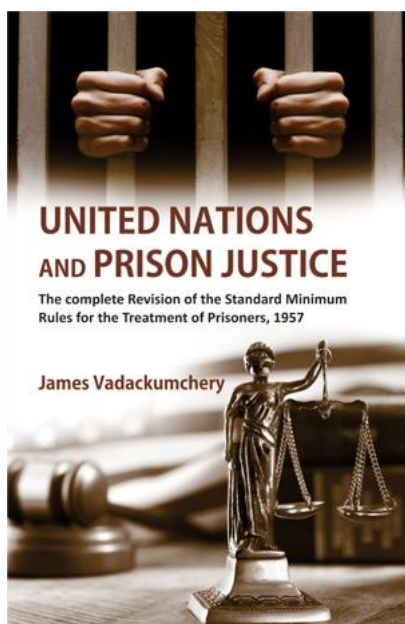
Article 15 of Indian Constitution says that there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religions, race, caste, sex or place of birth and there has been many cases going to the Supreme Court for such matters but the reality is again that to prove racial discrimination is very difficult whether the death of Richard or in case of other Biharis or UP or north east people. And it should not surprise us if racism cannot be clearly establishes in either of these cases because that's how racism works- both the visible, explicit manifestations as well as the insidious, unseen machinations. Quite often, one can't even recount exactly what was wrong about the way in which a co-passenger behaved, difficult to articulate a sneer, a tone of voice that threatened or taunted, the cultural connotations that can infuriate.

Then what about Article 4.4.2 of FIFA's rules that states – “Players shall not wear equipment (objects) that may cause injury to other players.” It further says: "Headgear, hair accessories and jewellery are not permitted.” Which resulted two Indian Sikh players, Amritpal Singh and Amjyot Singh prohibited for playing in an Asian championship which drawn an international outrage. Indians were harassed in Australia because of the same racism issue.

To recognize that racism exists in this country and other countries that many unintended actions might emanate from racism can be a good place to start fighting the problem. To be obvious of these issues or to deny its existence is to be complicit in the discriminatory regime. Also, the reason for fighting against racism is not because it is practiced against “our” own citizens but because it is wrong regardless of whether the victims of racism are citizens of country or not. One way to be critical of racism is to recognize and make visible the presence of racism rather than merely resorting it to legislate means to curb this discrimination.

United Nations and Prison Justice: The complete Revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1957

**Dr. James Vadackumchery is B.A.(Criminology), M.A.(Criminology), LL.B.(Law)
and Ph.D (Criminal Justice).**



The U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners-1957 have nearly a century of history behind. It was indeed humanitarian in approach to prisoners. Nearly 60 years have elapsed since the Rules were accepted by the United Nations. Certainly, the Rules need a revision now because of (1) a long lapse of six decades, and (2) developments in the fields of correction, reformation, resocialization, rehabilitation and reintegration of the inmates (in a Centre of Personality Development—as the Prisons are now called) to society back. This book contains a complete revision of the existing UNSMR for the Treatment of Prisoners from 1970 as an international debate (discussion) is going on ever since. The book will be of great interest for anyone concerned with the protection of human dignity, to exclude cruelty, neglect and degradation to the inmates in a Centre of Personality Development and, in particular, to minimize the effect and impact of isolation or segregation from the community, whatever be the offence committed.

Justice Fakhruddin



Shri fakhruddin was born on 3rd september 1944. He passed the high school examination in 1959. In 1966 he stood first class first in LLB. Examination from Jabalpur university and was awarded gold medal. He passed LLM Final examination in 1968. On 26-08-1968 he was enrolled as an advocate on the rolls of Madhya Pradesh bar council and was designated senior advocate by the high court of Madhya Pradesh on 12-10-1993. He was member of the state bar council in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1999 and was vice chairman of the council from 13-12-1981 to 10-03-1985. He was appointed convener, high court legal aid and advice sub-committee in 1981. He was also appointed as a member of M.P. state legal aid and advisory board, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal in 1985. He was the vice president of M.P party association, member of Rani Durgabati university, member of governing board of Hitkarini law college. He was the standing counsel for several authorities. He was elevated to the M.P. high court on 15-12-1994.

Honble justice Shri Fakhruddin assumed charge as judge of the Chhattisgarh high court, on 21-05-2001.

In the last election he was offered to contest in election from Rae Bareli behalf of Aam Admi Party but, however, he was more into practicing, hence, he decided to reject the offer and today he is continuing as a litigator in Supreme Court of India as a Senior Advocate and an Arbitrator.

Justice Fakhruddin As a person:

When I interned under Justice Fakhruddin, I found him very supportive, jolly and a person of high-spirit as well as a great writer and a poet. I found him very helpful and a person of simplicity and always with a smiling face welcoming students as interns and answering student's queries in any matters which comes up. He is possessive a bit towards his known people but he knows to keep his professional life intact. He has never ignored his professional duties and his duties towards his clients in any circumstances. Justice Fakhruddin is a person of kind heart. He believes in social working and helping people in need. I found him to be very student friendly and everyday takes out time to interact with students who are interning in his office and taking them in a comfort zone. He believes that an office should be well-organized and everyone should know organization. He discouraged students to sit without any work. He has installed 11 cameras to keep a check on everybody specially students and made sure that everyone either read cases or learn the practical implications and applications of law or do some work. He encourages learning and says leaning is an ongoing process which doesn't end. He made sure that the students in his office go with learning and encouraged learning on translation which according to him is very important in litigation as well as judicial service. He is a man of strict discipline and principles. He says "A legal person should know how to dress and how to address".

*By Mr. Abhishek Gutpa
Semester VII, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

How to Write a Brief for Law School?

*Mr. Sourya Banerjee
Semester VII, IV Year, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

Case briefs are a necessary study aid in law school that helps to encapsulate and analyze the mountainous mass of material that law students must digest. Suppose if you want to participate in a moot court competition you need to write a brief, for that you should understand how to write a brief and its essential elements. This can assist you in enhancing your analytical skills and critical commenting.

What are the elements of a brief?

Generally the basic elements of brief as follows

1. Facts (name of the case, parties, facts, judgment)
2. Issues (what is in dispute)
3. Holdings(application of law)
4. Rationale (reasons for holding)

Elements you may want to consider for bounding the brief in legal compliance, the following things have to be taken into consideration

1. Dicta
2. Dissent
3. Party Argument
4. Comments

In addition to this the elements of Facts, Procedural History, Holdings, analysis and other conditions have to be taken into condition by a law student to write a case analysis.

Legal Quiz

1. Which agreement can be enforceable at the option of one party but not others?
2. Who coined the term Rule of Law?
3. Who made this statement? “Man is born free but every where he is in chains”?
4. The state which has official religion is called as._____.
5. What is the tenure of Rajya Sabha?
6. In which recent case, the Supreme Court of ruled that the land belonging to scheduled castes or tribes cannot be bought by non-dalits, including companies as such transactions are unconstitutional?
7. On which committee recommendations two tier system of Local Self Government was introduced by?
8. Who is the Father of International law?
9. In which case, the Supreme Court of India has decided that right to doctor’s assistance included in Article 21 of the constitution?
10. The first state to introduced Lokayukta Institution in 1971?

ANSWERS

1. Voidable
2. Edward Coke
3. Rousseau.
4. Theocratic
5. Permatat Body
6. In *State of Rajasthan and Others v. Aanjaney Organic Herbal Pvt. Ltd.*
7. Ashok Mehta Committee.
8. Hugo Grotius.
9. In *Paramananda Katara v. UOI.*
10. Maharastra.

Maxims

Magna Culpa Dolus est: Great neglect is equivalent to fraud.

Magana Negligentia Culpa Est: Gross negligence is Fault.

Magus Est Delictum Seipsum Occidere Quam alium: Its is greater crime to kill oneself than to kill another.

Malitia Supplet aetatem: Malice makes up for age.

Malus usus est abolendus: An evil custom should be avoided.

Melius Est Omnia mala pati quam malo consentire: It is better to suffer every wrong than to consent to wrong.