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JUDICIARY EXAMS QUESTION PAPER

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Delhi Judicial Service

Examination, 2005

Question Paper

CRIMINAL LAW 2005

Note: Question 1 is compulsory. In addition, attempt any four out of the remaining questions.

Q. 1. 'A' is charged for the murder of his wife. During the trial the following facts are established:

- (a) deceased suffered burn injuries on her body;
- (b) the last seen evidence points out that 'A' was the only person present in the house at the relevant time;
- (c) before dying the deceased made a dying declaration that her sari caught fire due to an explosion in the stove when she was cooking food;
- (d) as per the post mortem report she had suffered 90% burns and traces of kerosene were found on her head;
- (e) no pieces of the stove were found at the scene of occurrence.

Decide the case and write a reasoned judgment.

Q. 2. (a) 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D', plan to rob a bank. They visit the bank on the decided date and collect cash from the cashier at gun point. In the process of trying to escape with the loot they are resisted by the guard and 'B' caused him grievous injury with his revolver. On coming out of the bank 'C' notices his enemy 'E' standing at the bus stop and shoots at him causing his death. What offences, if any, are made out against the respective accused? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Q. 2. (b) Write a note on 'Right of Private defence of Body and of Property'. Explain under what circumstances the said right extends to causing death.

Q. 3. (a) The police arrest a pickpocket 'X' on 15th March 2005. He is produced before you on 16th March 2005 with a request for Police Custody Remand on the ground that he has made a disclosure statement about an earlier theft committed by him and has stated that he could get the stolen property recovered from the place where he has hidden it. On the other hand, 'X' pleads for grant of bail and states that

he was tortured while in Police Custody. He has visible fresh injury marks on his person. What would you do?

Q. 3. (b) Who is an abettor? Explain the extent of liability of an abettor.

Q. 4. (a) An accused in a case of dacoity is produced before you by the investigating officer, in a muffled face with a request for holding test identification parade to fix his identity as a culprit. How will you deal with the application.

Q. 4. (b) Write a note on the procedure to be followed for recording the confession of an accused under section 164 of Cr.P.C.

Q. 5. Write short notes on any four of the following:

- (a) Accomplice evidence,
- (b) Expert evidence,
- (c) Hostile witness,
- (d) Admissibility and appraisal of electronic evidence,
- (e) Admissibility of statements made to a police officer.

Q. 6. (a) *A, B, C* and *D* entered the room of the deceased armed with lathis. *A* exhorts the other to attack *X*. *E*, the servant of *X*, tries to save his master and sustain injuries in the process. *E* in his evidence did not attribute any positive Act on the part of *D* in the incident. *A, B, C* and *D* are charged for offence under section 302 r/w Section 34 of the IPC. Write judgment giving possible arguments for the prosecution and the defence.

Q. 6. (b) Explain the distinction between Section 34 I.P.C. and Section 149 I.P.C.

CIVIL LAW-I, 2005

Q. 1. (a) Landlord filed an eviction petition under section 14(1)(a) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 against tenant on the ground that tenant neither paid nor tendered rent w.e.f. 5.9.1996 till filing of the petition despite service of demand notice dated 28.1.1999. The Rent Controller passed an order on 5.11.1999 under section 15(1) of the Act directing the tenant to pay or deposit arrears of rent within one month and continue to pay or deposit future rent month by month by 15th of each succeeding month. The tenant in pursuance of said order deposited rent in the court. But rent was not deposited in strict compliance of the order under section 15(1). Report of Nazir also revealed that tenant did not deposit rent month by month in strict compliance of order under section 15(1) and there were several defaults on part of the tenant. Landlord did not file an application under section 15(7) of the Act and rather withdrew the rent deposited by the tenant.

Landlord at the time of final hearing argued that tenant is not entitled for benefit under section 14(2) of the Act due to non-compliance of order under section 15(1). Tenant argued that he could not be denied benefit of Section 14(2) unless his defence was first struck out within the meaning of Section 15(7) of the Act; and landlord by withdrawing/accepting rent deposited in the Court despite certain delays deemed to have waived his right to evict him.

Decide whether tenant is entitled for benefit under section 14(2) of the Act. 20

Q. 1. (b) Landlords/owner filed an eviction petition under section 14(1)(e) read with Section 25-B of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 against the tenant in respect of tenanted premises. No written agreement was executed between the parties at the time of creation of tenancy. The landlord/owner stated that the purpose of letting was residential. The tenant contested the eviction petition by filing an application for leave to defend eviction petition alleging that the purpose of letting was commercial. He stated that since the inception of tenancy, he is running a Chinese Medical clinic and also produced sufficient documentary evidence in support of his claim.

The landlord/owner placed on record the sale deed of the property in question to show that property was a residential plot and structure has been constructed on the same consisting of a residential living unit. Even the house tax is being paid on the basis of residential user. However, landlord/owner admitted that since the inception of tenancy, tenant is running a Chinese Medical clinic in the tenanted premises and he never objected to it.

The crux of dispute between the parties appeared to be the purpose of letting. Decide. 15

Q. 1. (c) Discuss the provisions of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 regarding landlord duty not to cut off or withhold any essential supply or service enjoyed by tenant in respect of the premises let out to him. Under what circumstances a landlord can cut off or withhold any essential supply or service in the tenanted premises. 15

Q. 2. (a) (i) Rajiv and Savita were married in 1973. In 1983, Savita filed a petition for divorce on the grounds of cruelty. Rajiv, in written statement, had leveled very serious allegations of adultery. Subsequently, Rajiv withdrew allegations of adultery by amending written statement.

The trial court held that allegations leveled by Savita were instances of ordinary wear and tear of life. But the trial court further held that wild allegations of adultery made by Rajiv in his written statement are sufficient to establish cruelty. The marriage was dissolved by a decree of divorce. The trial court, however, did not take notice of withdrawal of allegations of adultery by Rajiv against Savita. Do you support decision of the trial court? Answer with reasons. 20

Q. 2. (a) (ii) Surender, aged about 28 years, and Rekha, aged about 26 years, fell in love with each other. They got married as per Hindu customs and rites. However, since the first day of marriage matrimonial disputes arose between them. The marriage could not be consummated. Both of them were software engineers. They got high profile jobs in multinational companies in different countries. They mutually decided to dissolve their marriage by a decree of divorce. They filed a petition for dissolution of marriage by a decree of mutual consent. There was no misrepresentation of facts before the court. The petition was filed within two months from date of marriage. The trial court refused to extertain the petition by observing that case did not fall within ambit of 'exceptional hardship'. Do you support decision of trial court? Answer with reasons. 5

Q. 2. (b) A and his wife B had three daughters. A made a registered will on 19.3.1929 bequeathing his properties to B for life for maintenance and after her properties to be given in three equal shares to daughters including the plaintiff. On 20.7.1972, B gave shares to two daughters excluding the plaintiff. B retained the share of plaintiff, and later gave the same to another daughter. B died on 9.10.1977. The plaintiff filed a civil suit for claiming her share on basis of will executed by A on 19.3.1929. Decide.

OR

Q. 2. (b) Write a note on powers and liabilities of a Karta in a Hindu joint family.

Q. 2. (c) Apostacy does not automatically dissolve a marriage already solemnized under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Discuss with relevant case law.

Q. 2. (c) Write a note on 'Option of Puberty'. Whether repudiation of marriage on attaining age of puberty should be confirmed by a civil court? 10

Q. 2. (d) "Dower" is an invaluable right of a Muslim wife. Comment. What are different types of "dower"?

OR

Q. 2. (d) Define death-illness (marz-ul-maut). What are necessary conditions to constitute death-illness? Discuss power of donor to make a gift during his death-illness. 5

Q. 3. (a) A was inducted as a tenant in respect of premises in question by B for a period of three years at a monthly rent of Rs. 2000/- . A did not vacate the tenanted premises even after expiry of lease period. B made several requests to A to vacate premises in question and also served legal notice calling upon A to vacate premises in question. A did not pay any heed to requests of B. On 12.2.1990, A was forcibly dispossessed by B. A filed a suit for possession in civil court on 15.7.90. B defended the suit on plea that he is real owner of the premises in question; and A did not have any right to regain possession of premises in question after expiry of lease period. Decide.

OR

The plaintiff was owner of land measuring 50 sq. yards whereon he constructed temporary snop and started to run a dhaba/hotel. Subsequently, plaintiff permitted the defendant to run said dhaba/hotel on theka for a period of one year vide agreement dated 17.1.1987. The defendant started to pay Rs. 40/- per day as licence fee. Sometimes son of the plaintiff issued rent receipts to the defendant. Plaintiff himself admitted defendant as a tenant in a notice sent through his advocate. The defendant never disputed agreement dated 17.1.1987.

The plaintiff filed a suit for Mandatory Injunction seeking direction to defendant to handover the possession of premises in question. Whether suit for Mandatory Injunction is maintainable? 15

Q. 3. (b) Discuss relevant principles that govern grant of temporary injunction. Whether a temporary injunction can be granted in the form of mandatory injunction?

OR

Q. 3. (b) Whether following contracts can be specifically enforced:-

- (i) A contracts with B to sing for the latter for one year at B's theater;
- (ii) A contract of transfer of immovable property;
- (iii) A contract to sell a picture by a well known dead painter;
- (iv) A contract to charter an aero plane;
- (v) A contract to refer a dispute to arbitration. 10

Q. 3. (c) Distinguish an "offer" from an "invitation to offer." A published an advertisement for selling his house at a price of Rs.15 lakhs. A declined to sell his house to B who was ready to pay Rs. 15 lakhs as price of house of A. A sold his house to C who agreed to pay price of Rs. 20 lakhs. Whether B can sue A for purchase of house?

OR

Q. 3. (c) Discuss law relating to "contingent contracts". Ram agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 5000/- to Shyam if Shyam marries Rekha. However, Rekha married Sohan. Sohan died in an accident. Thereafter, Shyam married Rekha. Shyam filed a suit for recovery of Rs. 5000/- against Ram. Decide. 15

Q. 3. (d) Tony borrowed a sum of Rs. 5000/- from John in order to bet with Mahesh as to result of a cricket match. The betting on a cricket match is not authorized by law. Tony lost bet to Mahesh. Tony neither paid a sum of Rs.5000/- to Mahesh nor returned Rs. 5000/- to John. Mahesh and John initiated legal remedies against Tony separately for recovery of Rs. 5000/-. Decide.

OR

Q. 3. (d) Naresh engaged Mr. Vinay a well known painter to paint a picture depicting particular design for him. Naresh agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 10,000/- as professional charges to Mr. Vinay. After completion of work, it was revealed that an assistant of Mr. Vinay painted the picture but under guidance and supervision of Mr. Vinay. Naresh refused to pay professional charges as per agreement. Mr. Vinay filed a suit for recovery of Rs. 10,000/- in civil court. Decide. 10

Q. 4. (a) What are the exception available to the rule of caveat emptor?

OR

Q. 4. (a) What are the effects of delivery of goods in wrong quantity or of different description? The seller agreed to supply 100 bags of wheat but only 90 bags of the wheat were supplied to the buyer. Whether buyer can refuse to take delivery of 90 bags of the wheat? Decide. 15

Q. 4. (b) What are the legal remedies available to the buyer against the seller for breach of contract under Sales of Goods Act, 1930? Discuss.

OR

Q. 4. (b) Write short notes on following:-

(i) Injuria sine damno

(ii) Volenti non fit injuria 10

Q. 4. (c) Discuss under what circumstances a person who is not a partner in the firm can held to be a partner for the purpose of liability towards a third party. Rahim and Abdul were carrying on business of supplying sugar in partnership under the name and style of 'sunrise'. The partnership was dissolved but Rahim continued to carry on business under the same name. Rahim used an old letterhead of the firm bearing names of both partners and placed an order for the purchase of sugar to company 'Delta'. Rahim did not pay the price of sugar to Delta. Delta initiated legal proceedings against Abdul for recovery of price of sugar. Decide.

OR

Q. 4. (c) Discuss rule of 'strict liability'. What are exceptions to the said rule? 15

Q. 4. (d) Discuss essentials of a partnership under Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

OR

Q. 4. (d) Discuss various modes of dissolution of a partnership under Indian Partnership Act, 1932. 10

CIVIL LAW-II, 2005

Q. 1. *A* entered into a written contract with *B* at Delhi, on 1.4.98, for supply of cement at the rate of Rs. 100/- per bag weighting 50 kgs. *A* is having its office in Delhi as well as Rohtak and Gurgaon. *B* is having office only at Rohtak. On 20.4.1998, *A* supplied cement worth Rs. 25,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five lakhs) to *B* at Rohtak. *B* made payments from time to time, sometimes by cheque and sometime in cash at Rohtak. Last payment by cheque was made on 25.6.1998 and last payment in cash was made on 8.10.1998. No receipt of cash payment was however obtained. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs remained unpaid, despite notice sent by *A* and *B*. *A* then filed a suit at Delhi for recovery of the principal sum of Rs. 3 lakhs (Rupees Three lakhs) along with interest from 20.4.1998, at the rate of 18% per annum. Interest was claimed on the basis of an oral agreement, subsequent to the written contract dated 1.4.1998. He also claimed pendent lite and future interest at the same rate, along with costs of the suit. Suit was filed on 1.10.2001.

B filed written statement contesting the suit. He took preliminary objections that (i) Delhi Court had no jurisdiction in the matter as it was doing business and goods were supplied at Rohtak. (ii) the suit was barred by limitation and (iii) no evidence of an oral agreement for payment of interest was admissible in view of Section 92 of Evidence Act. *B* however did not dispute the facts.

Frame issues on the pleadings of the parties and write a reasoned judgment. 50

OR

Q. 1. *A* let out first floor of house No. M-25, Greater Kailash, New Delhi to *B*, at the rent of Rs. 3500/- per month, for a period of 5 years, starting from 1.4.1998. Since *B* was in arrears of rent, he filed a civil suit against him on 20.6.2002, for recovery of arrears of rent for the period from 1.7.1999 to 31.12.2000. The suit is still pending. As rent for subsequent period was also not paid, he filed another suit on 30.11.2004 for recovery for arrears of rent for the period from 1.1.2001 to 31.3.2004. He pleaded that his entire claim was within limitation as *B* had issued a cheque of Rs. 10,000/- to him towards part payment of rent for the period from 1.1.2001 to 30.11.2001, which, when presented to the bank was dishonoured. He also claimed interest at the rate of 12% per annum, without pleading any basis for claiming interest.

B filed written statement contesting the suit. He took preliminary objections that (i) rent for the period from 1.1.2001 to 31.5.2002 was not claimed in the previous suit and cannot be claimed in the present suit (ii) rent for the period from 1.1.2001 to 31.10.2001 was barred by limitation (iii) there was no agreement for payment of interest and therefore no interest is payable. He contended that a dishonoured cheque cannot extend the period of limitation. Facts however were not disputed by him.

Frame appropriate issues arising from the pleadings of parties and write a reasoned judgment. 50

Q. 2. Answer any two. Both questions carry equal marks.

Q. 2. (a) (i) An order rejecting a plaint under Order VII Rule 11 of CPC is not an adjudication of the matter in dispute. Is it a decree?

Q. 2. (a) (ii) What is meant by 'mesne profits'?

Q. 2. (b) (i) *A* supplied goods at Mumbai to a company having its principal office at Mumbai and branch offices throughout the country, including Delhi. Since *B* failed to pay the price of the goods, *A* filed a suit in Delhi, for recovery of price of goods, on the ground that *B* was also carrying on business at Delhi and therefore Delhi Court also had jurisdiction to try the suit. Decide.

Q. 2. (b) (ii) *A* filed suit against *B* for recovery of arrears of rent. *B* claimed that there was no relationship of landlord and tenant between the parties. The trial court decided against *A*. He filed an appeal against the judgment, but during appeal, he withdrew the suit with liberty to file fresh suit on the same cause of action. He then filed a fresh suit on the same cause of action. The defendant contested the suit and claimed that finding of trial court in the previous suit operates as *res judicata*. Decide.

Q. 2. (c) What are the conditions for applicability of doctrine of *res judicata* between co-defendants? 50

Q. 3. Answer any two. Both carry equal marks.

Q. 3. (a) (i) *A* executes a gift deed, gifting a house to *B*. Gift deed is duly registered. There is a recital in the gift deed that possession of the house has been handed over to *B*. In a subsequent litigation between the parties *A* seeks to prove from circumstances that in fact he had not given possession to *B*. However, *B* claims that admission made by *A* in the gift deed is conclusive and he can't lead evidence to prove otherwise. Decide.

Q. 3. (a) (ii) How can 'Books of Account' kept in regular course of business be proved?

Q. 3. (b) (i) How can certified copy of a public document be proved?

Q. 3. (b) (ii) Bank of Baroda filed a civil suit against *B* for recovery of money. The suit was filed through '*A*', who claimed to be attorney of the bank. The plaintiff filed a power of attorney, duly authenticated by a Notary Public. However, neither executant of the power of attorney was produced in the witness box nor any resolution from Board of Directors of the bank was filed to prove that he was competent to execute powers of attorney on behalf of the bank. Is the suit filed by a competent person?

Q. 3. (c) Which of the following documents are compulsorily required to be registered and why?

- (i) Document containing recital of a previous gift.
- (ii) Assignment of share of partner in assets of a firm owning immovable properties.

- (iii) Relinquishment deed.
- (iv) Rent-note.
- (v) Document appointing a person as guardian of immovable properties of a minor. 50

Q. 4. Answer any two. Both carry equal marks.

Q. 4. (a) (i) After recording of evidence of both the parties, defendant applies for additional evidence on the ground that one material witness, who was out of country had since returned to India. Decide.

Q. 4. (a) (ii) Defendant in a suit failed to produce on a date fixed by the court for this purpose. Cost of Rs. 2000/- was imposed on him and the case was adjourned. On next date of hearing, defendant did not pay the cost and the plaintiff also did not insist on cost. The case was again adjourned. On next date, plaintiff pressed for striking out the defence as the cost had not been paid. Decide.

Q. 4. (b) (i) Can the executing court go behind the decree?

Q. 4. (b) (ii) Defendant in a suit did not appear on the date fixed for recording of evidence. He was proceeded ex parte and judgement was reserved. Next day, he filed an application under Order IX Rule 13 of CPC for setting aside the decree, on the ground that he had met with an accident while coming to the court and therefore could not appear on the date of hearing. He also produced documentary proof of his accident and medical treatment. Decide.

Q. 4. (c) What are the principles governing grant of leave to defend, in a suit filed under Order XXXVII of Code of Civil Procedure. 50

Q. 5. Answer any two. Both carry equal marks.

Q. 5. (a) (i) The plaintiff in a suit at Delhi applies to the court to issue summons to (i) A, the defendant, residing at Jalpaiguri, and (ii) B, witness, residing at Ahmedabad, both of which are more than 500 km. from Delhi. Can his request be granted?

Q. 5. (a) (ii) Can the following be attached in execution of a decree for money and why:-

- (i) Residential house fully occupied by the Judgment Debtor
- (ii) Salary of guarantor

(iii) Tenancy Rights

(iv) Pay of a Brigadier in Army

(v) Pension

Q. 5. (b) Is a trespasser entitled to injunction from civil court against rightful owner of a house? If so, when?

Q. 5. (c) (i) *A* files a suit for possession and mesne profits against *B*. In his written statement, *B* claims that value of property subject matter of the suit exceeds the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction of the court. He files an application to treat the issue of valuation as a preliminary issue. Decide.

Q. 5. (c) (ii) *B*, defendant in a suit did not appear despite service of summons and was proceeded ex parte. He died during pendency of the suit. Instead of seeking implemment of his legal representatives, plaintiff files an application seeking exemption from substituting the legal representatives of *B*. Decide. 50

LANGUAGE, 2005

Q. 1. Translate the following passage into Hindi:

The Malimath Committee has recommended that evidence recorded in video and audio tapes before a police officer of the rank of a Superintendent should be admitted as evidence. It notes that, at present, confession recorded by police are not admissible as evidence on the belief that the police often resort to torture to extract a confessional statement but suggested that with the strides in technology, videotapes could be used so that a magistrate can determine whether the person making the confession is under duress. While it is known that many jurisdictions allow the use of video recorded evidence to safeguard against torture, this alone is not sufficient safeguard. Nor it is enough to ordain recording under the oversight of a superior police officer if there is no safeguard on the independence of such supervision. Those who record investigation on video are unlikely to film their misdemeanors—whether before or after the interrogation.

Giving the police force a free hand while allowing confession to be made admissible would only hamper the judicial process, as they would be retracted on grounds of coercion at later stages. There are no safeguards in the present statutory framework that would ensure the fair use of this recommendation and the Committee does not make any concrete suggestions in this regard beyond its misplaced faith in technology. As the International Commission of Jurists notes, as long as police brutality and torture are not completely eradicated, the bar to the admissibility of confession in the Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code should continue to operate.

Q. 2. Translate the following passage into English:-

(क) तुम्हें एक अन्तर देता हूँ। जब भी तुम्हें सन्देह हो या तुम्हारा अहम् तुम पर हावी होने लगे, तो यह कसौटी आजमाओ:

जो सबसे करीब और कमजोर आदमी तुमने देखा हो, उसकी शक्ल याद करो और अपने दिल से पूछो कि जो कदम उठाने का तुम विचार कर रहे हो, वह उस आदमी के लिए कितना उपयोगी होगा। क्या उससे उसे कुछ लाभ पहुंचेगा? क्या उससे वह अपने ही जीवन और भाग्य पर कुछ काबू रख सकेगा? यानि क्या उससे उन करोड़ों लोगों को स्वराज्य मिल सकेगा जिनके पेट भूखे हैं और आत्मा अतृप्त है?

तब तुम देखोगे कि तुम्हारा सन्देह मिट रहा है और अहम् समाप्त होता जा रहा है। 25

(ख) हत्यारा अपने शिकार की देह का हनन करता है, जबकि बलात्कारी किसी असहाय लड़की की आत्मा की हत्या कर देता है। यौन हिंसा किसी महिला की गरिमा पर प्रहार है और अमानवीय कृत्य होने के साथ ही उसकी निजी गोपनीयता और शुचिता का अतिक्रमण है। जब कोई अबोध बालिका, बलात्कार का शिकार होती है तो यह हादसा उसके स्मृति-पटल पर एक घाव के रूप में अंकित हो जाता है। यह चोट उस समय और भी गहरी हो जाती है जब उसे भरी अदालत में इस त्रासदी को बयान करने के लिए कहा जाता है। 25

ESSAY AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, 2005

PART I

- Q. 1. Write an essay on any one of the following:-
- (a) Poverty and its alleviation
 - (b) Terrorism and the Media
 - (c) Woes of the common man
 - (d) Adversarial system of justice in India and its effects on the justice delivery system
- 100

PART II

- Q. 2. Write short notes on any two of the following:
- (a) Legal Literacy
 - (b) Empowerment of Women
 - (c) Ethics of Euthanasia
 - (d) Social Development is a dynamic concept
- 20
- Q. 3. Who are the following? Answer in a sentence or two.
- (a) Amartya Sen
 - (b) Sania Mirza
 - (c) Paul Coelho
 - (d) Kofi Annan
 - (e) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
 - (f) Tiger Woods
 - (g) Vincent Von Gogh
 - (h) Mrinal Sen
- 8
- Q. 4. Who wrote the following:
- (a) Great Expectations
 - (b) Pride and Prejudice
 - (c) God of Small Things
 - (d) A Suitable Boy
 - (e) The Female Eunuch
 - (f) The Tunnel of Time
 - (g) Roses in December
- 7

Q. 5. Answer the following in one or two words:

- (a) Deutsche Mark is the currency of which country?
- (b) Which payment instrument introduced by the banks is known as the plastic money?
- (c) The bronze bust of which Indian poet has been exacted in the garden of the house where Shakespeare was born?
- (d) Which city is the diamond capital of the world?
- (e) Bismillah Khan is the maestro of which musical instrument?
- (f) Which Indian writer was associated with 'Rally for the Valley' (Narmada)?
- (g) Which scientist is known to have studied the mechanism of heredity?
- (h) Which is the common name of 'rubella'?

8

Q. 6. Give one word answers for the following:

- (a) Custom in which one woman has many husbands
- (b) Mania associated with an irresistible urge to steal
- (c) Person who does not believe in God
- (d) Mineral the deficiency of which causes goitre
- (e) Study of religion
- (f) Instrument used for checking density of Milk
- (g) One who fears shut-in or crowded places.

7