

SUBJECT CODE		SUBJECT		PAPER	
<b>B-14-17</b>		<b>LAW</b>		<b>II</b>	
HALL TICKET NUMBER			QUESTION BOOKLET NUMBER		
			<b>200112</b>		
OMR SHEET NUMBER					
DURATION		MAXIMUM MARKS	NUMBER OF PAGES	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	
<b>1 Hour 15 Minutes</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	

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

Candidate's Signature

Name and Signature of Invigilator

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES**

**అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు**

- Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions.
- 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 :
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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.
- 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.
- 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 OMR Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- 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.
- ~~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.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

- ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
- ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము యాభై బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములో ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
  - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కవర్ పేజీ అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
  - కవరు పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా విజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండటం వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తెలిగి ఇప్పివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
  - పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నాపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
- 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 ఘోరించాలి.
 

ఉదాహరణ :  (A)  (B)  (C)  (D)

(C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
- ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైన ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే ఘోరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
- ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
- చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
- OMR పత్రము పై నిర్దేశ స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
- 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.
- నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగిథిమ్ లేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
- తప్ప సమాధానాలకు మార్కులు తగ్గింపు లేదు.





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# LAW

## Paper - II

1. The preamble to Constitution is the 'Horoscope of our Sovereign Democratic Republic', said by :

- (A) Dr. K.M. Munshi
- (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Sir B.N. Rao
- (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

2. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using the codes given below :

**Assertion (A) :**

Art. 14 of the Constitution of India does not lay down that all laws must have universal application.

**Reason (R) :**

State has the power to classify a person for legitimate purpose and on reasonable grounds.

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) and (R) are right and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) (A) and (R) are right, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong.
- (D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right.

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

### List-I

- (a) Reservation for women in State Employment
- (b) Creamy layer concept did not apply to SCs and STs.
- (c) Right of a citizen to Fly the National Flag
- (d) Prior-censorship of film

### List-II

- (i) Ashoka Kumar Thakur Vs Union of India
- (ii) Union of India Vs Naveen Jindal
- (iii) K.A. Abbas Vs Union of India
- (iv) Govt. of A.P. Vs P.B. Vijaya Kumar

**Codes :**

- |     |       |       |      |       |
|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|
|     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)  | (d)   |
| (A) | (iv)  | (i)   | (ii) | (iii) |
| (B) | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   |
| (C) | (iii) | (i)   | (iv) | (ii)  |
| (D) | (iv)  | (iii) | (ii) | (i)   |

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

### List-I

- (a) Art. 54
- (b) Art. 55
- (c) Art. 56
- (d) Art. 57

### List-II

- (i) Manner of election of President
- (ii) Eligibility for reelection of President
- (iii) Election of President
- (iv) Term of office of President

**Codes :**

- |     |       |       |      |       |
|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|
|     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)  | (d)   |
| (A) | (iii) | (i)   | (ii) | (iv)  |
| (B) | (iii) | (i)   | (iv) | (ii)  |
| (C) | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   |
| (D) | (iv)  | (i)   | (ii) | (iii) |



5. Art. 245 has been interpreted on the basis of :
- (A) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
  - (B) Doctrine of Eclipse
  - (C) Doctrine of Territorial Nexus
  - (D) Doctrine of Pith and Substance

6. Which of the following will be the consequences of the declaration of National emergency by the President ?
- (a) The President can issue directions of the State Executive
  - (b) The President can extend the normal term of Lok Sabha
  - (c) The President can modify distribution pattern of financial resources between the centre and states
  - (d) The President can suspend all the Fundamental Rights of Citizens.

**Codes :**

- (A) (a), (b) and (c)
- (B) (a), (b) and (d)
- (C) (a) and (c)
- (D) (b) and (d)

7. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using the codes given below :

**Assertion (A) :**

The constitutional position of the Governor of a State is the same as that of the President of the Union.

**Reason (R) :**

Theoretically, he is the chief administrator but practically he can hardly do anything in the administration except under special circumstances.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are 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.

8. Right to enjoy legally possessed land is :

- (A) Right in rem
- (B) Right in personam
- (C) Right in land
- (D) Moral right

9. A time barred promissory note stand for :

- (A) Perfect Right
- (B) Imperfect Right
- (C) Positive Right
- (D) Negative Right



10. Which proposition below can be characterised as most powerful refutation of Bentham's argument in support of codification ?

- (A) Law is too complex to be codified
- (B) Codification ossifies the law
- (C) Bentham fails to take account of the law
- (D) Significant portions of the law are already codified

11. Match the following :

Theory	Philosopher
(a) Natural Law	(i) Kelson
(b) Realism	(ii) Savigny
(c) Historical School	(iii) Holmes
(d) Pure Theory	(iv) Austin
	(v) Thomas Aquinas

Codes :

- |     |       |       |      |      |
|-----|-------|-------|------|------|
|     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)  | (d)  |
| (A) | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)  | (iv) |
| (B) | (v)   | (iii) | (ii) | (i)  |
| (C) | (v)   | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (D) | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) | (i)  |

12. Match the following :

Book	Author
(a) Concept of Law	(i) Austin
(b) The Province of law determined	(ii) Friedman
(c) Introduction to Jurisprudence	(iii) HLA Hart
(d) Legal Theory	(iv) Bentham
	(v) Lloyd

Codes :

- |     |       |      |      |       |
|-----|-------|------|------|-------|
|     | (a)   | (b)  | (c)  | (d)   |
| (A) | (v)   | (i)  | (ii) | (iii) |
| (B) | (iv)  | (ii) | (v)  | (iii) |
| (C) | (iii) | (i)  | (v)  | (ii)  |
| (D) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) | (i)   |

13. Two statements are given below. One labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine the statements and select the answer using codes given below :

**Assertion (A) :**

Law consists of rules in accordance with reason and nature.

**Reason (R) :**

Because the rules for human conduct are logically connected with truths concerning human nature.

Codes :

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

14. Choose the correct correlative of "liberty" from the alternatives given below :

- (a) Power
- (b) Right
- (c) No right
- (d) Duty
- (e) No claim
- (f) No duty

Codes :

- (A) (a), (c) and (d)
- (B) (c) and (e)
- (C) (c), (d) and (e)
- (D) (c), (d), (e) and (f)



15. The Secretary General of the United Nations is appointed :
- (A) By the General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council
  - (B) By the General Assembly on the recommendation of International Court of Justice
  - (C) In a Joint Session of Security Council and General Assembly
  - (D) By the permanent members of Security Council
16. The International Court of Justice exercises its contentious jurisdiction :
- (A) If parties to a dispute agree on the basis of a treaty
  - (B) If parties have accepted the court's jurisdiction under optional clause Article 36 (2)
  - (C) If the UN General Assembly requests an advisory opinion of the dispute
  - (D) Whenever the court deems fit
17. The members of Human Rights Council who are elected directly and individually :
- (A) By the majority of the members of the General Assembly of U.N.
  - (B) By the majority of the members of the security council of U.N.
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
18. The material sources of International Law are :
- (A) Custom and Juristic works
  - (B) Treaties and Decisions of judicial or arbitral Tribunal
  - (C) Decisions of the organs of International Institutions
  - (D) All the above

19. Given below are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Match the correct one.
- Assertion (A) :**  
Settlement of International Disputes is done by United Nations.
- Reason (R) :**  
Because U.N. is a Court.
- Give correct answer from the following codes.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true
  - (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false
  - (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true
  - (D) Both (A) and (R) are false
20. Using the code given below match List-I and List-II.
- | List-I               | List-II                     |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Recognition      | (i) Roosevelt and Churchill |
| (b) Sovereignty      | (ii) Veto Power             |
| (c) Security Council | (iii) Belligerency          |
| (d) Atlantic Charter | (iv) Independence           |
- Codes :**
- |     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)  |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (A) | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  |
| (B) | (iii) | (iv)  | (ii)  | (i)  |
| (C) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) |
| (D) | (iv)  | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)  |
21. "Vivada Chintamani" is a Nibandha work of :
- (A) Vachaspati Misra
  - (B) Chandeswara
  - (C) Varadarajo
  - (D) Devanna Bhatta



22. The daughter is made a coparcener by :
- (A) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2003
  - (B) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
  - (C) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2007
  - (D) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2009

23. Desertion is a :
- (A) Total repudiation of obligation of marriage
  - (B) Partial repudiation of obligation of marriage
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Only (A)

24. Bigamy under the "Hindu Marriage Act, 1955" includes :
- (A) Polygamy i.e., having more than one wife
  - (B) Polyandry i.e., having more than one husband
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Only (A)

25. Assertion (A) :  
Bigamous marriage is void under Hindu Law.  
Reason (R) :  
A child born out of void marriage is legitimate child of his parent.  
Codes :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
  - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
  - (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
  - (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

26. Using the code below match List-I and List-II.

List-I	List-II
(a) Sahih	(i) To put off
(b) Batil	(ii) Guardianship
(c) Jabar	(iii) Void
(d) Khula	(iv) Valid

- Codes :
- | (a)       | (b)   | (c)   | (d)  |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (A) (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) |
| (B) (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  |
| (C) (iv)  | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)  |
| (D) (iii) | (ii)  | (i)   | (iv) |

27. A general offer is an offer which :
- (A) contains terms and conditions of contract
  - (B) does not intend to create legal relation
  - (C) is made to public at large and may be accepted by any one
  - (D) only in form of advertisement of goods

28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list :

List-I (Case)	List-II (Topic)
(a) Upton Rural District Council Vs Powel	(i) Immoral contract
(b) Cundy Vs Lindsay	(ii) Rules for general and special damages
(c) Fender Vs St. John Mildmay	(iii) Implied contract
(d) Hadley Vs Boxendale	(iv) Mistake of identity

- Codes :
- | (a)       | (b)   | (c)  | (d)   |
|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| (A) (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   |
| (B) (iv)  | (ii)  | (i)  | (iii) |
| (C) (iii) | (ii)  | (iv) | (i)   |
| (D) (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  | (ii)  |



29. A contract is void if the consent to which is induced by :
- (A) Misrepresentation
  - (B) Mistake
  - (C) Fraud
  - (D) Coercion

30. Law of contract covers the enforcement of :
- (a) all kinds of obligations - moral and legal
  - (b) only obligations imposed by law
  - (c) Voluntarily created civil obligations
  - (d) Obligations similar to contractual obligations

- Codes :**
- (A) (a) and (d)
  - (B) Only (a)
  - (C) Only (b)
  - (D) (c) and (d)

31. Given item consists of two statements one labelled as **Principle (P)** and the other labelled as **Reason (R)**. Examine these two statements carefully and select the answer by using codes given below :

**Principle (P) :**  
When a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such contract is not bound to restore it to the person from whom he received it.

**Reason (R) :**  
This principle is intended to enable the party to a void contract to retain the benefits received under it.

- Codes :**
- (A) Both (P) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (P)
  - (B) Both (P) and (R) are incorrect
  - (C) (P) is correct and (R) is false
  - (D) (R) is correct and (P) is incorrect

32. Sequence the following in their order :
- (a) Remedies for breach
  - (b) Negotiations
  - (c) Agreement
  - (d) Breach of agreement

- Codes :**
- (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
  - (B) (b), (c), (d) and (a)
  - (C) (c), (b), (d) and (a)
  - (D) (d), (c), (b) and (a)

33. Match the following List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List-I (Principle)	List-II (Case)
(a) Damnum sine injuria	(i) Ashby Vs White
(b) Absolute liability	(ii) Gloucester Grammar School case
(c) Injuria sine damnum	(iii) Reyland Vs Fletcher
(d) Act of god	(iv) Nichols Vs Marsland

- Codes :**
- |     |       |       |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
| (A) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  |
| (B) | (ii)  | (iii) | (i)   | (iv)  |
| (C) | (iv)  | (ii)  | (i)   | (iii) |
| (D) | (iii) | (i)   | (iv)  | (ii)  |



34. Assertion (A) :

Tort is a civil wrong redressible by an action for unliquidated damages only.

Reason (R) :

Law does not provide compensation in the nature of liquidated damages.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are 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

35. The legal maxim Qui facit per alium facit per se means :

- (A) The act of an agent is the act of principal
- (B) The act of husband is the act of wife
- (C) The act of a master is the act of a servant
- (D) All the above

36. Ashby V. White case stands for :

- (A) Damnum sine injuria
- (B) Negligence
- (C) Injuria sine damnum
- (D) Recklessness

37. Volenti non fit injuria means :

- (A) The sufferer does not know the risk in act
- (B) Damage suffered by consent is not a cause of action
- (C) The sufferer does not know the risk in act, but invites it
- (D) The injured suffered the risk under the influence of intoxication

38. Damnum sine injuria means :

- (A) Damage without injury
- (B) Injury without damage
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) All the above

39. Match List-I (Jurists) with List-II (Assumptions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I		List-II	
(a) Lord Macauley	(i)	Preparation of Penal Code of India	
(b) Bentham	(ii)	Unwritten Jurisprudence on Penal Principles	
(c) Kelson	(iii)	Substantive law on crimes	
(d) Sir Barnes Peacock	(iv)	Revision of penal law	

Codes :

- |     |       |      |       |       |
|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
|     | (a)   | (b)  | (c)   | (d)   |
| (A) | (i)   | (ii) | (iii) | (iv)  |
| (B) | (ii)  | (i)  | (iv)  | (iii) |
| (C) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   | (ii)  |
| (D) | (iv)  | (i)  | (ii)  | (iii) |



**40. Assertion (A) :**

Right of private defence extends to causing death if property sought to be protected is public property.

**Reason (R) :**

Public property must be protected even at any cost.

**Codes :**

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

**41. P. Rathinam Vs Union of India, (1994) 3 SCC 394 refers to :**

- (A) Public hanging
- (B) No right to commit suicide
- (C) Capital Punishment
- (D) Punishment for attempt to commit suicide is unconstitutional

**42. R.V. Daniel Mc Naughten, refers to :**

- (A) Doli in capax
- (B) Defence of insanity
- (C) Defence of intoxication
- (D) Plea of private defence

**43. 'X' puts his hand into the pocket of 'Y' with an intention to steal the purse of 'Y' and finds nothing in the pocket. What offence 'X' has committed ?**

- (A) Theft
- (B) Extortion
- (C) No offence
- (D) Attempt to theft

**44. Sexual intercourse by a man with a woman even with her consent is a rape if she is below age of :**

- (A) 17 years
- (B) 16 years
- (C) 19 years
- (D) 18 years

**45. Assertion (A) :**

Only a section of labour force is protected under section 17 of the trade union Act.

**Reason (R) :**

Protection is available only to office bearers and member of registered trade unions.

**Codes :**

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

**46. An individual dispute becomes an industrial dispute when it is espoused by :**

- (a) a trade union
- (b) the appreciable number of workmen
- (c) falls under section 2A of the Industrial Dispute Act.
- (d) 10% of the work force in the concerned establishment

**Codes :**

- (A) (a), (c) and (d) are correct
- (B) (b) and (c) are correct
- (C) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (D) Only (d) is correct

47. Match the List-I with List-II. Use the code given below :

List-I (Subject)	List-II (Judicial Decisions)
(a) Right to strike	(i) University of Delhi Vs Ramnath
(b) Industry	(ii) Gujarat Steel Tubes Vs G.S.T. Mazdoor Sabha
(c) Lay-off	(iii) Pipraich Sugar Mill Vs P.S. Mazdoor Union
(d) Retrenchment	(iv) Workmen Vs Tirstone tyre and Rubber Co.

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(C)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(D)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

48. No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike :

- (a) Without giving notice of strike to employer
- (b) After 14 days of giving such notice
- (c) After the expiry of date specified in notice for strike
- (d) Within 7 days of conclusion of conciliation proceedings

Codes :

- (A) (a) and (d)
- (B) (a) and (c)
- (C) (a) and (b)
- (D) (b) and (c)

49. Which one of the following statement is true ?

- (A) All Govt. departments are industries.
- (B) No Government department can be industry.
- (C) Government department carrying on business or trade may be industry.
- (D) Government department carrying on only sovereign function may be industry.

50. The verdict of the Labour Court in industrial dispute is described as :

- (A) Judgement
- (B) Decree
- (C) Award
- (D) Relief

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