

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BCom (CS) DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2022  
(Fifth Semester)**

**Branch – CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP  
GENERAL LAWS AND PROCEDURES - II**

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 75 Marks

**SECTION-A (10 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks  $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

- 1 When did the Code of Civil Procedure came into force?  
 (i) 1 January 1908                          (ii) 1 September, 1908  
 (iii) 1 January 1909                          (iv) 1 September 1909
- 2 Which one of the following court has original as well as appellate jurisdiction  
 (i) Revenue Court                              (ii) District Court  
 (iii) Munsiffs Court                            (iv) None of the above
- 3 Which of the following statements does NOT hold true for the confessions made to the Magistrate under the pro-visions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?  
 (i) It is the duty of the Magistrate to exclude the presence of the police officer from the place where the confession is recorded  
 (ii) It is obligatory for the Magistrate to warn the accused, before recording his confession that he is not bound to make it and that if he does so, it may be used as evidence against him  
 (iii) The accused should be sent back to police custody as soon as the confession is recorded  
 (iv) It is necessary for the confession to be signed by the accused
- 4 Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is for the protection of which of the following?  
 (i) Accused                                      (ii) Witnesses  
 (iii) Police officer                                (iv) Magistrate
- 5 Which of the following statements hold true for dying declarations?  
 (i) Dying declarations cannot be used as a sole basis of conviction  
 (ii) Dying declarations unless corroborated cannot be used as sole basis of conviction  
 (iii) Dying declaration which is brief must be discarded  
 (iv) When eyewitness affirms that the deceased was not in a fit state to make the declaration, medical opinion cannot prevail
- 6 The Law of Evidence is  
 (i) Substantive law                              (ii) Procedural law  
 (iii) Only natural law                            (iv) All of the above
- 7 Which of the following person/persons are entitled to apply for patents  
 (i) A person claiming to be first inventor of the invention  
 (ii) A Legal representative of the first inventor of the invention (If he deceased)  
 (iii) Any person who is the assignee of the first inventor of the invention  
 (iv) All of the above
- 8 State as to how long is a patent valid in India?  
 (i) 30 years                                      (ii) 20 years  
 (iii) 40 years                                     (iv) 60 years

Cont...

- 9 State whether Copyright is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Negative right
  - (ii) Positive right
  - (iii) Exclusive right
  - (iv) Both B and C
- 10 Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (i) a mere right to sue can be transferred
  - (ii) a mere right to sue cannot be transferred
  - (iii) no such provision is made in the Act
  - (iv) none of the above

**SECTION - B (35 Marks)**

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks ( $5 \times 7 = 35$ )

- 11 a Explain the term "Jurisdiction of a Court" and also elucidate its different kinds.  
**OR**  
 b Explain Decree and its various elements and compare Decree and Order.
- 12 a Explain when can a police officer arrest a person without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant.  
**OR**  
 b Explain the term "Arrest"? Can a private person make an arrest? If so what procedure is prescribed for such arrest?
- 13 a Explain the term "Proved", "Disproved" and "Not Proved" as given in Indian Evidence Act. 1872.  
**OR**  
 b Sketch the Law of Conspiracy as laid down in Indian Evidence Act.
- 14 a Explain intellectual property rights and its common types.  
**OR**  
 b Narrate the advantages of having a trademark.
- 15 a Sketch a comparison between vested and contingent interest under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.  
**OR**  
 b State the properties which cannot be transferred under the TPA.

**SECTION - C (30 Marks)**

Answer any THREE Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks ( $3 \times 10 = 30$ )

- 16 Elucidate the rules relating to service of summons.
- 17 According to Code of Criminal Procedure, outline as to when may a court order attachment of the property of a person who has absconded?
- 18 Elucidate the term "Competent witness"? Whether a child witness is a competent witness?
- 19 Is the registration of a trademark compulsory? Summarize the general stages of trademark registration.
- 20 Discuss 'Mortgage' and its essentials. Also compare 'Mortgage' from "Charge".

Z-Z-Z

END