

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

QP-LO-2024

Question Booklet No.

Test Booklet
SeriesLAW
PAPER—II

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet **does not** have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or questions etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.
2. Write your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
3. This Test Booklet contains **100** questions. Each question comprises of four responses (answers) within as (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should select the response which you feel is the most **correct** and mark it on the OMR Answer Sheet.
4. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate **OMR Answer Sheet** provided. Also read the directions in the **OMR Answer Sheet**. Fill in all the entries in the OMR Answer Sheet **correctly**. **DO NOT WRITE/MARK ANYTHING EXCEPT IN THE SPACE PROVIDED FOR IT**, failing which your OMR Answer Sheet **shall not** be evaluated.
5. **Count** the number of **questions attempted** carefully and write it down in the space provided in the **OMR Answer Sheet**.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the **OMR Answer Sheet** and the **examination** has concluded, **you should hand over** to the Invigilator **only the OMR Answer Sheet (in original)**. **You are permitted to take away 2nd Copy of the OMR Answer Sheet and Test Booklet.**
7. Each question carries 1 mark.
8. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.
9. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, 0.5 mark of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.
10. **"Mobile phones, calculators, IT gadgets, smart watch and any other electronic devices such as Bluetooth etc. are not allowed inside the premises where the examination is being conducted. Any infringements of these instructions shall entail disciplinary action including ban from future examinations."**

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1. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution has been amended _____ so far.
 - (A) once
 - (B) twice
 - (C) thrice
 - (D) never
2. In which of the following cases it was held that the Preamble to the Constitution is an integral and operative part of the Constitution?
 - (A) *Minerva Mills Case*
 - (B) *Re Berubari's Case*
 - (C) *Golaknath vs. State of Punjab*
 - (D) *Kesavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala*
3. In the case of *Golaknath vs. State of Punjab*, it was remarked that our 'Preamble contains in a nutshell its ideals and inspirations'. Who was the judge?
 - (A) Justice Mathew
 - (B) Justice Krishna Iyer
 - (C) Justice Subba Rao
 - (D) Justice H. R. Khanna
4. What is a Blackstonian doctrine?
 - (A) Customary international law which is a part of common law
 - (B) Customary international law which is a part of civil law
 - (C) Customary international law which becomes part of the law of land with qualifications and exceptions
 - (D) Since international law and municipal laws are different, customary international law can never become part of the law of the land, unless specifically adopted into the municipal legal system
5. Which part of the Constitution defines various categories of Indian citizens at the commencement of the Constitution?
 - (A) Part One
 - (B) Part Two
 - (C) Part Three
 - (D) Part Four
6. Which of the following is the appropriate writ to be issued against a person believed to be holding a public office to which he is **not** entitled?
 - (A) *Habeas Corpus*
 - (B) *Mandamus*
 - (C) *Prohibition*
 - (D) *Quo Warranto*
7. The expression *Jus Cogens* denotes
 - (A) a doctrine similar in meaning to *Jus Dispositivum*
 - (B) international law is a supreme law
 - (C) there are *peremptory* norms of international law that cannot be altered by concluding treaties
 - (D) the United Nations is a supreme international organization
8. In which of the following cases, it was held for the first time by the Supreme Court of India that Judicial Review is a basic feature of the Constitution?
 - (A) *A. K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras*
 - (B) *L. Chandra Kumar vs. Union of India*
 - (C) *Kesavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala*
 - (D) *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*

9. "Law is not only a set of rules but is a method or technique for harmonizing conflicting interests." This statement is of
- Auguste Comte
 - Herbert Spencer
 - Roscoe Pound
 - Léon Duguit
10. While Customary International Law is comprised of rules identical to those of treaty law,
- the treaty law overrides the customary law
 - the customary law overrides the treaty law
 - the rules of customary law become *jus cogens*
 - both the treaty law and the customary law co-exist
11. In jurisprudence, 'Bracket theory' is related with
- fundamental duty
 - ratio decidendi*
 - legal personality
 - possession
12. There is no Fundamental Right to
- approach the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India
 - approach the Supreme Court to claim right to practice carry on business
 - education
 - freedom of press
13. Ownership without possession can be termed as which one of the following?
- No ownership
 - Quasi ownership
 - Incomplete ownership
 - Non-corporeal ownership
14. The doctrine of full faith and credit is enshrined in Article ____ of the Constitution of India.
- 261
 - 368
 - 148
 - 256
15. According to Hohfeldian analysis, liability is the jural co-relative of
- disability
 - privilege
 - power
 - immunity
16. ____ of the total numbers of Goods and Service Tax Council shall constitute the 'Quorum' at its meetings.
- One-third
 - One-fourth
 - Half
 - Two-third
17. The aggravated form of perjury is known from
- false statement on oath
 - false evidence in a judicial proceeding
 - administering oath to speak truth
 - false affidavit before honorary magistrate

18. Which of the following objections has been raised against Savigny's idea of Volksgeist?
- (A) It attempted to transplant nearly thousand years old Roman law in the alien climate of Europe
 - (B) All laws would be directed only to officials and would be too complex to identify or handle
 - (C) Classification of rights and duties do not indicate the existence of any internal structure
 - (D) All of the above
19. Which of the following feminist traditions accepts the hierarchical ordering of binary divisions in western thought but seeks to reverse sexualization of the dichotomies?
- (A) Liberal feminists
 - (B) Radical feminists
 - (C) Cultural feminists
 - (D) Post-modern feminists
20. A right to future maintenance, in whatsoever manner arising, secured or determined
- (A) can be transferred
 - (B) cannot be transferred
 - (C) can be sold
 - (D) can be vested
21. Which of the following may be transferred?
- (A) *Spes successionis*
 - (B) A right to sue
 - (C) A right of re-entry to the owner for breach of a condition subsequent
 - (D) A right to future maintenance
22. Which of the following is **not** a duty of the seller?
- (A) To produce title deeds
 - (B) To disclose patent defects
 - (C) To execute conveyance
 - (D) To pay the outgoings
23. Is gift comprising of future property valid?
- (A) Right
 - (B) Wrong
 - (C) Gift property may be provided in future to validate it
 - (D) Future gift will be valid if done accepted it
24. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 includes provisions that mandate the disposal of cases within a time frame. What is the time frame stipulated for disposal of certain offenses?
- (A) 60 days
 - (B) 90 days
 - (C) 180 days
 - (D) 365 days
25. Law of Torts has developed mainly through
- (A) customs and precedents
 - (B) judicial decisions
 - (C) enactment
 - (D) All of the above

26. Which of the following cases decided by the Privy Council, relates to 'fraudulent transfer'?

- (A) *Musahar Sahu vs. Hakim Lal*
- (B) *Middleton vs. Pollock*
- (C) *Union of India vs. Rejeshwari & Co.*
- (D) All of the above

27. Under the Law of Torts, a minor

- (A) is not liable for tortuous act
- (B) is liable for tortuous act in the same manner but not to the same extent as an adult
- (C) is liable in the same manner and to the same extent as an adult
- (D) is liable for simple torts in the same manner and extent as an adult

28. The Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023 introduces enhanced provisions for witness protection. Which of the following is a key feature of this provision?

- (A) Safeguard witnesses by ensuring their security during trials, including relocation and identity protection when necessary
- (B) Provide measures to prevent intimidation, harassment or threats against witnesses
- (C) Implement courtroom procedures that allow witnesses to testify anonymously in high-risk cases
- (D) All of the above

29. There is difference between the torts of libel and slander. Which of the following is **not correct**?

- (A) Libel is a defamatory statement in permanent form and slander is a defamatory statement in a transient form
- (B) Libel is actionable *per se* whereas damage must be proved for slander
- (C) Libel may be prosecuted as a crime as well as a tort, whereas slander is only a tort
- (D) Difference between libel and slander is clearer in case of publication through radio, audio and video

30. In which of the following categories did Henry Maine **not** divide society?

- (A) Static society
- (B) Progressive society
- (C) Socialistic society
- (D) None of the above

31. Which one of the following defences did the defendants in the case of *Donoghue vs. Stevenson* **not** plead?

- (A) The manufacturer did not owe any duty of care towards the consumer of the ginger beer which was gifted to her by her friend
- (B) The plaintiff was a stranger to the contract and therefore, her action was not maintainable
- (C) The incident could not be prevented by the standard of foresight of the reasonable man
- (D) The 'privity of contract policy' will be applicable and there would be no liability of the manufacturer

32. _____ delivered minority judgment in *ADM Jabalpur vs. Shivkant Shukla* case.

- (A) Justice Bhagwati
- (B) Justice Y. V. Chandrachud
- (C) Justice M. H. Beg
- (D) Justice H. R. Khanna

33. The Chief Justice of India who passed away while in office was

- (A) Justice A. N. Ray
- (B) Justice Sabyasachi Mukherji
- (C) Justice J. S. Verma
- (D) Justice E. S. Venkataramiah

34. In the Constitution of India, disqualification from political post is provided in

- (A) Article 361
- (B) Article 361A
- (C) Article 361B
- (D) Article 362

35. Joint tort-feasors may be held liable

- (A) jointly and severally for the whole damage
- (B) for damage caused by a person employed by any of them
- (C) for damage caused independently of their plan
- (D) for damage caused by stranger

36. Which Section of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with corporate social responsibility?

- (A) Section 133
- (B) Section 134
- (C) Section 135
- (D) Section 136

37. *Ratio Legis* means

- (A) operation of the statute
- (B) the true intention of the statute
- (C) applicability of the statute
- (D) passing observation of the statute

38. Which of the following exceptions to strict liability were recognized by Justice Blackburn in *Rylands vs. Fletcher*?

- (i) *Vis major*
- (ii) Statutory authority
- (iii) Plaintiff's own default
- (iv) Act of third party

Choose the **correct** option from the following :

- (A) (iii) and (i) only
- (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
- (C) (i) and (iii) only
- (D) All of the above

39. The term of copyright in cinematograph films shall subsist

- (A) twenty five years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is published
- (B) sixty years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the author dies
- (C) sixty years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is published
- (D) None of the above

40. Dayabhaga school presumes that 'a family because it is joint possesses joint property'.
According to the above information, which of the following is **correct**?
- This statement is correct
 - This presumption is under Mitakshara school
 - This statement is incorrect
 - None of the above
41. The prohibition of Sapinda marriage is based on the rule of
- exogamy
 - endogamy
 - polyandry
 - polygyny
42. The Supreme Court's directives calling for compulsory registration of marriages was laid down in
- Lily Thomas vs. Union of India*
 - Naveen Kohli vs. Neelu Kohli*
 - Seema vs. Ashwani Kumar*
 - Savitri Pandey vs. Prem Chand Pandey*
43. A public company can borrow money
- after one year of incorporation
 - after obtaining certificate of commencement of business
 - before incorporation
 - soon after incorporation
44. In which of the following cases, the doctrine of indoor management was laid down?
- Solomon vs. Solomon & Co. Ltd.*
 - Ashbury Railway carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. vs. Riche*
 - Foss vs. Harbottle*
 - Royal British Bank vs. Turquand*
45. The child born of void and voidable marriage under Hindu Law is
- legitimate
 - illegitimate
 - illegal
 - None of the above
46. "International Law or the Law of Nations is the name of body of rules which, according to the usual definition, regulate the conduct of the States in their intercourse with one another." Who has given this definition?
- Henry Maine
 - Savigny
 - Gray
 - Holland
47. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 applies to
- a Buddhist by religion
 - a Jew by religion
 - a Christian convert to Hindu religion
 - Both (A) and (C)
48. Which of the following actions can be taken by a Registrar under Section 4(5) of the Companies Act, 2013?
- He can direct the Company to change its name within a period of 6 months after passing an ordinary resolution
 - Take action for striking off the name of the Company from the Registrar of Companies
 - Order winding up of the Company on his own accord
 - All of the above

49. According to the new Companies Act, 2013, what is the minimum number of person(s) required to form a Private Limited Company?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

50. Registration of a firm is

- (A) mandatory
- (B) desirable
- (C) not compulsory
- (D) directory

51. Equality means

- (A) literal equality
- (B) proportional equality
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

52. Articles of Association are not to be registered in case of

- (A) a public company limited by share
- (B) a company limited by guarantees
- (C) an unlimited company
- (D) a private company limited by share

53. Contract is defined as agreement enforceable by law, vide Section _____ of the Indian Contract Act.

- (A) 2(e)
- (B) 2(f)
- (C) 2(h)
- (D) 2(i)

54. Section 19-A of the Consumer Protection Act provides that State and National Commissions shall hear as expeditiously as possible and an endeavour shall be made to finally dispose of the appeal within ninety days from the date of its admission. The Section further empowers the commissions to make which of the following orders?

Answer by using code given below :

- (i) Ordinarily grant no adjournment unless sufficient cause
- (ii) To impose costs occasioned by adjournment
- (iii) Record the reason for delay while disposing of the appeal
- (iv) Dispose of the appeal *ex parte*

Code :

- (A) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
- (B) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (C) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (D) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

55. What is the period of limitation to file a complaint before the Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies?

- (A) Within one year from the date of cause of action
- (B) Within two years from the date of cause of action
- (C) Within three years from the date of cause of action
- (D) No limitation period to file a complaint

56. A instigates B to murder D. B, in pursuance of the instigation, stabs D. D recovers from the wound. Here A is guilty of
- instigating B to commit murder
 - instigating B to commit attempt to murder
 - instigating B to commit grievous hurt
 - No offence
57. "The public trust doctrine primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, water and the forests have such a great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership." The above doctrine was discussed in detail in which one of the following cases?
- M.C Mehta vs. Kamalnath* 1997 1 SCC
 - Rural Litigation and Environment Kendra vs. Union of India* AIR 1985 SC
 - Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum vs. Union of India* 1996(5) SCC
 - MC Mehta vs. Union of India* AIR 1987 SC
58. Which of the following facts is **not** included within the principle of joint liability?
- The actuated act need not be a crime or when it was foisted
 - An act done in a pre-arranged plan between more than one person
 - Mere participation in some manner in the act constituting the offence
 - An act done in furtherance of an intention to cause harm
59. What is the primary objective of the Right to Repair law?
- To increase manufacturer profits
 - To promote environmental sustainability by enabling product repairs
 - To ensure products are more expensive
 - To allow only manufacturers to repair products
60. Right to Repair law can impact intellectual property rights by
- allowing free distribution of all patented materials
 - requiring companies to disclose proprietary information
 - ensuring repair rights do not infringe on intellectual property
 - removing all intellectual property protections
61. A snatcher cut the nostrils of a woman and committed grievous hurt and later she died. What offence, if any, has he committed?
- Voluntarily causing grievous hurt of serious nature
 - Grievous hurt and murder
 - Accidental death while extortion was committed
 - No knowledge as to the condition of the deceased, so offence

62. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court of India held that right to access to drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens?
- (A) *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India*
 - (B) *AP Pollution Control Board v. MV Nayudu*
 - (C) *MC Mehta v. Union of India*
 - (D) *Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board v. Shri C. Kenchappa*
63. The Golden Rule of statutory interpretation allows a judge to
- (A) interpret a statute strictly according to its literal meaning
 - (B) modify the literal meaning of a statute to avoid absurd results
 - (C) interpret laws according to personal opinions
 - (D) apply only the original intent of the statute without any modifications
64. In interpreting a statute, the maxim *Expressio unius est exclusio alterius* implies that
- (A) including one or more specific items excludes others not mentioned
 - (B) the statute should cover all potential scenarios
 - (C) judges should interpret the law broadly
 - (D) the interpretation should be left to legislative intent
65. The 'Literal Rule' may lead to unjust or absurd results, because
- (A) it relies on legislative history
 - (B) it ignores social and contextual factors
 - (C) it allows excessive judicial discretion
 - (D) it considers only the most flexible interpretations
66. Which judicial approach in statutory interpretation focuses on what the Parliament would have intended at the time of the statute's creation?
- (A) Literal Rule
 - (B) Historical Rule
 - (C) Mischief Rule
 - (D) Contextual Rule
67. Which ministry in India is primarily responsible for promoting the Right to Repair framework?
- (A) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
 - (B) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (C) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 - (D) Ministry of Consumer Affairs
68. Under the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, the repatriation means
- (A) transfer of certain prisoners from India to a country or place outside India and reception in India of certain prisoners from a country or place outside India
 - (B) reception of certain prisoners from a country or place outside India
 - (C) migration of offenders from one country to other country
 - (D) transfer of certain prisoners from India to a country or place outside India

69. The 73rd Amendment added which Schedule to the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Ninth Schedule
- (B) Tenth Schedule
- (C) Eleventh Schedule
- (D) Twelfth Schedule

70. How does the BNSS Act address the detention period for undertrial prisoners who are first time offenders?

- (A) They must serve at least half of the maximum sentence in detention
- (B) They are to be released after serving one-third of the maximum sentence in detention
- (C) They are held until the trial is complete, regardless of time
- (D) They are immediately eligible for bail

71. Privity of contract is that the

- (A) parties to the contract can sue each other
- (B) beneficiary to the contract can sue the parties
- (C) parties to the contract can sue the third party
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

72. Which concern has been raised regarding the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam Bill?

- (A) It does not reserve seats for women in the Rajya Sabha
- (B) There are no quotas for women from OBCs
- (C) It does not apply to local self-Governments
- (D) It only reserves seats in rural constituencies

73. Which of the following cases is related to the doctrine of frustration?

- (A) *Hadley vs. Baxendale*
- (B) *Carlill vs. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.*
- (C) *Satyabrata Ghose vs. Mugneeram*
- (D) *State Bank of India vs. Quality Bread Factory*

74. In order that an Act should be punishable, it must be morally blameworthy. It must be a sin. Who among the following made this observation?

- (A) Salmond
- (B) Justice Krishna Iyer
- (C) Lord Denning
- (D) Stephen

75. A contract is **not** frustrated

- (A) by commercial impossibility
- (B) by imposition of Government restriction or order
- (C) by destruction of subject-matter of contract
- (D) by death or incapability of party when contract is of personal services

76. A Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a sentence of

- (A) imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees or both
- (B) imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees or both
- (C) imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or of fine not exceeding to any amount or both
- (D) imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or of fine not exceeding one lakh rupees or both

77. A person arrested on a charge of committing rape can be medically examined at the request of a police officer of the concerned police station

- (A) only after oral consent of the person
- (B) only after written consent of the person
- (C) only under the order of court
- (D) even by force

78. A proclaimed person whose property has been attached can claim the property or the sale proceeds on appearance within

- (A) 6 months of attachment
- (B) 2 years of attachment
- (C) 3 years of attachment
- (D) 1 year of attachment

79. The Indian Evidence Act amendment requires which type of process for digital evidence to be considered admissible?

- (A) Certification under the IT Act
- (B) Documentation and chain of custody
- (C) Government validation
- (D) Public notarization

80. When a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography or photography, each is

- (A) secondary evidence of the contents of the rest
- (B) primary evidence of the contents of the rest
- (C) direct evidence of the contents of the rest
- (D) documentary evidence of the contents of the rest

81. Which of the following is a primary evidence?

- (A) Copies made from and compared with the original
- (B) Counterpart of document against the parties who did not execute them
- (C) Counterpart of a document against the parties who executed it
- (D) Certified copies of a document

82. In which of the following, secondary evidence relating to a document **cannot** be given?

- (A) When the original document shown to be in possession of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved
- (B) When the original document is in possession of the person who wants to prove it
- (C) When the original document is lost without any default or negligence on the part of the person who wants to prove it
- (D) When the original document is of such nature which cannot be easily moved

83. In which of the following cases, the offence of 'house breaking' is **not** committed?

- (A) A commits house trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having lifted a latch by putting a wire through a hole in the door
- (B) A finds the key of Z's house-door, which Z had lost and commits house-trespass, by entering Z's house through that key
- (C) Z, the doorkeeper of Y, is standing in Y's doorway. A commits house trespass by entering the house, having deterred Z from opposing him by threatening to beat him
- (D) Where a hole was made by burglars in the wall of a house but their way was blocked by beams on the other side

84. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage on any person other than a minor

- (A) is voidable
- (B) is illegal
- (C) is void
- (D) is valid

85. A servant collected money from the debtor of his master as authorized by him. The servant retained the money in his hands because it was due to him as wages. He commits

- (A) criminal breach of trust
- (B) theft
- (C) no offence
- (D) criminal misappropriation

86. Promissory estoppel is sometimes spoken of as a substitute for

- (A) novation
- (B) Quasi-contract
- (C) consideration
- (D) coercion

87. Latent ambiguity in a document means ambiguity

- (A) not subject to clarification by oral evidence
- (B) apparent on the face of the document
- (C) of hidden character and for the clarification of which oral evidence may be given
- (D) not allowed to be proved by oral evidence

88. The variable component of the atmosphere is

- (A) oxygen
- (B) nitrogen
- (C) water vapour
- (D) helium

89. Under the Indian Contract Act, an agreement by a heavily drunk person has the same consequence as that of

- (A) a minor's agreement
- (B) a gangster's agreement
- (C) a monk's agreement
- (D) a mistaken agreement

90. In *Carlill vs. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.*, (1892) 2QB 484, the court ruled

- (A) that an offer made to public at large is a *nudum pactum*
- (B) that a general offer is no offer
- (C) that an offer can be made only to a particular person
- (D) an offer need not be made to an ascertained person

91. Which of the following is **not** a Constitutional body?

- (A) Election Commission
- (B) NITI Aayog
- (C) GST Council
- (D) Inter-State Council

92. The third generation rights are also known as
(A) individual rights
(B) collective rights
(C) minority rights
(D) None of the above
93. President's resignation shall be given to the
(A) Speaker of House of People
(B) Vice President
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Prime Minister
94. In Jurisprudence, 'practice theory of rules' was given by
(A) Eugen Ehrlich
(B) H. L. A. Hart
(C) F. C. Von Savigny
(D) Roscoe Pound
95. 'Law is a jealous mistress' — often quoted in phrase is attributed to
(A) Francis Bacon
(B) Drydan
(C) Joseph Story
(D) John Selden
96. Lower Courts in India are bound by the decisions of higher courts. This means that the lower courts are bound by
(A) all the points which were touched upon by the higher court in its decision
(B) only *ratio decidendi* and *obiter dicta* of the judgement of the higher court
(C) only the *ratio decidendi* of the judgement of the higher court
(D) only the *obiter dicta* of the judgement of the higher court

97. The Supreme Court has no original jurisdiction in a dispute between
(A) two or more States
(B) the Government of India and any State on the one-side, one or more States on the other
(C) a State-owned public corporation and Government of India not involving fundamental rights
(D) the Government of India and one or more States
98. Article 329 of the Constitution deals with
(A) amending power of the Parliament
(B) taxing power of the Parliament
(C) delimitation of electoral constituencies
(D) None of the above
99. When a Hindu inherits the property from his father under Section 8 of the Act, he takes it as
(A) joint family property
(B) co-owner
(C) his separate property
(D) tenants in common
100. Which one of the following is the primary source of equity?
(A) Custom
(B) Written law
(C) Judicial decision
(D) Conscience