

<b>SUBJECT CODE</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>PAPER</b>								
<b>A-14-02</b>	<b>LAW</b>	<b>II</b>								
<b>HALL TICKET NUMBER</b>		<b>QUESTION BOOKLET NUMBER</b>								
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<b>OMR SHEET NUMBER</b>										
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<b>DURATION</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PAGES</b>								
<b>1 HOUR 15 MINUTES</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>								
		<b>NUMBER OF QUESTIONS</b>								
		<b>50</b>								

This is to certify that, the entries made in the above portion are correctly written and verified.

**Candidates Signature** \_\_\_\_\_ **Name and Signature of Invigilator** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for the Candidates**

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to **open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below** :
  - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
  - (ii) **Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
  - (iii) After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
 

**Example:** (A) (B) (C) (D)

where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Answer Sheet given to you**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read instructions given inside carefully.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. **The candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily** and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. The candidate is allowed to take away the carbon copy of OMR Sheet and used Question paper booklet at the end of the examination.
10. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
11. **Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
12. **There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

**అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు**

1. ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
2. ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము యాభై బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
3. పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
  - (i) ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కవర్ పేజి అంచును ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టికర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
  - (ii) కవరు పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవు లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవు లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమసద్దతిలో లేకపోవు లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండటం వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
  - (iii) పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
4. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి.
 

ఉదాహరణ : (A) (B) (C) (D)

(C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
5. ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైన ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
6. ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
7. చిత్తువనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
8. OMR పత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
9. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్ష పర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్లకూడదు. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తరువాత అభ్యర్థులు ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని, OMR పత్రం యొక్క కార్బన్ కాపీని తీసుకువెళ్లవచ్చు.
10. నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
11. లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
12. తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.



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**LAW**  
**Paper – II**

1. Which one of the following is the correct order of the objectives enshrined in the Preamble ?

- (A) Liberty of thought, belief, expression, faith and worship
- (B) Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
- (C) Liberty of expression, belief, thought, worship and faith
- (D) Liberty of belief, thought, expression, faith and worship

2. Which one of the following is not a State under Art. 12 of the Indian Constitution ?

- (A) University of Madras
- (B) Oil and Natural Gas Commission
- (C) State Bank of India
- (D) BCCI

3. In which of the following cases the Apex Court observed that the reservation for Backward Classes may be made even outside the scope of Art. 16 (4).

- (A) State of Kerala V. N.M. Thomas
- (B) Balaji V. State of Mysore
- (C) Narasimha Rao V. State of A.P.
- (D) Devadasan V. Union of India

4. Match the following and select the correct answer from the code

**List – I**

**List – II**

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| I. Right to Education           | 1. Chameli Singh V. State of U.P.       |
| II. Right to Medical Assistance | 2. D.K. Basu V. State of West Bengal    |
| III. Right to Shelter           | 3. Unni Krishnan V. State of A.P.       |
| IV. Right against Torture       | 4. Paramananda Katara V. Union of India |

**Code :**

- |     | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 3 | 1  | 4   | 2  |
| (B) | 4 | 2  | 3   | 1  |
| (C) | 3 | 4  | 1   | 2  |
| (D) | 2 | 3  | 1   | 4  |

5. Directive Principles of State policy are

- (A) Negative Injunctions of the State
- (B) Positive Commands
- (C) Moral Precepts of the State
- (D) All the above



6. Which one of the following is not a correct statement relating to ordinance making power of the President ?
- (A) President alone can promulgate ordinance
  - (B) Ordinance is an executive action
  - (C) President can issue ordinance when both the Houses are not in session
  - (D) Ordinance can be challenged for non-application of mind
7. Which one of the following statements refer to epistolary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India ?
- (A) Original jurisdiction under Art. 141
  - (B) Taking cognizance of public interest litigation matters through letters addressed to the Court
  - (C) Enforcement of decrees of Supreme Court under Art. 142
  - (D) Advisory opinion of the Supreme Court under Art. 143
8. The nature of Law administered in the Courts maintained by the military authorities
- (A) Local Law
  - (B) Prize Law
  - (C) Martial Law
  - (D) Conventional Law
9. The President of India has power to declare emergency under Art. 352 on which of the following grounds ?
- I. War
  - II. Internal disturbance
  - III. External aggression
  - IV. Armed rebellion
- Code :**
- (A) I, III and IV
  - (B) I, II and III
  - (C) I, II and IV
  - (D) II, III and IV
10. The Constitution (Ninety-seventh) Amendment Act, 2011 relates to
- (A) Change of 'Oriya' into 'Odia'
  - (B) 'Chattisgarh' and 'Jharkhand' for 'Bihar'
  - (C) Co-operative Societies
  - (D) Service Tax



11. Which one of the following sets does not represent tests of authority of custom ?
- (A) Continuance, peaceable enjoyment
  - (B) Antiquity, obligatory force
  - (C) Certainty, reasonableness
  - (D) Codification, moral
12. The Supreme Court of India in A.K. Gopalan case decided that the expression procedure established by law in Art. 21 of the Constitution means any procedure prescribed by law irrespective of its reasonableness or otherwise. This decision belongs to the school of
- (A) Positivist approach
  - (B) Naturalist approach
  - (C) Sociological approach
  - (D) Philosophical approach
13. Dharma implies
- (A) Law
  - (B) Justice
  - (C) Both law and justice
  - (D) None of the above
14. Roscoe Pound propounded the theory of 'Social engineering' which means
- (A) Greatest happiness to greatest number of people
  - (B) Balancing of competing interests in the society
  - (C) Changes in the concepts and the function of the State
  - (D) Law has its source in the general consciousness
15. Which one of the following theories is based on the principle that punishment should be of such a nature so as to prove deterrent not only for the wrongdoer but also for the society ?
- (A) Preventive theory
  - (B) Reformatory theory
  - (C) Retributive theory
  - (D) Deterrent theory
16. Identify the INCORRECT proposition
- (A) Animus and corpus are necessary for possession
  - (B) Physical control is essential for ownership
  - (C) Possession is lost if animus and corpus are lost
  - (D) Possession is the prima facie evidence of ownership



17. Who is the exponent of the theory of monism ?
- (A) Kelson
  - (B) Austin
  - (C) Holland
  - (D) Hugo Groticis
18. Which of the following theories applicable to recognition ?
- (A) Dualism theory
  - (B) Declaratory theory
  - (C) Clean slate theory
  - (D) Functional necessity theory
19. Which of the following countries is NOT a permanent member of Security Council ?
- (A) USA
  - (B) France
  - (C) Japan
  - (D) UK
20. ECOSOC consists of how many members ?
- (A) 15
  - (B) 54
  - (C) 20
  - (D) All members of UNO
21. Total number of Articles in Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- (A) 20
  - (B) 18
  - (C) 25
  - (D) 30
22. Arrange the sources of Hindu law in chronological order
- (I) Smriti
  - (II) Custom
  - (III) Digests and commentaries
  - (IV) Sruti
- Code :**
- (A) (I) (IV) (II) (III)
  - (B) (IV) (I) (III) (II)
  - (C) (I) (II) (III) (IV)
  - (D) (IV) (III) (I) (II)
23. Who is a Hindu ?
- (A) One who is born to Hindu father and Hindu mother
  - (B) One who is born to Hindu father and Sikh mother
  - (C) One who is born to Hindu mother and Muslim father but is brought up like Hindu
  - (D) All the above



24. Bride's age is 10 yrs. Bridegroom's age is 12 yrs. Their marriage is
- (A) Void
  - (B) Voidable
  - (C) Valid
  - (D) Invalid
25. Dastane Vs Dastane case deals with which ground of divorce ?
- (A) Desertion
  - (B) Cruelty
  - (C) Adultery
  - (D) Conversion
26. Divorce by Muslim husband on request of his wife willing to forego dower in consideration for divorce is known as
- (A) Muta
  - (B) Zihar
  - (C) Khula
  - (D) Mubaraa
27. If the sum fixed represents a genuine pre estimate of the probable damages that are likely to result from a breach of contract, it is considered as
- (A) Liquidated damages
  - (B) Penal damages
  - (C) Special damages
  - (D) General damages
28. As a general principle of Law of Contract, which one of the following is NOT an essential of a valid contract ?
- (A) Writing
  - (B) Competency to contract
  - (C) Lawful consideration and lawful object
  - (D) Free consent
29. Consider the following statements
- 1) An agreement made without consideration is void
  - 2) Consideration should have some value in the eye of law
  - 3) Consideration has to be adequate.
- Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?
- (A) 1, 2, 3
  - (B) 1, 2
  - (C) 1, 3
  - (D) 3 only
30. Consider the following statements
- 1) Void contract means an agreement which is perfectly valid at the inception but rendered void due to subsequent developments.
  - 2) Void agreement is an agreement which is void from the inception.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- (A) 1 only
  - (B) 2 only
  - (C) Both 1 and 2
  - (D) Neither 1 nor 2



**31.** The given item consists of two statements one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below.

**Assertion A** : Applicant under voluntary retirement scheme is bound to retire once the employer receives the application.

**Reason R** : Applicant need not retire because his application amounts to offer of retirement through V.R.S. scheme.

- (A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

**32.** When the promisor declares that he will not perform the contract even before the time is ripe to perform the same. Which of the following courses of action available to promisee ?

- 1) Can wait till the stipulated time is over and then sue
- 2) Can sue immediately even before the stipulated time
- 3) Can sue only after he performs his part of contract deal
- 4) Can sue only after offering extra time to promisor to reconsider his decision to withdraw

- (A) I, II & III
- (B) I & II
- (C) I & IV
- (D) II & III

**33.** The main supporter of the theory that it is a law of tort but not law of torts is

- (A) Winfield
- (B) Salmond
- (C) Fleming
- (D) Kelsen

**34.** The Rule in Rylands Vs Fletcher does not apply when the escape is due to

- (A) Inevitable accident
- (B) Lis Major
- (C) Negligence of the defendant
- (D) Mistake





35. Which one of the following acts correctly identifies the specific defences available in an action for defamation ?
- (A) Privilege, truth, fair comment
  - (B) Privilege, mistake, fair comment
  - (C) Truth, mistake, fair comment
  - (D) Truth, privilege, mistake
36. The maxim *Ubi jus ibi remedium* means
- (A) Where there is suffering there is remedy
  - (B) No violation, no damage
  - (C) Where there is a right, there is remedy
  - (D) Right does not lead to damage
37. In case of damage caused by escape of ferocious animals, the person having control over will be liable for any damage caused
- (A) Only on proof of negligence
  - (B) Even without proof of negligence
  - (C) Only on proof of malice
  - (D) On proof of animals nature
38. A without provocation makes a false statement in a gathering that B is suffering from AIDS. Here A is
- (A) Not liable because there is no defamation
  - (B) Not liable because defence of privilege available to him
  - (C) Liable because it is a slander actionable per se
  - (D) Liable because the statement is made in presence of B
39. What is the age of a child if he is to be exempted from criminal liability ?
- (A) Below 10 years
  - (B) Below 7 years
  - (C) Below 6 years
  - (D) Below 12 years
40. Defence of insanity is developed on which of the following ?
- (A) Automation
  - (B) Mc Naughten's rules
  - (C) Irresistible impulse
  - (D) Equivocality test
41. A, an officer of a court is ordered by the Court to affect the arrest of P. But believing Q to be P, he arrests Q. A is guilty of
- (A) Illegal arrest
  - (B) No offence if after enquiries he arrested
  - (C) Wrongful restraint
  - (D) Wrongful confinement



42. Which of the following offences against women are dealt under Indian Penal Code ?
- 1) Outraging the modesty of woman
  - 2) Rape
  - 3) Insulting the women
  - 4) Sedation
- Code :**
- (A) 1, 2, 3
  - (B) 1, 3, 4
  - (C) 2, 3, 4
  - (D) 1, 2, 4
43. Common intention implies
- (A) Similar intention
  - (B) Pre-arranged planning
  - (C) Presence of common knowledge
  - (D) Common design for common objects
44. The Actus reus is made up of
- (A) Physical Act
  - (B) Mental Condition
  - (C) Conduct
  - (D) Injury
45. Doctor's clinic
- (A) is an industry under I.D. Act 1947
  - (B) is not an industry under I.D. Act 1947
  - (C) is an industry in exceptional case
  - (D) none of the above
46. Registration of 'Trade Union'
- (A) is compulsory
  - (B) is not compulsory
  - (C) only in case of govt. industries it is compulsory
  - (D) none of the above
47. Under I.D. Act 1947 an existing industrial dispute may be referred to arbitration
- (A) by a written agreement
  - (B) by an oral agreement
  - (C) by a registered agreement
  - (D) none of the above
48. U/S 22(1) of the I.D. Act 1947 once notice is given by the person he shall go on strike
- (A) within 8 weeks from the date of giving notice
  - (B) within 9 weeks from the date of giving notice
  - (C) within 5 weeks from the date of giving notice
  - (D) within 6 weeks from the date of giving notice
49. Retrenchment under Section 2(00) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 involves
- (A) Voluntary retirement of the workman
  - (B) Retirement on reaching age of superannuation
  - (C) Termination of services of a workman on grounds of continued ill health
  - (D) None of the above
50. Right to form trade union is
- (A) Fundamental Right
  - (B) Constitutional Right
  - (C) Statutory Right
  - (D) Both Fundamental Right and Statutory Right



Space for Rough Work



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