



AP LAW COMMON ENTRANCE TEST – 2019

APLAWCET / APPGLCET-2019

Conducted by

SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

ANANTHAPURAMU– 515 003

On behalf of APSCHE, Hyderabad



Web site

<https://sche.ap.gov.in/lawcet>

USER MANUAL AND INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

Registration of Application

3 Year/ 5 Year LL.B Courses (APLAWCET)	Registration fee Rs.750/-
Post graduate Law courses LL.M (APPGLCET)	Registration fee Rs.850/-

Important Dates

Details	IMPORTANT DATES
Date of Commencement of submission of online application Forms	16-03-2019
Last Date for Submission of Applications without Late fee	24-04-2019
Last Date for Submission of Application with a Late fee of Rs.500/-	25.04.2019 to 26.04.2019
Correction of online application data already submitted by candidate	27.04.2019 to 28.04.2019
Download of Hall Tickets	01-05-2019 onwards
Date and Time of AP LAW CET and APPGLCET	06-05-2019 2-30 pm to 4-00 pm

AP LAW CET & AP PGLCET - 2019

In terms of G.O.Ms. No.26, Higher Education (H.E.II) Department, dated 24-3-2004 and G.O.Ms. No.52, Higher Education (UE-II) Department, dated 20-6-2007 and their amendments, issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the competent authority, Chairman, APSCHE has entrusted the job of conducting the entrance tests APLAWCET and APPGLCET for admission into first year of 5-year LL.B / 3-year LL.B and first year of Postgraduate Law courses LL.M / M.L respectively to Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh.

ELIGIBILITY FOR AP LAW CET–2019 & AP PGLCET-2019

3 year LL.B Course: The Candidates for 3 year LL.B. should have passed any Graduate Degree (10+2+3 pattern) of a recognized University with 45% of aggregate marks or any other examination recognized as equivalent by the Universities concerned. If any candidate secured less than 45% in graduation he should have passed any additional graduate or postgraduate degree with 45% aggregate marks.

5 Year LL.B. Course: The Candidates for 5 year LL.B. should have passed two year Intermediate Examination (10+2 pattern) with 45% of aggregate marks or any other examination recognized as equivalent by the University concerned or the Board of Intermediate Education, A.P.

Note: There is a relaxation of 5% of marks in the above qualifying examinations for 3 year / 5 year Law course in favour of the candidates belonging to SC / ST and relaxation of 3% of marks for candidates belonging to other backward classes.

2 Year LL.M. Course: Candidates holding LL.B./B.L. degree on the date of application and candidates who have appeared/appearing for LL.B./B.L. Final year examination are also eligible. A candidate appearing for LLB/BL degree examinations may take the AP PGLCET in anticipation of results. However the candidate shall have passed the qualifying examination with 50% marks in aggregate (for OC/BC) and 45% marks in aggregate (for SC/ST) at the time of counseling.

ELIGIBILITY	3-YEAR LLB	5-YEAR LLB	LLM
For OC Candidates	Degree/PG with minimum 45% marks	Intermediate with minimum 45% marks	B.L./LLB degree with minimum 50% marks
For BC Candidates	Degree/PG with minimum 42% marks	Intermediate with minimum 42% marks	B.L./LLB degree with minimum 50% marks
For SC/ST Candidates	Degree/PG with minimum 40% marks	Intermediate with minimum 40% marks	B.L./LLB degree with minimum 45% marks

Note: 1) Mere appearance in AP LAW CET / AP PGLCET will not give any right of admission. The candidate shall satisfy all the eligibility criteria and should satisfy rules governing admission as are applicable at the time of admission.

2.) The applicants who have obtained 10+2 or graduation / post graduation through single sitting system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission into the law courses.

3) Age on admission into law courses is subject to the rule position in vogue at the time of admission.

4) Nationality and Domicile: The candidate should be an Indian National and should satisfy Local / non-local status requirement as laid down in the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974 and the amendments made thereto from time to time.

Centers of Entrance Test (APLAWCET/APPGLCET):

Anantapuramu, Chittoor, Tirupathi, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nandyal, Nellore, Ongole,

Guntur, Vijayawada, Bhimavaram, Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram,

Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam

However, Convener reserves the right to allot candidates to any other center(s) in unavoidable circumstances.

Medium of Entrance Test: The APLAWCET will be conducted in English and Telugu versions and APPGLCET question paper will be in English only.

Test Paper Information:

APLAWCET: The Test is designed to evaluate the candidate's General Knowledge, Mental ability, current affairs and aptitude to pursue the study of Law. The Test consists of three parts. Total number of questions will be 120 and the duration of test is 90 minutes. Maximum marks are 120.

Part – A: Consists of 30 questions carrying 30 marks: **General Knowledge and Mental Ability**

Part – B: Consists of 30 questions carrying 30 marks: **Current Affairs**

Part – C: Consists of 60 questions carrying 60 marks: **Aptitude for the Study of Law.** In the questions in Part-C, Aptitude for the study of Law, elementary knowledge of the basic principles of the Law and Constitution of India on the part of the Student is assumed

For 5 year Law Course, the standard expected is of Intermediate level and for 3 year Law Course, the standard expected is of Degree Level.

APPGLCET:

A Single entrance test is conducted for all the courses of LL.M. It is of 90 minutes duration and consists of 120 questions of 1 mark each. Part-A consists of 40 questions (Jurisprudence 20, Constitutional Law 20; Total 40 questions of 1 mark each); and Part -B consists of 80 questions (public International Law 16, Mercantile Law 16, Labour Law 16, Crimes and Torts 16, and IPR & Other Laws 16)..

The Questions will be objective type including multiple choices questions, matching items. Each Question contains four alternative answers and candidates have to pick up the correct answer from among the choices given.

Qualifying marks in AP LAW CET-2019: The qualifying percentage of marks in the Entrance Test is 35% (i.e. 42 marks out of total 120 marks). There will be no minimum qualifying marks for S.Cs & S.Ts for ranking.

Qualifying marks in AP PGLCET-2019: The qualifying percentage of marks in the Entrance Test is 25%. (i.e. 30 marks out of total 120 marks). There will be no qualifying marks for S.Cs & S.Ts for ranking.

AP LAW CET-2019 Results:

- a. Evaluation:** Every care will be taken to avoid errors in evaluation, checking, scrutiny, tabulation and ranking. Hence, request for retotalling or revaluation or personal identification of scripts will not be entertained.
- b. Ranking:** The Candidates will be ranked in the order of merit based on the marks obtained in the AP LAW CET-2019 / AP PGLCET-2019. In case of tie the relative rank will be decided as mentioned below:
 - i) By considering the marks secured in Part-C of AP LAW CET and if the tie still persists marks obtained in Part-B in AP LAW CET shall be taken into consideration.
 - ii) If the tie still persists they may be bracketed together for the purpose of ranking and seniority in age may be considered at the time of admission.
- c. Rank obtained in AP LAW CET-2019 is valid for admission into 3 year / 5 year Law Courses, as the case may be, for the academic year 2019-2020 only.**

AP PGLCET-2019 Results:

- a) Evaluation: Every care will be taken to avoid errors in evaluation, checking, scrutiny, tabulation and ranking.
- b) Ranking: The Candidates will be ranked as per the total marks obtained in the Entrance Test. If there is a tie in total marks, the marks obtained in Part-A of Entrance Test will be considered for awarding the rank. If the tie persists they may be bracketed together for the purpose of ranking and seniority in age may be considered at the time of admission.
- d. The Candidates are advised to download the Rank Card from the web site <https://sche.sp.gov.in/lawcet> after one week of the publication of results.**

In case of the any difficulty in downloading the Rank Card the candidates are advised to contact the Convener's office.

SYLLABUS FOR AP PGLCET – 2019

The candidates should be thorough in jurisprudence, constitutional law, Public international law, Mercantile law, labour laws, crimes and torts, IPR & other laws. However

concentration should be on the following.

Part-A: 40 Questions 40 marks

I) JURISPRUDENCE: 20Questions ...20 marks

Schools of Jurisprudence - Sources of Law, Custom Precedent and Legislation, Rights and duties - Ownership and Possession,

Persons, Obligation, Property, Liability, Legal Sanctions.

II) CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: 20Questions ...20 marks

Nature of the constitution: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Executive, Judiciary and

Legislature, Center-State Relations, Emergency provisions, Amendments to the constitution.

Part-B: 80 Questions 80 marks

III) PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW: 16Questions ... 16 marks

International Law and Municipal Law, Subjects, State Territory, Air, Sea and outer space, Nationality and

Statelessness, Extradition, Asylum, State Jurisdiction, United Nations.

IV) MERCANTILE LAW: 16Questions ... 16 marks

General Principles of Contract (Sections. 1-75, Indian Contract Act-1872).

V) LABOUR LAW: 16Questions ... 16 marks

Trade Union Act 1926. Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

VI) CRIMES and TORTS: CRIMES: 16Questions ... 16 marks

Indian Penal Code -General Principles & General Exceptions. TORTS: General principles of Tort, , Defences, Joint liability,

State liability for torts; Consumer Protection Act,1986

VII) IPR & OTHER LAWS: 16Questions ... 16 marks

Copy right Act, 1957; Patents Act, 2005; Environmental Protection Act, 1986; Human Rights,The Protection of Human Rights

Act, 1993, Salient features of Information Technology Act, 2000 and Right to Information Act 2005.

APLAWCET MODEL PAPER

- The first personal computer made in 1975 was with the name-
(1) Altair (2) Aleph (3) Apple (4) Windows.
1975లో నిర్మിക്കപ്പെട്ട మొదటి పర్సనల్ కంప్యూటర్ పేరు-
(1) ఆల్టైర్ (2) అలెఫ్ (3) యాపిల్ (4) విండోస్
- The most significant contribution of Max Webber is-
(1) Professional Bureaucracy (2) Guardian Bureaucracy (3) Spoils Bureaucracy (4) Legal-Rational Bureaucracy
మాక్స్ వెబర్ అత్యంత గణనీయంగా ప్రతిపాదించిన విధానం
(1) వృత్తిపరమైన బ్యూరోక్రసీ (2) సంరక్షకపరమైన బ్యూరోక్రసీ (3) దోపిడీ దనపు బ్యూరోక్రసీ (4) న్యాయపరమం-కర్మబద్ధము అయిన బ్యూరోక్రసీ
- Enzymes are classified on the basis of types of-
(1) Amino acids (2) Substrates (3) Reactions (4) End products
శ్రీంధి పదార్థాల అధారంగా ఎంజైములను విభజిస్తారు.
(1) ఎమినో ఆమ్లాలు (2) మిగులు పదార్థాలు (3) ప్రతిచర్యలు (4) తుది ఉత్పత్తులు
- 'Kangaroo' conveys-
(1) Dancing Bells (2) That jumps quickly (3) Do not know (4) Keeps kids in pouch
'కంగారు' అంటే
(1) మువ్వలు (2) కొందరగా గంతులు చేయటం (3) తెలియదు (4) తన బిడ్డలను సంచిత దాడుకుంటుంది

PART - B : CURRENT AFFAIRS

- This person found first place among richest of Indian NRIs in England.
(1) Hinduja brothers (2) Lakhmi Mittal (3) Jatania brothers (4) Lord Swaraj Paul
ఇంగ్లండులోని ప్రవాస భారతీయులలో అత్యంత ధనవంతుడుగా మొదటి స్థానం పొందిన వ్యక్తి.
(1) హిందూజా సోదరులు (2) లక్ష్మీ మిట్టల్ (3) జటానియా సోదరులు (4) లార్డ్ స్వరాజ్ పాల్
- Sanskriti Pratishthan recently awarded for journalism to this person.
(1) Dionne Bunsha (2) N.S. Harsha (3) B. Murali (4) Rama Vaidyanathan
'సంస్కృతి' అంశం కోసం సమస్యత ప్రతిష్ఠాన పురస్కారం ఇటీవల అందుకున్న వ్యక్తి.
(1) డియోన్ బున్షా (2) ఎస్. ఎస్. హర్షా (3) బి. మూర్తి (4) రమా వైద్యనాథన్
- In which planet seven more moons were discovered recently.
(1) Mars (2) Jupiter (3) Venus (4) Saturn
'ఇటీవల ఏ గ్రహంలో ఇంకా ఏడు చంద్రవంతులు ఉన్నట్లు కనుగొన్నారు.
(1) మార్స్ (2) జూపిటర్ (3) వీనస్ (4) శుక్ర
- World's second space tourist was-
(1) Mark Shuttleworth (2) Bill Gates (3) Azim Premji (4) Jerry Boss
ప్రపంచంలో రెండో వ్యక్తి సంచారకుడు
(1) మార్క్ షుట్లెవర్త్ (2) బిల్ గేట్స్ (3) ఆజిం ప్రేంజీ (4) జెరీ బాస్

PART-C: APTITUDE FOR THE STUDY OF LAW:

- The three legislative lists in the Constitution of India are mentioned in
(1) Second Schedule (2) Ninth Schedule (3) First Schedule (4) Seventh Schedule
భారత రాజ్యాంగంలో మూడు రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ పట్టికలు ఇందులో ఉపబంధించబడినాయి.
(1) రెండవ షెడ్యూలు (2) తొమ్మిదవ షెడ్యూలు (3) మొదటి షెడ్యూలు (4) ఏడవ షెడ్యూలు
- The number of permanent members in the Security Council of United Nations is
(1) Five (2) Three (3) Seven (4) Two
అధికరాజ్యసమితిలోని సెక్యూరిటీ కౌన్సిల్లో శాశ్వత సభ్యుల సంఖ్య.
(1) ఐదు (2) మూడు (3) ఏడు (4) రెండు
- Fundamental duties were introduced as Part IV -A by the Constitution
(1) First Amendment Act (2) 24 Amendment Act (3) 42 Amendment Act (4) 52 Amendment Act
'పార్ట్ IV - ఎ' గా రాజ్యాంగం దీని ద్వారా ప్రాథమిక విధులను ప్రవేశ పెట్టింది.
(1) మొదటి సవరణ చట్టం (2) 24 సవరణ చట్టం (3) 42 సవరణ చట్టం (4) 52 సవరణ చట్టం
- 'X' buys a house built by a Co-operative Housing Society. Sale deed has to be registered in the office
(1) Sub Registrar (2) Highcourt Registrar (3) Registrar of Cooperative Societies (4) University Registrar
'జి' సహకార గృహ నిర్మాణ సంస్థ కట్టిన ఇంటిని 'ఎక్స్' కొన్నాడు. దానికి సంబంధించిన సేల్ డీడును ఏ అఫీసులో రిజిస్టరు చేయాలి?
(1) సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రార్ (2) హైకోర్టు రిజిస్ట్రార్ (3) సహకార సంస్థల రిజిస్ట్రార్ (4) యూనివర్సిటీ రిజిస్ట్రార్

X. GENERAL INFORMATION / INSTRUCTIONS:

- The Convener or/and the Common Entrance Test Committee reserve the right to reject the application of a candidate at any stage, if a) the application is incomplete. b) the candidate fails to satisfy the prescribed eligibility conditions. c) false or incorrect information is furnished.
- Candidate shall with utmost precaution chose the appropriate test 3-year / 5-year / LLM based on his qualification. Convener, APLAWCET-2019 is not responsible for wrong selection of the entrance test paper to be attempted.

3. Any change whatsoever, including that of caste/community status or category, shall not be permitted to be made in the filled in application once it is submitted to the Convener. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard
4. The Convener is not responsible for the non – submission of application by the notified date and time for any reason whatsoever.
5. The Candidate should preserve the hall ticket to produce it at the time of test and later at the time of entry into the course.
6. Applicants should download hall tickets from website <https://sche.ap.gov.in/lawcet> only.
7. The appearance at AP LAW CET – 2019 does not entitle any candidate to be considered for entry into the course automatically.
- 8 The rank obtained with the benefit of relaxation of minimum qualifying marks at the APLAWCET-2019 by any candidate, claiming to belong to SC/ST category, will be cancelled in case the claim is found to be invalid later or at any point of time.
9. The selection of candidates and allotment to colleges will be on the basis of rank obtained at the Common Entrance Test and other conditions laid down.
10. Candidate will not be permitted into the exam hall after the scheduled time on the date of entrance test.
11. In any litigation, the party to be impleaded shall be the Convener of the APLAWCET- 2019 only and this shall be subject to the jurisdiction of High Court of A.P.
12. **Candidates are advised to practise the mock tests placed in the website and familiarize with the mode of attempting the online test.**