

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, DELHI

B.A, LLB. (Hons.): III-YEAR, V-SEMESTER

Repeat/Improvement Examinations, February/March-2015

Paper 5.1: Jurisprudence-I

Time: 3.00 Hours

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer. All questions are compulsory.
 2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
 3. Do not write anything on the question paper except your Roll No.
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Part A

Q.1 Malthusia is a modern, industrialised country. Its population live predominantly in large urban cities; they also hail from diverse ethnicities, religions and economic backgrounds. Malthusians are also ideologically dissimilar, around 30% of its population is strongly religious and believes in minimal state regulation and conservative economic policies, whereas 40% of the population are atheists and believe in welfare state. The rest of the population do not hold strong beliefs and are easily persuaded. As a result, the right wing as well as left wing political parties are equally prominent and come to power in alternate terms.

A. Malthusia primarily follows a common law system. The new government seeks to codify and rationalise its laws. You are the advisor to the People Against Codification (PAC). How would you oppose codification in Malthusia? Drawing from schools of jurisprudence, give reasons.

(5 Marks)

B. Should historical school of jurisprudence be used in analysing codification in Malthusia? Highlight the challenges in applying historical jurisprudence to the facts.

(10 Marks)

C. The Malthusian judiciary has a proud tradition of using natural law. Judges have often referred to Thomas Aquinas, John Finnis and Ronald Dworkin in their decisions. The newly elected left wing atheist government seeks to replace the existing judges who belong to the natural law tradition as it perceives natural law as Christian, and therefore not secular. Do you agree with the proposal of the Malthusian government? Answer by analysing the relationship between religion and natural law.

(10 Marks)

Q.2 Are principles a part of law? Critically analyse.

(10 Marks)

Part B

- Q 3. The island of Sanskriti is discovered by Shehanshah in 1990. It is inhabited by 100 people constituting a self sufficient community with very strong adherence to their culture. After the discovery of the island their interaction with the outside world begins. It is found that people's lives in Sanskriti is fully governed by cultural tenets. These tenets have developed over the years but were never reduced to writing. The disputes between people are decided by a group of seven elders called saptarishi. They rely on cultural tenets to decide the disputes. On account of varied factors the population of Sanskriti increases manifold and reaches the mark of 10 lakh in 2005. With the increase in population and increased interaction with other societies the people of Sanskriti feel the need to codify the cultural tenets. So in 2007 the people of Sanskriti codify most of the customs and clearly lay them down in Sanskriti code. The code specifically recognizes the powers of saptarishi. Saptarishi start using the code as a ready reference to decide matters brought to them. However at times saptarishi found that on certain aspects Sanskriti code was silent while there existed a custom pertaining to the same. So in such cases they continued to decide matters with respect to those customs which had always been there but somehow got left out from the code. One such case was P v. Q decided in 2010.
- a. Are cultural tenets of Sanskriti in 1990 Law according to Austin and Hart. Give reasons (8 Marks)
 - b. Is P v. Q law according to Austin and Hart? Give reasons (6 Marks)
 - c. Identify the Grundnorm of Sanskriti in 2010. (3 Marks)
- Q.4 Comment on Part III, Part IV and Constitutional rights embodied in the Constitution of India from the critical legal perspective. (6 Marks)
- Q.5 Assess any **one** of the Supreme Court decisions delivered between 1950-2014 from the point of view of sociological jurisprudence. (6 Marks)
- Q.6 You are an academic who is asked to mould the opinion of Hartian lawyer who is strongly convinced about his stand in the Grudge informer case. Argue. (6 Marks)

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, DELHI

B.A, LLB. (Hons.): III-YEAR, V-SEMESTER

Repeat/Improvement Examinations, February/March-2015

Paper 5.2: Constitutional Law-I

Time: 3.00 Hours

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
3. Do not write anything on the question paper except your Roll No.

- Q1. The city of Markus is the capital of the state of Lawarin. It is a fast growing city, and an IT sector hub. To meet the growing demand for public transportation, the Government of Lawarin decided to build a metro line in the city. The Government invited tenders for construction and operation of the metro. After a difficult selection process, Casania Pvt. Ltd. was selected by the government for the construction and operation of the metro. Under the agreement between the Government of Lawarin and Casania, the government would acquire the necessary land for the metro line, provide 40% of the funds required for construction, and provide electricity at concessional rates for the metro line.

The construction of the metro was completed in a record span of three years. Once it became operational, it was welcomed with open arms by the residents of Markus. However, several incidents of sexual harassment of women took place in the metro, and a demand grew for separate coaches for women. As a result, Casania designated the first coach in the moving direction of the train for women only. While women were permitted to also travel in other coaches, no man could travel in the women-only coach.

Many men were aggrieved by the reservation of a coach for women, as it caused inconvenience to them, especially during peak hours, when the women's coach was relatively empty.

A group of men belonging to the outfit calling itself 'Men, Stand Up for Your Rights' filed a public interest litigation in the High Court of Lawarin praying that the reservation of coaches for women was a violation of the right to equality of men, and amounted to discrimination on the basis of sex. Assuming Lawarin is one of the States (federal unit) in the Union of India.

- i. For the purpose of this petition, is Casania a State under Article 12 of the Constitution of India?
- ii. In your opinion, would 'Men, Stand Up for Your Rights' be likely to succeed in their equality challenge?

(16 Marks)

- Q2. Dr. Kamal Kishore is a Professor of Linguistics at the Hyderabad Central University. He has suffered from severe visual impairment since childhood. He applied for the position of Assistant Professor at the National Law University, Sambalpur. Impressed by his immense knowledge on the subject, he was granted a temporary position in the University, with the promise that he would be eligible to sit for the selection procedure to gain a permanent position in the University within one year. He was not allotted any teaching role in the mean while, and was permitted to carry out research at the University. After one year, he sat for the selection process to gain a permanent teaching position at the University. During his interview, he was asked questions mainly concerning his visual impairment. Once the selection process was completed, he discovered that he had not been granted a permanent position at the University. Upon enquiry, it was revealed that the administration was hesitant to allow him to teach, because they were apprehensive that he would be unable to correct answer scripts, and fulfil other tasks that might be expected from permanent faculty members, due to his disability.

Dr. Kishore filed a writ petition before the Supreme Court of India challenging the action of the University in denying him a permanent position only on the ground of his disability.

Relying on the materials discussed in the anti-discrimination module, discuss whether Dr. Kishore is likely to succeed in his challenge.

(12 Marks)

P.T.O.

- Q3. The Kabaria School of Journalism was widely acclaimed as one of the premier institutions for the study of journalism. It was set up under the Kabaria School of Journalism Act (Act 5 of 2010) passed by the state legislative assembly in the state of Bhatena. The campus was located at a distance of 20 kilometres from the nearest city of Upendranagar, and was a residential University. The undergraduate course at the University was for the duration of 3 years, with each year being divided into two semesters.

It admitted a batch of 100 students each year, based on a rigorous entrance examination. The University required all students to fulfil a minimum of 75% attendance for all courses each semester, failing which they would not be permitted to appear in the end semester examination. Further, 5 marks in each course were allotted to attendance, with a student obtaining full five marks upon attending 95% or more of the classes in each course, while getting no marks for obtaining 75% or less attendance.

A group of girls at the University approached the authorities requesting a 2% attendance waiver each semester, as they were unable to attend class each month during the period of their menstruation. When the authorities denied their request, they approached the High Court of Bhatena, challenging the attendance rules of the University under the right to equality. The High Court of Bhatena is governed by a Constitution that is similar to the Constitution of India and also follows the case-law decided by the Supreme Court of India.

Relying on the modules on the right to equality and anti-discrimination, decide whether the girls of the University are likely to succeed. Apply both tests of equality and determine whether the outcome would be the same.

(12 Marks)

- Q4. To effectively respond to any future acts of terror, the Parliament of Shikhapura had enacted the Protection of Citizens from Terrorist Activities Act, 1990. Under the Act, wide powers were given to the police for apprehending and interrogating suspects, and confessions made to police of the rank of Superintendent of Police were made admissible as evidence in court. Under the Act, a special court had also been established to try offences of terrorism defined under the Act. The magistrate presiding over this special court was given powers to conduct speedy trials.

In March 2014, the peace-loving country of Shikhapura was rocked by a brutal terrorist attack. A busy tourist spot in the city of Romona was hit by a series of bomb blasts, resulting in the death of 126 persons, including children. Several others were injured, and severe damage was caused to public property.

Owing to the public furore and political pressure in the aftermath of the attack, the police lodged an FIR under the Protection of Citizens from Terrorist Activities Act, 1990 against unnamed persons, and later arrested some persons of the minority Akadasi community upon suspicion of their involvement. The police suspected these persons on the basis of their phone records, which showed multiple calls from the neighbouring country of Sodania, with whom foreign relations of Shikhapura were tense, and where members of the Akadasi community were a majority.

The accused were kept in police custody for over 6 months, after which a chargesheet was filed under the Protection of Citizens from Terrorist Activities Act, 1990, and case was committed to a special court established under the Act. The accused persons filed a writ petition before the Supreme Court of Shikhapur challenging the constitutional validity of the Protection of Citizens from Terrorist Activities Act, 1990. In the writ petition they also contended that they had been brutally tortured by the police during the investigation of the case, and argued that the wide powers given to the police under the Act was violative of their fundamental right to life and liberty. They also argued that the Act violated their right to equality by providing a procedure that derogated sharply from established criminal procedure for other offences in Shikhapura. Shikhapura has a Constitution similar to Indian Constitution and its Courts consider Indian precedents in deciding cases before them. In light of this:

- Relying on the material discussed in the 'Equality' module, discuss whether the challenge is likely to succeed. Also, what are the shortcomings of the two tests of equality that are brought out through this fact situation?
- Relying on the material discussed in the module on 'Right to Life and Personal Liberty' discuss whether the challenge to the Protection of Citizens from Terrorist Activities Act, 1990 is likely to succeed. **(20 Marks)**

- Q5. The transgender community in the State of Ajaibganj had been historically deprived of social, cultural and political participation and had restricted access to education, health care and public employment. The leaders of the community had been demanding for reservations in higher education and public employment. After a long struggle, the state of Ajaibganj acceded to their demands, and enacted the Reservations in Favour of Transgenders in Higher Education and Public Employment Act, 2012. Under the Act, all transgenders were declared to be OBCs and 5% seats within the OBC category was reserved for transgenders in higher education, and in public employment. Kusuma Ray files a writ petition before the High Court of Ajaibganj, arguing that the Act is violative of Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution (similar to that of the Constitution of India) on the grounds that all transgenders have been declared to be OBCs. Based on the materials discussed in class in the module on 'Affirmative Action' comment on whether Kusuma is likely to succeed in her challenge. In answering the question you can assume that the state of Ajaibganj is one of the States (federal unit) of Union of India. **(10 Marks)**

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, DELHI

B.A, LLB. (Hons.): III-YEAR, V-SEMESTER

Repeat/Improvement Examinations, February-2015

Paper 5.3: Administrative Law

Time: 3.00 Hours

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
3. Do not write anything on the question paper except your Roll No.

Answer ALL the questions.

- Q.1 Write a note on the nature and growth of Administrative Law principles in India. **(10 Marks)**
- Q.2 Examine the reasons for the growth of Administrative Tribunals in India. Support your answer with the case law on the subject. **(10 Marks)**
- Q.3 a) Examine the reasons for the growth of delegated legislation in India. **(5 Marks)**
- b) What are the permissible limits of delegated legislation? Discuss in the light of decided case. **(5 Marks)**
- Q.4 The reviewing mechanism of administrative actions is provided through various modes and grounds of judicial review. Discuss with the help of decided cases. **(10 Marks)**
- Q.5a) X was one of the members of the Selection Board for selection to the post of AU India Forest Services, and was also a candidate for the post. X did not participate in the deliberations, when his name was considered and approved. Z on not being selected for the post, challenged the selection of X on the grounds of Bias. Decide, while referring to the decided cases. **(5 Marks)**
- b) How far the Doctrine of necessity is an exception to the rule of bias? Discuss referring to various judicial decisions. **(5 Marks)**
- Q.6a) Write short notes on the object and scope of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952. **(5 Marks)**
- b) Examine the implications of Suo Moto disclosure scheme for ensuring good governance. **(5 Marks)**
- Q.7 Write short notes on any two: **(5+5=10 Marks)**
- i. Rule of Law
 - ii. Doctrine of separation of powers
 - iii. Conditional legislation

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, DELHI

B.A, LLB. (Hons.): III-YEAR, V-SEMESTER

Repeat/Improvement Examinations, February/March-2015

Paper 5.4: CPC & Law of Limitation

Time: 3.00 Hours

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer. All questions are compulsory.
 2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
 3. Do not write anything on the question paper except your Roll No.
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Answer ALL the questions.

Q.1 Discuss the validity of the following decrees/orders of the civil court: **(5X3=15 Marks)**

- a. Mandatory injunction granted on an interlocutory application for interim injunction.
- b. Court exercises its inherent powers to set aside an ex-parte order.
- c. Suit to enforce right to take out religious procession is held by a trial court as a suit of civil nature.
- d. Second appeal is admitted in case of a decision being contrary to law.
- e. Court granting anti-suit injunction in case of non-exclusive jurisdiction clause.

Q.2 Answer the following questions with the help of relevant provisions of law and cases: **(5X7=35 Marks)**

- a. A, files a suit for declaration that he is entitled to certain lands as heir to B. The suit is dismissed. Can he claim, in later suit, title to the same properties on the basis of adverse possession?
- b. What order would the Civil Judge pass in a case where the plaint does not disclose any cause of action? Is a defendant entitled to participate in the suit even after his written statement has been struck off?
- c. Two suits were filed by plaintiff against defendant and issues in both the suits were common. Both the suits were decided on merits after trial by a common judgment. Two appeals were filed. One of the appeals was dismissed as barred by limitation. What is the effect of this order on the other appeal which was filed within limitation? What will be the effect of the decision given in the second appeal on the appeal earlier dismissed as time barred?
- d. The trial court in a suit by A against B dismissed the suit. The appeal of A against the Judgment and decree was also dismissed. One year after the dismissal of appeal, in another similar proceeding the Supreme Court passes an order in favour of the plaintiff. Can A ask the trial court to revised its judgment?
- e. What is the object of framing issues in a civil suit? Can the court dispose off a suit on the preliminary issues/objections?
- f. A filed a suit for the recovery of rent against B, on the ground that B was his tenant and has not paid rent for the past 2 years. In the written statement filed, B admitted that he has paid the rent without a receipt having been issued. During the trial, B filed an application seeking permission to amend his written statement pleading that A and B were partners in business and the payment made by B to A was not by way of rent but payment for business purpose. Decide whether the court will grant leave to amend.
- g. B was in occupation of a house belonging to A. In March, 2014, A filed a suit for possession alleging that B was a trespasser in the house. The suit was contended by B on the ground of title through adverse possession. The suit was fixed for hearing on July 15, 2014 on which date A was unable to attend the court. But B appeared in the court. The suit was dismissed in default. On December 10, 2014 B died leaving behind a widow C. In January, 2015 A brought a suit against C alleging that she is in illegal possession of the house and praying that decree for possession be passed against her. Advise C if the suit is barred or not.

Q.3 Write short notes on the followings: **(5X3=15 Marks)**

- a. Difference between revision and reference.
- b. Right to file a caveat in the court.
- c. Bar of Limitation and Condonation of delay under the Limitation Act, 1963.
- d. Conditional and unconditional leave to defend in a summary suit.
- e. Opinion of the Law Commission of India on significance of section 80 CPC.

Q4. How does legal disability extend the bar of limitation under the Limitation Act of 1963? Explain with the help of relevant provisions of law and cases. **(5 Marks)**

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, DELHI

B.A, LLB. (Hons.): III-YEAR, V-SEMESTER

Repeat/Improvement Examinations, February/March-2015

Paper 5.5: Law of Evidence

Time: 3.00 Hours

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
3. Do not write anything on the question paper except your Roll No.

Answer ALL the questions.

- Q.1a) Genuineness of a signature on a document was in dispute. Parties produced evidence on the point but did not examine handwriting expert. The Trial Judge himself compared the disputed signature with admitted signature of the alleged executant. He held that the disputed signature was forgery. In appeal this finding was assailed. Decide giving reasons. **(3.5 Marks)**
- b) Hø divorced his wife Wø in the month of December, 1993. W gets married to A in the month of January, 1994 and delivers a child in the month of May, 1994. A disowns the child. Can it be claimed that C is the legitimate son of A. **(3.5 Marks)**
- c) Sita informed Ram in the year 2012 that she had committed theft of the ornaments of her neighbor. Thereafter Sita and Ram were married in 2013. In the year 2014 prosecution was started against Sita in respect of theft of ornaments. Ram is called to give evidence in this case. Can Ram disclose the communication made to him by Sita. **(3.5 Marks)**
- Q.2a) A filed a suit in the court of civil judge, Amravati, alleging that she had purchased the house and made improvements in the house. Being in need of money she entered into an agreement with B for a loan of Rs.20, 000/-. It was decided that simultaneously she should execute nominal documents of sale deed and rent note were never intended to be acted upon and she had to pay interest of 18% per annum on loan. It was stated that B was attempting to enforce the document as a sale deed. Declaration was prayed that she continued to be the owner of the house. In defence B maintained that sale deed represented the true transaction and the ownership of the house has passed to him. During the trial A wanted to produce oral evidence that the sale deed was a sham document and never intended to be acted upon. Objection was raised by B that A cannot be permitted to produce oral evidence contrary to the contents of the sale deed. Decide the said objection. **(3.5 Marks)**
- b) A contracts for in writing with B for delivery of wheat upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other wheat contracted for verbally on an other occasion. Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other wheat. Is the evidence admissible? **(3 Marks)**
- a) A enters into written contract with B to work in certain mines, the property of B upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B's as to their value. Examine whether A can give oral evidence in this case. **(3 Marks)**
- b) A agrees in writing to pay B Rs.10, 000/- on the 1st of March, 1993. Can the fact that at the same an oral agreement was made that money should not be paid till the 31st March be proved? **(3 Marks)**
- Q.3 a) Explain the law of estoppels as laid down in Indian Evidence Act and discuss its kinds with illustrations. **(6 Marks)**
- b) A has been adopted by B. A sues B as his adoptive matter for property of his deceased adoptive father. B disputes the fact of adoption. It is admitted that she (i) took part in adoption ceremony (ii) allowed A to perform the funeral rites of adoptive father. Is B estopped? **(3 Marks)**
- c) A takes a house on rent from B and lives in the same as tenant. Can A be permitted to deny the said house? If not why? **(3 Marks)**

Q.4 Comment briefly on the following:

- a) It is not open to the prosecution in a criminal trial to cross examine their own witness unless the court declares him to be hostile witness. **(3 Marks)**
- b) A previous conviction is relevant as evidence of bad character. **(3 Marks)**
- c) "Where a party fails to question his opponent's witness, the presumption is that his evidence is accepted." **(3 Marks)**

Q.5 a) "An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused and a conviction is not illegal; merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice." Elaborate. **(7 Marks)**

- b) How confession of co-accused different from approver's statement? **(4 Marks)**

PART-II

Q.6 Multiple choice questions. Please mention the correct response.

(30X0.5=15 Marks)

1. Burden of introducing evidence under section 102 of Evidence Act:
 - a) Never shifts
 - b) Occasionally shifts
 - c) Constantly shifts
 - d) Rarely shifts
2. After re-examination of a witness, the adverse party has a:
 - a) Right to further cross examine the witness afresh in general
 - b) Has no right to further cross-examine the witness
 - c) Right to further cross-examine the witness only when a new fact is introduced in the re-examination
 - d) Either (a) or (b)
3. Burden of proof is lightened by:
 - a) Presumption
 - b) Admission
 - c) Estoppels
 - d) All of the above
4. Burden of proof under section 101 of Evidence Act:
 - a) Never shifts
 - b) Goes on shifting as the trial proceeds
 - c) May shift
 - d) None of the above
5. Court can permit leading questions during examination-in-chief or re-examination:
 - a) If they refer to the matters which are introductory
 - b) If they refer to the matters which are undisputed
 - c) If they refer to the matter which are sufficiently proved
 - d) If they refer to either (a) or (b) or (c)
6. Cross-examination of a witness:
 - a) Must relate to relevant facts and has to be confined to what the witness testified in examination-in-chief
 - b) Must relate to relevant facts but need not be confined to what the witness testified in examination-in-chief
 - c) May not relate to relevant facts but must relate to relevant facts but must relate to what the witness testified in examination-in-chief
 - d) May not relate to relevant facts and may not be confined to what the witness testified in examination-in-chief
7. Due execution of a document more than thirty years old coming from proper custody is a:
 - a) Presumption of fact
 - b) Rebuttable presumption of law
 - c) Irrebuttable presumption of law
 - d) Presumption of fact and law both.
8. During re-examination of a witness:
 - a) A new matter can be introduced as a matter of right generally
 - b) A new matter can be introduced only with the permission of the court
 - c) No new matter can be introduced at all
 - d) Either (a) or (c)

9. Electronic record in proper custody gives rise to a presumption as to the digital signature, to be affixed by that particular person under section 90 A of the Evidence Act if the electronic record produced is:
- 7 years old
 - 10 years old
 - 3 years old
 - 5 years old
10. Estoppel can be:
- By silence
 - By negligence
 - By election
 - All of the above
11. Estoppel is a rule of:
- Civil action
 - Criminal action
 - Both civil and criminal action
 - Only (b) and not (a)
12. For presumption of death under section 108 of Evidence Act, the person is shown to be not heard for a period of:
- 10 years
 - 7 years
 - 14 years
 - 20 years
13. Husband and wife both are competent witness for and against each other:
- In civil proceedings
 - In criminal proceedings
 - In both civil and criminal proceedings
 - Neither
14. In criminal proceedings, the burden of proof is:
- On the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused
 - On the accused to prove his innocence
 - On both the parties
 - Court decides on whom lies the burden of proof
15. In which of the following there is no estoppel:
- On point of law
 - Against a statute
 - Alteration of a deed
 - All of the above
16. Leading questions can be asked during:
- Examination-in-chief
 - Cross examination
 - Re examination
 - All of the above
17. Legal advisor:
- Can disclose the communication after his client's death
 - Can disclose the communication after the relation with his client has ended
 - Cannot disclose the communication even when the relation is ended or the client has died
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
18. Opinion as to relationship if marriage under section 50 of CPC:
- Is admissible in cases of offences against marriage
 - Is admissible in proceedings under Indian Divorce Act
 - Is admissible both in (a) and (b)
 - Is neither admissible in cases of offences against marriage nor in proceedings
19. Oral account of the contents of a document is admissible:
- When given by a person who has seen and read the document
 - When given by a person who has seen but not read the document
 - When given by a person to whom the document was read over
 - Is not admissible in neither of the above cases

20. Oral evidence is not admissible to clarify the language used in a document when the language is:
 - a) Ambiguous or defective on its face
 - b) Plain but not applying to the facts
 - c) Plain but applying to two sets of facts
 - d) Related with terms of regional nature
21. Period of third years under section 90 of the Evidence Act is to be reckoned from:
 - a) The date on which the document is relied upon
 - b) The date on which the document is filed in the court
 - c) The date on which the document is tendered in evidence, when its genuineness becomes a subject of proof
 - d) All of the above
22. Re-examination of a witness:
 - a) Can be for the purpose of filling what is left-over in examination-in-chief
 - b) Can be for the purpose of explaining the matters referred to in cross-examination
 - c) Can be for the purpose of explaining the matters referred to in the examination-in-chief
 - d) All of the above
23. Secondary evidence of a document is admissible as a substitute for:
 - a) Admissible primary evidence
 - b) Inadmissible primary evidence under certain circumstances
 - c) Inadmissible primary evidence under all the circumstances
 - d) None of the above
24. Testimony of an accomplice before it is accepted and acted upon.
 - a) Must be corroborated from the testimony of another accomplice
 - b) Must be corroborated from an independent source
 - c) Need not be corroborated at all
 - d) Either (a) or (c)
25. Deciding factor under section 112 of the Evidence Act is:
 - a) The date of birth of the child
 - b) The date conception of the child
 - c) The date of birth or the date of conception depending on the facts and circumstances
 - d) Only (b) and not (c)
26. To an answer to a court question, the adverse party
 - a) Has a right to cross examination as a matter of right
 - b) Has a right to cross examination only with the permission of the court
 - c) Has no right to cross examination the witness
 - d) Either (a) or (c)
27. Under the law of evidence, as a general rule:
 - a) Opinion on a matter of fact is relevant but not on a matter of law
 - b) Opinion on a matter of law is relevant but not on a matter of fact
 - c) Opinion on a matter of fact and law both are relevant
 - d) Opinion whether on a matter of fact or law is irrelevant
28. What is correct as regards the admissibility of self regarding statements.
 - a) Self harming statement is admissible but a self serving statement is not generally admissible
 - b) Self serving statement is admissible but a self harming is not generally admissible
 - c) Self serving and self harming statements both are generally admissible
 - d) Self serving and self harming statements both are generally not admissible
29. -Burden of Proof means:
 - a) The burden of proof as a matter of law and proceeding is burden of establishing a case
 - b) The burden of proof as to introduction of evidence
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Neither (a) nor (b)
30. -X is prosecuted for committing offences of abetment of suicide by a married person. To raise a prosecution against the accused under section 113 A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, it must be proved that she had committed suicide.
 - a) Within 7 years from her marriage
 - b) Within the continuance of marriage and the accused subjected her to cruelty
 - c) The accused subjected her to cruelty
 - d) Within 7 Years and the accused subjected her to cruelty.