

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR
JUNIOR GRADE OF MIZORAM LEGAL SERVICE (MLS)
UNDER LAW & JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, JULY-2023

LAW PAPER-II

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 100

*All questions carry equal mark of 1 each.
Attempt all questions.*

1. According to Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, the right of private defense of the body extends to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the assistant if the offence which occasions the exercise of the right is the act of:
 - (a) Stalking
 - (b) Voyeurism
 - (c) Acid Attack
 - (d) All of the above
2. To establish section 34 of IPC:
 - (a) common intention be proved but not overt act be proved
 - (b) common intention and overt act both be proved
 - (c) common intention need not be proved but overt act be proved
 - (d) all the above
3. In case of an offence punishable with fine only, an offender who is sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding Rs. 100 but exceeding Rs. 50, the imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed:
 - (a) two months
 - (b) three months
 - (c) four months
 - (d) six months.
4. Section 73 of IPC provides for the maximum limit of solitary confinement to be:
 - (a) one year
 - (b) two years
 - (c) three months
 - (d) six months
5. After the submission of the draft of the Indian Penal Code in 1837, who reviewed the draft Code?
 - (a) Sri Barnes Peacock
 - (b) Sri Rajgopalachari
 - (c) Sir. J. W. Colville
 - (d) Both (a) & (c)
6. Knowingly carrying arms in any procession or organizing or holding or taking part in any mass drill or mass training with arms is dealt under-
 - (a) Section 151AA of IPC
 - (b) Section 152AA of IPC
 - (c) Section 153AA of IPC
 - (d) Section 154AA of IPC.
7. "A" gave poisoned "Halwa" (sweet dish) to "B" with intention to kill him. "B" ate one spoon and kept it on the side. "C" who was sitting there, picked up and ate it. "C" dies. Here "A" is guilty of:
 - (a) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (b) Offence of murder of "C"
 - (c) Here "A" is not guilty of murder as he never intended to kill "C"
 - (d) Causing grievous hurt
8. Which of the following is a type of legal fault that necessarily does not involve a mental state?
 - (a) Negligence
 - (b) Intention
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these

9. Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife is dealt under
- (a) Section 493 of IPC (b) Section 494 of IPC
(c) Section 495 of IPC (d) Section 496 of IPC
10. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched:
- (a) Mens Rea – R. v. Prince (b) Necessity – D.P.P. v. Beard
(c) Insanity – Mc’Naughten case (d) Intoxication – Basudeo v. State of Pepsu
11. The principle ‘de minimus non curat lex’ is contained in:
- (a) section 92 of IPC (b) section 93 of IPC
(c) section 94 of IPC (d) section 95 of IPC
12. A attacks Z under such circumstances of grave provocation that his killing of Z would be only culpable homicide not amounting to murder. B, having ill-will towards Z, and intending to kill him and not having been subject to the provocation, assists A in killing Z. Which of the following judgment under Section 38 of IPC applies to A and B?
- (a) A is guilty of culpable homicide and B is guilty of murder
(b) B is guilty of culpable homicide and A is guilty of murder
(c) Both A and B are guilty of culpable homicide
(d) Both A and B are guilty of murder
13. In which case the court made a clear distinction between ‘common intention’ and ‘similar intention’:
- (a) Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. King Emperor
(b) Mahboob Shah v. King Emperor
(c) Kripal Singh v. State of U.P.
(d) Rishi Deo Pandey v. State of U.P
14. Personation at an election is dealt under-
- (a) Section 171 F of IPC (b) Section 172 F of IPC
(c) Section 173 F of IPC (d) Section 174 F of IPC
15. Z is thrown from his horse and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds out that Z requires to be trepanned. A, not intending Z’s death, but in good faith for Z’s benefit, performs the trepan before Z recovers his power of judging for himself.
- (a) A has committed offence (b) A has committed no offence
(c) A has committed culpable homicide (d) Both (a) & (c)
16. ‘A’ having joint property with Z in a horse, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to Z, shoots the horse. Under what section of I.P.C. ‘A’ shall be charged with:
- (a) Section 426 (b) Section 429
(c) Section 437 (d) Section 438
17. Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India, (2014) 3 SCC 1 is the case related to:
- (a) giving false evidence before the court
(b) waging war against the state
(c) commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment
(d) Neither (a), (b) & (c)
18. For a defense of intoxication, to escape criminal liability, the intoxication:
- (a) can be self-administered (b) administered against his will or knowledge
(c) should not be self-administered (d) All of these
19. “A” accused of murder, alleges that by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act.
- (a) The burden of proof is on the police (b) The burden of proof is on A
(c) The burden of proof is on the Court (d) None of these

20. Which is not the 'stolen property':
- (a) Possession whereof was obtained by cheating
 - (b) Possession whereof was obtained by robbery
 - (c) Possession whereof was obtained by extortion
 - (d) Possession whereof was obtained by criminal breach of trust
21. The National Human Rights Commission has the power to search and seizure subject to section _____ of Cr.P.C.
- (a) 91
 - (b) 101
 - (c) 100
 - (d) 90
22. The protection under section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is –
- (a) Available in Civil Proceedings
 - (b) Available for proceedings under Article 32 and/or 226 of the Constitution
 - (c) Not Available in rape cases
 - (d) Only available in Criminal enquiry or trial in respect of the offence under investigation
23. The Magistrate having jurisdiction may direct the person so arrested to subject himself to identification by any person -
- (a) When his identification is considered necessary for the purpose of investigation
 - (b) He cannot direct such identification
 - (c) It is the duty of the police who identified
 - (d) None of the above
24. The term "taking cognizance" under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 means-
- (a) Starting a trial
 - (b) Completing preliminary requirements for starting a Criminal trial
 - (c) Taking notice of the matter judicially
 - (d) An administrative action to decide if criminal trial is required
25. Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 cognizance can be taken of –
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| I. Offence | II. Accused |
| III. Witnesses | IV. Offenders |
- (a) Only I
 - (b) I and III
 - (c) I and II
 - (d) I and IV
26. Which of the following requirements need not be followed under section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
- (a) The complainant must be examined
 - (b) Examination of the complainant must be under oath
 - (c) The accused must be given an opportunity to be heard
 - (d) The examination of the complainant must be reduced to writing
27. What is the purpose of a cross-examination during a trial?
- (a) To establish the credibility of the witness
 - (b) To question the competence of the judge
 - (c) To challenge the evidence presented by the prosecution
 - (d) To provide an opportunity for the accused to confess
28. Discharge of the accused under section 249 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973-
- (a) Is considered to be acquittal for the purpose of section 300 of CrPC
 - (b) Is based on the merits of the case
 - (c) Acts as a bar on filing second complaint
 - (d) Need not be done in case the complainant dies

29. Section 401 of Code of Criminal Procedure deal with
- (a) High Court power to Revision
 - (b) Reference to High Court
 - (c) Session Judge power to Revision
 - (d) Reference to Session Court
30. Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction is provisioned under:
- (a) Section 350 Cr. P.C.
 - (b) Section 368 Cr. P.C.
 - (c) Section 365 Cr. P.C.
 - (d) Section 289 Cr. P.C.
31. Which of the following cases held that there is no conflict between sections 107 and 145 of Cr. P.C. The words in S.145 are mandatory, while the language of S.107 is discretionary.
- (a) Balajit Singh v. Bhoju Ghose (1907) 35 Cal 117
 - (b) Shama Charan Chakravarti v. Katu Mundal (1897) 24 Cal 344
 - (c) Kali Kissen Tagore v. Anund Chunder Roy (1896) 23 Cal 557
 - (d) C.Nayak v State of orissa (1992) cr.L.J. 2188 ori
32. Section 306 of Cr. P.C, 1973 deal with:
- (a) Legal aid to Accused
 - (b) power to direct tender of pardon
 - (c) Witness of prosecution
 - (d) Tender of pardon to accomplice
33. The maxim “autfois acquit , autrefois convict” is plea which can be raised by:
- (a) Complainant to proceed with the trial
 - (b) an accused person to bar a criminal trial.
 - (c) by Complainant to do settlement
 - (d) by Accused to seek bail
34. Under section 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the Court can-
- I. Move suo motu
 - II. Not move suo motu
 - III. Move on the application made by a stranger
 - IV. Move on the application made by one of the parties
- (a) I and III
 - (b) I and IV
 - (c) II, III and IV
 - (d) I, III and IV
35. The imprisonment in default of fine
- (a) shall be in addition to a substantive sentence maximum awardable under section 29 without any specific order
 - (b) shall be in addition to a substantive sentence only when a specific order to that effect is passed.
 - (c) shall not be in addition to the substantive sentence awardable by the Magistrate
 - (d) shall be in addition to the substantive sentence awardable but subject (to the upper limit for substantive sentence prescribed under section 29)
36. A proclamation requiring a person to appear must be published giving
- (a) not less than 30 days time to the person concerned
 - (b) not less than 10 days time to the person concerned
 - (c) not less than 20 days time to the person concerned
 - (d) not less than 15 days time to the person concerned
37. Period of limitation for filing claims & objections to the attachment of any property attached under section 83 of Cr PC, by any person other than the proclaimed person, as provided under section 84 of Cr PC
- (a) within three months of attachment
 - (b) within six months of attachment
 - (c) within one year of attachment
 - (d) within two months of attachment
38. An arrested person has a right to consult a legal practitioner of his choice. The consultation with the lawyer
- (a) may not be in the presence of the police officer
 - (b) may be in the presence of the police officer but not within his hearing
 - (c) may be in the presence of the police officer and within his hearing
 - (d) both (a) & (b)

39. What is the purpose of a charge sheet?
- (a) Listing the charges against the accused
 - (b) Requesting bail for the accused
 - (c) Presenting evidence against the accused
 - (d) Summarizing the case for the defense
40. Section 93(3) of Cr PC provides that “No Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Chief judicial Magistrate shall issue warrant of search for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of postal & telegraph authority”, If any Magistrate not so specified issues such a warrant
- (a) the search proceedings shall be void
 - (b) the search proceedings shall be voidable if challenged, at the instance of person aggrieved
 - (c) shall remain valid
 - (d) none of the above
41. Where the FIR discloses, prima facie, commission of a cognizable offence, and there is a delay in sending the FIR to the Magistrate, under section 157 of Cr PC.
- (a) the investigation must go on
 - (b) the Magistrate can order for stopping of investigation on account of delay in sending the FIR
 - (c) the Magistrate can order for stopping of investigation irrespective of the delay in sending the FIR
 - (d) the Magistrate can order for stopping of investigation generally
42. Laying of trap is a part of
- (a) investigation
 - (b) inquiry
 - (c) preliminary inquiry
 - (d) trial
43. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court lay down the guidelines for premature release of life convict?
- (a) Lanman Naskar v. Union of India
 - (b) Boucher Pierre Andre v. Superintendent, Central Jail
 - (c) Kasmer Singh v. Union of India
 - (d) Raghbir Singh v State of Haryana
44. Error or omission in framing of charge
- (a) is material in all circumstances shall vitiate the trial
 - (b) is material only if it has occasioned a failure of justice to the accused
 - (c) is material and the accused is liable to be acquitted
 - (d) both (a) & (c)
45. Statement made under section 161, Cr. P.C. during investigation of a cross-case is
- (a) always admissible in the main case
 - (b) may be admissible in the main case
 - (c) not at all admissible in the main case
 - (d) admissible in the main case with the leave of the Court.
46. Which of the following is not a primary objective of the Criminal Procedure Code?
- (a) Protecting the rights of the accused
 - (b) Ensuring fair trial procedures
 - (c) Speedy disposal of cases
 - (d) Preventing crime
47. Re-opening of investigation under section 173(8) of Cr PC
- (a) can be done by the investigating officer only
 - (b) can be done only under the orders of the Magistrate
 - (c) can be done only after seeking opinion of the public prosecutor, and on the direction of the State Government
 - (d) can be done by the police of its own or under the orders of the court

48. After dismissal of a complaint under section 203, a fresh similar complaint on the same facts
- (a) is banned
 - (b) is not banned but will be entertained only in exceptional circumstances
 - (c) is not banned and will be entertained in all circumstances
 - (d) either (a) or (c)
49. Which of the following section deals with victim compensation scheme?
- (a) Section 280B Cr. P.C.
 - (b) Section 287D Cr. P.C.
 - (c) Section 357A Cr. P.C.
 - (d) Section 289B Cr. P.C.
50. What is the purpose of a remand order?
- (a) To transfer the case to a different court
 - (b) To release the accused on bail
 - (c) To extend the period of police custody
 - (d) To appoint a new judge for the trial
51. Which of the following deals with the transfer of decree to Court in another State in the Code of Civil Procedure?
- (a) Section 40
 - (b) Section 36
 - (c) Section 39
 - (d) Section 52
52. In an offence of sexual harassment, where the question of consent is an issue-
- (a) Previous sexual experience with any person is a relevant fact
 - (b) Evidence of the character of the victim is a relevant fact
 - (c) Evidence of the Character of the victim is an irrelevant fact but the previous sexual experience with any person is relevant
 - (d) Previous sexual experience with any person and evidence of the character of the victim both are irrelevant facts
53. Under the provisions of Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in which of the following cases will the oral admission as to the contents of electronic records will be relevant?
- (a) When the electronic records deal with financial transactions
 - (b) When the electronic records do not deal with financial transactions
 - (c) When the genuineness of the electronic records is in question
 - (d) When the genuineness of the electronic records is not in question
54. Under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, confession-
- (a) Of the co-accused can be treated as substantive evidence
 - (b) Must either be accepted as a whole or rejected as a whole
 - (c) Is same as admission
 - (d) Obtained by spiritual exhortations are not admissible as evidence
55. Definition of secondary evidence has been given under _____ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
- (a) Section 61
 - (b) Section 62
 - (c) Section 63
 - (d) Section 64
56. In which of the following cases the evidence given by the witness will not be relevant under section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
- (a) When the witness is staying abroad
 - (b) When the witness is dead
 - (c) When witness cannot be found
 - (d) When the witness is in coma
57. Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013?
- (a) Section 32
 - (b) Section 55
 - (c) Section 119
 - (d) Section 124

58. Which of the following statements hold true for examination in chief of a witness?
- (a) The leading questions can be used (b) It must only relate to relevant facts
(c) It must only relate to the fact in question (d) All of these
59. During Examination in Chief or re-examination-
- (a) Leading question cannot be asked under any circumstances
(b) Leading question on certain matters can be asked without the permission of the court as a matter of right.
(c) Leading question on certain matters can be asked with the permission of the court
(d) A, B & C are correct
60. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 gives provisions regarding proof as to electronic signatures?
- (a) Section 67 (b) Section 67A
(c) Section 67B (d) Section 67C
61. In which of the following cases did the court hold that a party who produces witnesses in court produces them as witnesses of truth; and simply because portions of their statements are not favourable to the party producing them, they cannot be condemned as biased witnesses?
- (a) Gyasuddin Khan v. State of Bihar, AIR 2004 SC 201, para 12 : 2004 CrLJ 395
(b) Lekhraj v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1998 SC 242 : 1998 CrLJ 396.
(c) Gulabchand Ganbhiramal v. Kudilal Govindram, AIR 1959 MP 151 : 1961 CrLJ 55 (FB)
(d) Siddiqua v. Narcotics Control Bureau, 2007 CrLJ 1471, 1480 (para 17) (Del).
62. Section 132 of the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to a statement made by a person during an investigation under:
- (a) Section 159 Cr. P.C (b) Section 161 Cr. P.C
(c) Section 163 Cr. P.C (d) Section 166 Cr. P.C
63. The defense of alibi is best because:
- (a) if the accused was not there, when the deceased was murdered, he could not have murdered her
(b) once the pleas of alibi is raised no other defense is open to the prosecution
(c) it leaves room for no other defense for the accused
(d) none of them
64. The principle on which a dying declaration is admitted in evidence is indicated in legal maxim:
- (a) nemo moriturus proesumitur mentiri (b) lex fori
(c) res judica (d) none of them
65. What do you understand by "libellous character"?
- (a) constituting or containing a libel (b) constituting or containing a praise
(c) constituting or containing a commendation (d) none of them
66. Opinion of an expert under section 45 of Evidence Act:
- (a) is a conclusive proof (b) is not a conclusive proof
(c) is supportive & corroborative in nature (d) either (a) or (c)
67. List of facts of which the judicial notice has to be taken under section 57 of Evidence Act:
- (a) is exhaustive (b) is illustrative only
(c) is both (a) & (b) (d) is neither (a) nor (b)
68. A 'will' is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness:
- (a) when it is registered (b) when it is unregistered
(c) when it is admitted (d) All A, B & C

69. Maxim 'omnia proesumuntur rite esse acta' means:
- (a) all acts are presumed to be rightly done
 - (b) all acts are presumed to be not rightly done
 - (c) all acts are presumed to be wrongly done
 - (d) all acts are presumed to be not wrongly done
70. Sections 79 to 85 of Evidence Act contain:
- (a) presumption of facts
 - (b) rebuttable presumptions of law
 - (c) irrebuttable presumption of law
 - (d) irrebuttable presumptions of facts
71. The evidence of the character of any party of the suit is generally irrelevant unless-
- (a) The case is a Civil case
 - (b) The case is a Criminal Case, and the evidence shows the party as having bad character
 - (c) The party's general character itself is an issue
 - (d) The case is a Civil case and the evidence shows the party as having bad character
72. Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to interrogations by a Customs Officer exercising power under Section 171 -A of the Sea Customs Act?
- (a) Section 131
 - (b) Section 132
 - (c) Section 133
 - (d) Section 134
73. Section 31, Indian Evidence Act declares:
- (a) That admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels
 - (b) Unless admissions are contractual or unless they constitute estoppels they are not conclusive, but are open rebuttal or explanation.
 - (c) Both (A) or (B) are not correct
 - (d) Both (A) and (B) are correct
74. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been inserted by the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986
- (a) Section 113A
 - (b) Section 111A
 - (c) Section 113B
 - (d) None of the above
75. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
- (a) Dumb witness ? Section 120
 - (b) Child witness ? Section 118
 - (c) Expert witness ? Section 45
 - (d) Hostile witness ? Section 154
76. According to section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the secondary evidence can be admitted in _____ exceptional cases.
- (a) Three
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Seven
 - (d) Nine
77. Mandatory requirement of Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act is that
- (a) The accused must plead guilty first
 - (b) The accused must be in judicial custody
 - (c) The accused must be on bail
 - (d) The accused must be in police custody
78. An evidence given by a dumb witness in an open court is
- (a) Deemed to be no evidence
 - (b) Inadmissible
 - (c) A documentary evidence
 - (d) An oral evidence

79. Accused wants to submit a document for consideration under Section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act. In which of the following cases will the document become irrelevant
- (a) It is not an entry made by public servant
 - (b) It does not deal with a relevant fact
 - (c) It does not deal with a fact in issue
 - (d) It is not an entry made in public or other official book, register or record
80. The Principle of Promissory Estoppel found its root:
- (a) As a rule of past consideration in the law of contract
 - (b) As an exception to the doctrine of consideration in the law of contract
 - (c) As a rule of future consideration in the law of contract
 - (d) None of the above
81. The 'tort of intimidation' was propounded in
- (a) Winterbottom vs Wright.
 - (b) Pasley vs Freeman.
 - (c) Winsmore vs Greenbank.
 - (d) Rookes vs Barnard.
82. The principle 'facts speak for themselves' is expressed by the maxim-
- (a) Ubi jus ibi remedium.
 - (b) Res Ipsa Loquitur.
 - (c) Novus Actus Interveniens.
 - (d) Causa Causams.
83. The 'tort of inducement a breach of contract' finds its origin in –
- (a) Lumley vs Gye
 - (b) Rookes vs Barnard
 - (c) Donoghue vs Stevenson
 - (d) Rylands vs Fletcher
84. Kasturilal vs State of UP is related to
- (a) contractual liability of the state.
 - (b) vicarious liability of the state.
 - (c) fraud of the state.
 - (d) none of these.
85. The principle 'ubi jus ibi remedium' was recognized in –
- (a) Winterbottom vs Wright.
 - (b) Champman vs Pickersgill.
 - (c) Ashby vs White
 - (d) Rylands vs Fletcher
86. Tort is a violation of
- (a) a right in personam.
 - (b) a right in rem.
 - (c) both right in personam and a right in rem.
 - (d) neither a right in personam nor a right in rem
87. The test of reasonable foresight in determining the remoteness of damages was first applied in
- (a) Re: Polerris
 - (b) Wagon Mound case
 - (c) Doughty vs Turner Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
 - (d) S.C.M. (United Kingdom) Ltd. vs W. J. Whittal & Sons
88. A man's reputation is his property, and if possible, more valuable, than other property. It was so observed in
- (a) Monson vs Tunsands Ltd.
 - (b) Dixon vs Holden
 - (c) Youssoupoff vs M. G. M. Pictures Ltd.
 - (d) Austic vs Dowling
89. 'Tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action for unliquidated damages, and which is not exclusively the, breach of a contract or the breach of a trust or other merely equitable obligation.' This definition of 'Tort' is given by-
- (a) Clerk and Lindsell.
 - (b) Salmond.
 - (c) Sir Federick Pollock.
 - (d) Winfield.
90. The propounder of 'Pigeon-hole theory' is
- (a) Salmond.
 - (b) Austin.
 - (c) Winfield.
 - (d) Clerk and Lindsell.

91. "Negligence is conduct that fails to conform to the standards required by law for safeguarding others (actionable negligence) or oneself (contributory negligence) against unreasonable risk of injury". This viewpoint was expressed by
- (a) Salmond. (b) Winfield.
(c) John G. Fleming. (d) Pollock.
92. Scierter Rule means:
- (a) Owner is liable
(b) Owner is not liable
(c) Knowledge of dangerous character of the animal
(d) None of the above
93. Remedy that lies in respect of private nuisance is:
- (a) Action for damages (b) Action for civil wrong
(c) Action for criminal wrong (d) Action for specific performance
94. Torts are grounded in the concept of
- (a) law (b) court
(c) rights (d) sincerity
95. The punishments awarded in the case of tort are
- (a) Unliquidated (b) Imprisonment
(c) Fines (d) Both (a) and (c)
96. What is meant by the term 'actionable *per se*'?
- (a) Actionable only in the civil courts
(b) A tort of strict liability
(c) Actionable without proof of damage
(d) Actionable at the instance of the injured party only
97. When was the English case of Donoghue v Stevenson decided?
- (a) 1912 (b) 1952
(c) 1932 (d) 1942
98. Leakage of __ gas killed 2260 at Bhopal gas leak disaster in 1984.
- (a) Methyl Carbonate (b) Hydrogen
(c) Methyl isocynate (d) Carbon Monoxide
99. For 'false imprisonment', there should be-
- (a) total restraint on the liberty of a person
(b) a partial restraint on the liberty of a person
(c) means of escape
(d) all of the above..
100. _____ are words, which appear innocent, but have a latent defamatory meaning.
- (a) Libel (b) Slander
(c) Innuendo (d) None of the above