

RJS 2021(SET B) QUESTIONS ANSWER WITH AN EXPLANATION

Q.1 Under the provision of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, when a part of a contract which, taken by itself , can and ought to be specifically performed, stands on a separate and independent footing from another part of the same contract which cannot or ought not to be specifically performed, then:-

Answer: The court may direct specific performance of the former part.

What you should know: Under section 12(4) of specific Relief Act, 1963 provides when a part of a contract which, taken by itself, can and ought to be specifically performed, stands on a separate and independent footing from another part of the same contract which cannot or ought not to be specifically performed, **the court may direct specific performance of the former part.**

Q.2 Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 “Attached to the earth” doesn’t mean:-

Answer: Growing Crops

What you should know: Growing crops means crops standing in the field. Although in the field, they are not immovable property under the definition of “attached to property” of section 3 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, because every crop is bound to be cut short when it comes to ripe. The crops in the field have no use except their produce.

Q.3 Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default:-

Answer: A contract of guarantee

What you should know: Section 126 of the Indian Contract Act defines a contract of guarantee. It defines a contract of guarantees a contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default.

Q.4 Which of the following statement with reference to section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is not correct?

- 1) A map or plan is a document**
- 2) An inscription on a metal plate is a document.**
- 3)A caricature is not a document.**
- 4) That a man said certain words, is a fact.**

Answer: A caricature is not a document

What you should know: As per the definition of “Document” under section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 an illustration given a caricature is a document.

Q.5 If for a period of, a member of the house of the legislature of a State, without permission of the house, is absent from all meetings thereof, the house may declare his seat vacant.

Answer: 60 days

What you should know: Article 101 clause 4 of the Indian Constitution provides if for a period of sixty days a member of either house of parliament is without permission of the house absent from all meetings thereof, the house may declare his seat vacant: provided computing the said period sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the house is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

Q.6 Under the Code of Civil procedure, 1908, which of the following is not a supplemental proceeding?

- 1) Appointment of Receiver**
- 2) Granting of a Temporary Injunction**
- 3) Arrest and attachment before judgement**
- 4) Granting of a permanent injunction.**

Answer: Granting Permanent Injunction

What you should know: Under section 94 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908

To prevent the ends of justice from being defeated the Court may if it is so prescribed,—

(a) issue a warrant to arrest the defendant and bring him before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance, and if he fails to comply with any order for security commit him to the civil prison;

(b) direct the defendant to furnish security to produce any property belonging to him and to place the same at the disposal of the Court or order the attachment of any property;

(c) grant a temporary injunction and in case of disobedience commit the person guilty thereof to the civil prison and order that his property be attached and sold;

(d) appoint a receiver of any property and enforce the performance of his duties by attaching and selling his property;

(e) make such other interlocutory orders as may appear to the Court to be just and convenient.

Q.7 Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in one situation the contract of engagement of a lawyer by the party to suit will be deemed to continue even after the death of that party, which is that situation?

Answer: Till the court informed about the death of the party

What you should know: Order 3 Rule 4(2) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 every such appointment shall be filed in Court and shall, sub-rule (1), be deemed to be in force until determined with the leave of the Court by writing signed by the client or the pleader, as the case may be, and filed in Court, or until the client or the pleader dies, or until all proceedings in the suit are ended so far as regards the client.

Q.8 For the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 of the constitution of India, the minimum number of judges of the Supreme Court who are to sit for the purpose, shall be:-

Answer: 5

What you should know: Article 143(3) provides the minimum number of judges who are to sit to decide any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference **under Article 143 shall be five.**

Q.9 In which of the following case, the presumption of the contract to the contrary under section 230 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall not be presumed?

- 1) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad.
- 2) Where the principal does not disclose the name of his agent.
- 3) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.
- 4) In all the above cases

Answer: In all of the cases

What you should know: In the absence of any contract to that effect an agent cannot personally enforce contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, nor is he personally bound by them." Presumption of the contract to contrary.—such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases:—

- 1) where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad;
- 2) where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal;
- 3) where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

Q.10 An advertisement in a newspaper inviting tenders is:-

Answer: Invitation for proposal

What you should know: A tender is not a proposal or offer. After its acceptance, it sometimes becomes what is known as a standing offer or a continuing offer. A contract takes place only after the order is placed.

Q.11 What is meant by statutory interpretation?

- 1) The interpretation of the statute by parliament.**
- 2) The interpretation of a statute by the House of Commons.**
- 3) The interpretation of a statute by the courts.**
- 4) The interpretation of the statute by the House of Lords.**

Answer: The interpretation of the statute by the court.

What you should know: Statutory interpretation is the process by which courts interpret and apply legislation.

Q.12 Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, any person having the possession or control of a particular article of movable property, of which he is not the owner, may not be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in which of the following cases?

- 1) When the thing claimed is not held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the plaintiff.**
- 2) When compensation in money would not afford the plaintiff adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed.**
- 3) When it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss.**
- 4) When the possession of the thing claimed has been wrongfully transferred from the plaintiff.**

Answer: when the thing claimed is not held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the plaintiff.

What you should know: Under section 8 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, anyone having the possession or control of a particular article of movable property, of which he is not the owner, maybe compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in any of the following cases

- A) When the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the plaintiff.**

B) When compensation in money would not afford the plaintiff adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed.

C) When it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss.

D) When the possession of the thing claimed has been wrongfully transferred from the plaintiff.

Q.13 Under the provision of the Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001, which of the following is not a requirement regarding the inspection of a rented premise?

1) A prior intimation of at least 7 days shall be given to the tenant.

2) The premises shall be inspected in the daytime.

3) Such inspection shall not be carried out more than once in 3 months

4) Such inspection shall be carried out only in the presence of the tenant.

Answer: Such inspection shall be carried out only in the presence of the tenant.

What you should know: According to section 25 of the Rajasthan of Rent control, 2001 The landlord shall have a right to inspect the premises let out by him at day time after giving prior intimation of at least seven days to the tenant. However, such inspection shall not be carried out by the landlord more than once in three months.

Q.14. Any suit filed under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 shall be disposed of by the court within a period of.....from the date of service of summons to the defendant.

Answer: 12 months

What you should know: As per section 20C of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 a suit filed under the provisions of this Act shall be disposed of by the court within the period of twelve months from the date of service of summons to the defendant.

Q.15. To enforce a right of pre-emption, period a limitation is:-

Answer: One year

What you should know: Article 97 of the Limitation Act, 1963 mentioned to enforce a right of pre-emption whether the right is founded on law or general usage or special contract is one year.

Q.16. Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pareat is also known as.....

Answer: Rule of reasonable construction

What you should know: Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pareat which means it is better to give effect to a thing than to declare it void. The judges should give that interpretation to the law which gives effect to the intention of the legislature.

Q17. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in which of the following case “signed” does not include “stamped”?

Answer: Judgement

What you should know: Under the 2(20) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 “signed” save in the case of a judgement or decree, includes stamped.

Q.18 Which of the following statement regarding Chapter-VII of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 relating to “of transfers of actionable claims” is incorrect?

- 1) This chapter applies to an instrument that is for the time being by law or custom, negotiable.**
- 2) This chapter doesn’t apply to any mercantile document of title of goods.**
- 3) The transferee of an actionable claim shall take it subject to all the liabilities and equities and to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.**
- 4) Every notice of transfer of an actionable claim shall be in writing.**

Answer: This Chapter applies to an instrument that is for the time being by law or custom or negotiable.

What you should know: Section 137 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter applies to stocks, shares or debentures, or to instruments which are for the time being, by law or custom, negotiable or to any mercantile document of title to goods.

Q.19 The writ jurisdiction of the High Court is wider than the writ jurisdiction of the supreme court. Examine the correct answer.

- 1) Yes, Article 226 can be invoked to establish fundamental rights and any other right.**
- 2) No, Article 32 is wider.**
- 3) Both jurisdictions are identical.**
- 4) None of the above options.**

Answer: yes, Article 226 can be invoked to establish fundamental rights and any other rights.

What you should know: The writ jurisdiction of the High Court is wider than that of the supreme court, because the supreme court can issue writ jurisdiction only on the matters of fundamental rights of an individual but the high courts can issue the writs on the matters other than the fundamental rights. Article 226 of the constitution of India provides special power to the High Court to issue writs even to entities outside its territorial jurisdiction.

Q.20 Under section 15 of the Limitation Act,1963, exclusion of time does not apply to:-

Answer: Appeals

What you should know: Section 15 of the Limitation Act,1963 in computing the period of limitation of any suit or application for the execution of a decree, the institution or execution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or Order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded.

Q.21 According to.....of interpretation, the meaning of a word is to be judged by the company it keeps.

Answer: Noscitur a Sociis

What you should know: The Ejusdem Generis principle is a facet of the principle of noscitur a sociis (A Latin term for it is known by the company it keeps, it is the concept that the intended meaning of an ambiguous word depends on the context in which it is used.

Q.22 Under Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001, an application made under section 23 shall be disposed of by Rent Authority withinfrom the date of presentation of the application.

Answer: 60 days

What you should know: The Rent Tribunal shall conduct the proceedings under the section in a summary manner and dispose of any application made under this section by the landlord or tenant within sixty days from the date of presentation of the petition.

Q23.Under the Code of Civil Procedure,1908 which of the following statement is not correct?

- 1) The decree includes the rejection of plaint
- 2) The decree includes the determination of any question under section 144.
- 3) The decree does not include any order of dismissal for default.
- 4) The decree includes an adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from the order.

Answer: any adjudication includes from which an appeal lies as an appeal from the order.

What you should know: Under the definition of Section 2 of Civil Procedure Code,1908 the decree shall not include any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from the order.

Q.24 The replacement of the Rajasthan Premises(Control of Rent and Eviction) Act,1950 (“Act of 1950”) by section 32(1) of the Rajasthan Rent Control Act,2001, affected which of the following?

- 1) To anything duly done or suffered under the Act,1950
- 2) To any right acquired under the Act of 1950

3) To any fine incurred under the provisions of the Act of 1950

4) None of the above options.

Answer: None of the above

What you should know: Section 32(2) of Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001 shall not affect

- A) anything duly done or suffered under the enactment so repealed
- B) any right, title, privilege, obligation or liability acquired or incurred under the enactment so repealed.
- C) Any fine, penalty or punishment incurred or suffered under the provisions of the enactment so repealed.

Q.25 On an application under section 22-E of the Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001, court fee shall be payable:-

Answer: Rs.100/-

What you should know: Section 22-E or a petition under section 23 or under section 24 of Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001 and on an appeal against any order on such application or petition, a fixed court fee of Rs.100/- shall be payable.

Q.26 Which of the following statement with reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is not correct?

- 1) The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.**
- 2) Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the court.**

3) Counterparts of documents as against the parties who execute them, comes under secondary evidence.

4) Oral evidence must be direct.

Answer: Counterparts as documents as against the parties who execute them, comes under secondary evidence.

What you should know: As section 62 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 Explanation 1 is given where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.

Q.27 Under which section it is provided that in all civil proceedings the husband or wife of any party to the suit shall be a competent witness?

Answer: Section 120 of Indian Evidence Act, 1882

What you should know: Under Section 120 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in all civil proceedings the parties to the suit and the husband or wife of any party to the suit, shall be competent witnesses. In criminal proceedings against any person, the husband or wife of such person respectively shall be a competent witness.

Q.28 Pending proceedings in a representative suit, the dispute is settled between the plaintiff and defendants. They jointly filed an application to record settlement which was allowed .suit was decreed in terms of the settlement. Is there any procedural irregularity?

Answer: Yes, the court cannot grant permission without following the due procedure, being a representative suit.

What you should know: Order 1 Rule 8(4) no part of the claim in any such suit shall be abandoned under sub-rule (1), and no such suit shall be withdrawn under sub-rule (3) of rule 1 of Order 23, and no agreements, compromise or satisfaction shall be recorded in any such suit under rule 3 of that order, unless the court has given, at the plaintiffs' expense, notice to all persons so interested in the specified in sub-rule (2).

Q.29 Which of the following statement regarding Gift under The Transfer of Property Act 1882, is correct

(1) Gift is the transfer of certain future movable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration.

(2) Transferor is known as donee and transferee is known as a donor in a gift.

(3) If the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is void.

(4) None of the above options.

Answer: Transferor is known as donee and transferee is known donor in the gift.

What you should know: As per section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 “Gift” is the transfer of certain existing movable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration, by one person, called the donor, to another, called the donee and accepted by or behalf of the donee.

Q.30 Under the Constitution of India, provision to disqualification on the ground of defection is

(1) in Ninth Schedule

(2) in Tenth Schedule

(3) in Eleventh Schedule

(4) in Twelfth Schedule

Answer: In the tenth schedule

What you should know: In 1985, the tenth schedule of the 52nd amendment to the constitution of India was passed by the Parliament of India to prevent political defection prompted by the lure of office or material benefits or other like considerations.

Q.31 Section 87 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provide

(1) Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial records

(2) Presumption as to books, maps and charts (3) Presumption to telegraphic messages

(4) Presumption as to due execution, etc., of documents not produced

Answer: Presumption as to books, maps and charts

What you should know: As provided under section 87 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides presumption as to books, maps and charts.

Q.32 Which of the following is not defined under section 2 of The Limitation Act.

(1) Bill of exchange

(2) Bond

(3) Cheque

(4) Promissory note

Answer: Cheque

What you should know: Under section 2 of the Limitation Act, 1963 the definition of “bill of exchange” defined under section 2(c) and “bond” defined under section 2(d) and “promissory note” defined under section 2(k) of the Act. However, the definition of “cheque” is nowhere mentioned.

Q.33 Under The Indian Contract Act, 1872, requisite for valid ratification is:-

- (1) Knowledge of the correct facts of the case.**
- (2) Interest of the person ratifying, in the case.**
- (3) Right of the person ratifying, in the case**
- (4) Liability of the person ratifying, in the case.**

What you should know: As section 198 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Knowledge is requisite for valid ratification.

No valid ratification can be made by a person whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective. No valid ratification can be made by a person whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective."

Q.34 Under the Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following is not a correct definition?

- 1) “Torts” means civil wrong which is exclusively the breach of contract or the breach of trust.**
- 2) “Suit” doesn’t include an appeal or an application.**
- 3) “Foreign country” means any country other than India.**
- 4) None of the above options.**

Answer: Torts means civil wrong which is exclusively the breach of contract or the breach of trust.

What you should know: As section 2(m) of the Limitation Act, 1962 the definition of “tort” is a civil wrong which is not exclusively the breach of contract or the breach of trust.

Q.35 The concept of free legal aid takes its root from which article of the constitution of India?

Answer: Article 39A

What you should know: Article 39 A of the Constitution of India provides free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all.

Q.36 Order made under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall not remain in force for more than -from the making thereof.

Answer: 2months

What you should know: As section 144(4) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 mentioned no order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof.

Q.37 Under section 32 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, a person shall be eligible to be appointed as a Special Public Prosecutor only if he had been:

Answer: in practice for not less than 7 years as an advocate

What you should know: According to section 32(2) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 a person shall be eligible to be appointed as a Special Public Prosecutor under subsection (1) only if he had been in practice for not less than seven years as an advocate.

Q.38 Under The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which of the following statement regarding the Protection Officer is correct?

- (1) Protection Officer is not a public servant.**
- (2) Penalty is prescribed for not discharging duty by Protection Officer.**
- (3) A first information report Protection Officer can be lodged for the offence committed by**
- (4) None of the above options**

Answer: Penalty is prescribed for not discharging duty by a protection officer.

What you should know: Section 33 of the Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005 if any Protection Officer fails or refuses to discharge his duties as directed by the magistrate in the protection order without any sufficient cause, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with both.

Q.39 Under the provisions of section 105-A of the code of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, “identifying” includes:-

- 1) Establishment of proof that the accused is related to the commission of an offence.**
- 2) Establishment of proof that the property was derived from a commission of an offence.**
- 3) Test identification parade of accused and property.**
- 4) None of the above options.**

Answer: Establishment of proof that the property was derived from a commission of an offence.

What you should know: Section 105-A of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 clause (b) “identifying” includes the establishment of proof that the property was derived from, or used in, the commission of an offence.

Q.40 While releasing the offenders after admonition under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, which of the following fact need not be taken into consideration by the court?

- 1) Number of previously registered cases against the accused
- 2) Nature of offence.
- 3) Character of the offender.
- 4) Punishment provided for the offence.

Answer: Number of previously registered cases against the accused

What you should know: While releasing the offenders after admonition under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 number of previously registered cases against the accused need to be taken into consideration by the court.

Q.41 With reference to section 90 of Indian Penal Code,1860, “consent of child” means:-

Answer: the consent given by a person who is under 12 years

What you should know: Under section 90 of the Indian Penal Code, Consent is known to be given under fear or misconception.

Consent is not such a consent as it intended by any section of this Code if the consent is given by a person under fear of injury, or under a misconception of fact, and if the person doing the act knows, or has reason to believe, that the consent was given in consequence of such fear or misconception; or Consent of an insane person.

if the consent is given by a person who, from unsoundness of mind, or intoxication, is unable to understand the nature and consequence of that to which he gives his consent; or Consent of

the child. unless the contrary appears from the context if the consent is given by a person who is under twelve years of age.

Q.42 Under the Indian Penal Code,1860, which of the following is not a punishable offence.

- 1) Making preparation to commit murder.**
- 2) Making preparation to commit dacoity.**
- 3) Making the preparation of waging war against the Government of India.**
- 4) Making preparation to commit depredation on territories of Power at peace with the Government of India.**

Answer: making preparation to commit murder.

What you should know: “A” buys a knife to kill “B” but after some time, his intention to kill “b” has changed and he used that knife in the kitchen. In this way, we can not be held liable for arranging means and measures for murder. So, mere preparation is not punishable under the Indian penal Code.

Q.43 A prosecutes B' adultery with C, A's wife. B denies that C is A's wife, but the court convicts B of adultery. Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying 'B' during A's lifetime. C says that she never was A's wife. The judgement against B for

- (1) is irrelevant against C**
- (2) is relevant against C**
- (3) conclusive proof against C**
- (4) is a proved fact against C**

Answer: is irrelevant against C

What you should know: As an illustration(a) given in section 43 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The judgement against B is irrelevant as against C.

Q.44 Under The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, who may be designated as a Child Welfare Officer?

Answer: Head constable

What you should know: Section 107 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2015 In every police station, at least one officer, not below the rank of assistant sub-inspector, with aptitude, appropriate training and orientation may be designated as the child welfare police officer to exclusively deal with children either as victims or perpetrators, in co-ordination with the police, voluntary and non-governmental organisations.

Q.45 Under the provisions of The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which of the following statement regarding protection order, is wrong

- (1) A breach of a protection order is an offence under the said act of 2005.**
- (2) Upon the sole testimony of the aggrieved person, the court may that an offence under subsection (1) of section 31 has been committed by the accused.**
- (3) Breach of a protection order is a non-cognizable offence. offence**
- (4) Breach of a protection order is non-bailable**

Answer: Breach of a protection order is a non-cognizable offence.

What you should know: As section 32(1) of Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005 notwithstanding anything contained in the criminal procedure Code, 1973 the offence under subsection(1) of section 31 shall be cognizable and non-bailable

Q.46

Answer: State Government, with the approval of Central Government

What you should know: Section 17 in The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. (1) The State Government may, with the approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Q.47 Z's will contains these words: "I direct that all my remaining property be equally divided between 'A', 'B' & 'C'. 'A' dishonestly scratches out B's name, intending that it may be believed that whole was left to himself and C. What offence 'A' has committed under

Indian Penal Code, 1860

(1) Cheating (2) Forgery

(3) Counterfeit

(4) None of the above options

Answer: Forgery

What you should know: As section 463 illustration(f) of Indian Penal Code, 1860 mentioned A has committed Forgery under the definition of 463.

Q.48 Evidence in the proceedings of 125 of the code of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 shall be recorded in the manner:-

1) prescribed for summon-cases

2) prescribed for warrant case

3) as prescribed by the court at its discretion.

4) prescribed for summary trials.

Answer: prescribed for summon case

What you should know: Under section 126(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, all evidence in such proceedings shall be taken in the presence of the person against whom an order for payment of maintenance proceeds to be made, or, when his attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed for a summons- cases

Q.49 The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, is published in the Gazette of India on:-

- 1) 23rd December 1986
- 2) 1st April 1987
- 3) 25th September 1987
- 4) 2nd October 1987

Answer: 25th December 1987

What you should know: On 2nd October 1987 the Act came into force vide notification dated 25th September 1987 by official Gazette notification the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

Q.50 For the purposes of section 141 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, “Company” doesn’t mean:-

- 1) Body of Corporate
- 2) Firm
- 3) Group of individuals

4) Association of Individuals

Answer: Group of Individuals

What you should know: Section 141(2) of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 “Company” means anybody corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals.