

**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SHIMLA**

End-Term Examination

Paper Code: LLB 201

Subject: English-II

LL.B 2nd Semester

11 June, 2018

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION-A

(5x2 =10 marks)

Q.1(A) Can Joe Keller expiate himself from the sin of massive air crash with the help of 'The Law of Unintended Consequences'? Explain briefly.

(B) Why does Munoo leave Babu Nathoo Ram's house?

(C) Why does Kokla take to robbery in 'Kokla, the decoit'?

(D) Why does Damyanti in 'One Cigarette' go with the pimp and not with Bajdutt?

(E) Who is the speaker of the following line, "It is as it should be. Man comes to this world naked and goes out of it naked and he doesn't carry his goods away with him on his chest"?

SECTION-B

(4x10 = 40 marks)

Q.2. 'Coolie' is a kind of powerful indictment of modern capitalistic society and its tragic exploitation of the poor.

OR

'Coolie' is the woebegone journey of Munoo, an orphaned village-boy from Kangra hills to Simla in a search of livelihood. Discuss. **(10 marks)**

Q.3. 'I know you're no worse than most men but I thought you were better. I never saw you as a man. I saw you as my father'. Why does the speaker say so? Explain. **(10 Marks)**

OR

Kate Keller kept Larry alive even after he goes missing for three and a half years. State the reasons for her refusal to acknowledge the hard core reality.

Q.4. Discuss the effect of solitary Confinement on the prisoners in Act III of the play '*Justice*'.

OR

Discuss the social significance of the play '*Justice*'. **(10 Marks)**

Q.5. Did Joan get a fair trial? Discuss. **(10 Marks)**

OR

Discuss the concept of 'Divine vengeance' in 'Voice of the God' and 'Case for Defense'.

Master copy

Kuchi

8/6/18



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SHIMLA**

End-Term Examination

Paper Code: LLB 202

Subject: Contract Law- I

LL.B 2nd Semester

13 June, 2018

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION-A

(5x2 =10 marks)

Q.1 (A) The transfer of contractual rights or liabilities by a party to the contract to some other person who is not a party is known as

- i. Accord of contact
- ii. Assignment of contract
- iii. Novation of contract
- iv. Rescission of contract

(B) The juridical basis of quasi-contractual obligation can be explained through the theory of

- i. Indebitatus assumpsit
- ii. Unjust enrichment
- iii. Just and reasonable solution
- iv. Voluntary benefits

(C) An acceptance said: "terms accepted, remit cash down Rs. 25,000 by Feb.7th otherwise acceptance subject to withdrawal." This is a

- i. Counter offer
- ii. Cross offer
- iii. Conditional acceptance, and a valid acceptance
- iv. None of the above.

(D) The person(s) disqualified from contracting under Indian Contract Act, 1872 include

- i. Foreign sovereign and ambassadors
- ii. Convicts
- iii. Married woman
- iv. Minor

(E) 'A' knows that his horse had a damaged hoof which he filled in such a way as to defy detection and sold it to 'B'. The act of 'A' will amount to

- i. A false suggestion
- ii. Active concealment of fact
- iii. Misrepresentation
- iv. Mistake

SECTION-B

(4x10 = 40 marks)

Q.2. A entered in to an agreement for the sale of 23, 500 shares to the B. On the date specified, A tendered the shares for sale but B refused to accept the delivery. The date on which the shares were tendered the market price of those shares was (Rs.74, 862) less than the contract price (i.e., Rs. 1, 84,125). B sold the shares in the market subsequently due to rise in the market price, but resale price was only Rs. 79, 862. Aggrieved by the breach, B filed a suit and claimed the difference between the contract price and the market price on the date of the breach of contract.

Discuss in the light of the above facts whether in the contract for the sale of negotiable securities, the measure of the damages for breach is the difference between the contract price and the market price at the date of breach- with an obligation on the part of seller to mitigate the damages by getting the best price he can at the date of breach or is seller bound to reduce the damages, if he can, by subsequent sales at better prices? **(10 marks)**

Q.3. Abhiram (defendant) contracted with the Jairam (plaintiff) to deliver certain bags of rice to him. The contract contemplated the delivery by railway wagons. As a war measure the government has imposed wagon restrictions and priority certificates all over the country and this interfered with the free and easy transport of rice. The existence of the restrictions were well known to the parties. Owing to the shortage of wagons on account of the enforcement of the rules, the defendant was not able to perform the contract and he pleaded the impossibility of performance as defence to the suit.

Discuss in the light of given facts whether defendant would succeed or not? **(10 marks)**

Q.4.(a) "An action for a Quasi-Contract resembles a contractual action in so far as such an action is against certain person, who have got the unjust benefit." In the light of the statement explain the nature of quasi contracts and the circumstances where it is applicable **(5marks)**

(b) The only property worth Rs.25,0000/- was gifted by Shivay to his nephew completely excluding his only daughter Sharmila. Upset from being ousted from the property Sharmila moves the court for setting aside the agreement on the basis of undue influence stating his father's prolonged illness as the reason for irrational decision. Do you think she will succeed?

Discuss the facts in the light of relevant case laws.

(5marks)

Q.5. Write short notes on *any two*

(2x5=10 marks)

- (a) E-contracts
- (b) International contracts
- (c) Standard form of contract.



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SHIMLA**

End-Term Examination

Paper Code: LLB 203 Subject: History of Legal and Constitutional Development in India

LL.B 2nd Semester

18 June, 2018

NOTE: Attempt all questions. Section A is Compulsory. Attempt any four questions from Section B.

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION-A

(5x2 =10 marks)

- Q.1.** Consider the following statement(s) is/are related to the reforms under Warren Hastings
- I.** He established two courts for resolving disputes –civil disputes for District Diwani Adalat and criminal disputes for District Fauzdari Adalats.
- II.** He shifted Sadar Nizamat Adalat to Calcutta and put it under the supervision of Governor-General and the members of Supreme Council who were assisted by Chief Qazi and Chief Mufti.

Code:

- A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Both I and II
D. Neither I nor II

Q.2. Consider the following

- I.** It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937 with appellate and advisory jurisdiction.

II. According to this act, the four Circuit Courts were abolished and transferred the functions of the abolished court to the collectors under the supervision of the commissioner of revenue and circuit.

Which of above statement (s) is/are correct about the Government of India Act, 1935?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Q.3. Assertion (A): The beginning of Indian codified common law is traced back to 1726 when a Mayor's Court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta was established by the East India Company.

Reason (R): This was the first sign of Company's transformation from a trading company to a ruling power with the added flavour of new elements of the Judiciary.

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 a correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A & R is not true

Q.4. Which of the following court in India was established under the Regulating Act of 1773?

- A. Supreme Court of India
- B. Supreme Court of Fort William
- C. Civil disputes for District Diwani Adalat and criminal disputes for District Fauzdari Adalats.
- D. None of the above

Q.5. Law Commission of India is a _____?

- A. Constitutional Body
- B. Advisory Body
- C. Departmental Committee
- D. Non-Statutory Body

SECTION-B

Q.1. (a). Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru described the Government of India Act, 1935 as a “*machine with strong brakes and no engine*”. In the light of this opinion, discuss the various defects in the Act. Do you think the Act had the potential to remove the difficulties created by the earlier reforms? **(5 marks)**

(b). *‘The question of decentralization, when discussed in the assembly, was considered in the context of Euro-American Constitutional Precedent, in the context of unitary versus federal government or tight versus loose federalism.’* In the light of this statement, through light on a conflict between the Gandhian and Nehruvian approaches in the context of the question of the Governance Model. **(5 marks)**

Q.2. Nyaya Panchayats and Lok Adalats can act as a very potent instrument of ADR mechanism in India. In view of this statement discuss the organization, powers and cognizance of Lok Adalats established under the Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987. Also highlight the important provisions of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008. **(10 marks)**

Q.3. Write Short Notes on any two of the following: **(2x5=10 marks)**

(a). Significance of White Paper of 1933

(b). Difference between Tribunals and Courts

(c). Law Commission of India

(d). Ombudsman

Q.4. Discuss the provisions of Advocates Act, 1961 which highlight the role of Bar Council in imparting Legal Education in India? **(5 marks)**

(b) Give an overview of the Legal Practitioners Act, 2010. **(5 marks)**

Q.5. The regulating Act created a situation of chaos and confusion. Comment on this statement while discussing the Regulating Act, 1773 and leading cases on this point.

(10 marks)



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SHIMLA**

End-Term Examination

Paper Code: BA 201

**Subject: Political Science-II
(State and Political Obligations)**

B.A.LL.B 2nd Semester

12 June, 2018

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION-A

(5x2=10 marks)

Q1. A) In the timeline of Greek political philosophy, which of the following options is chronologically correct?

- a- Aristotle-Plato-Socrates
- b- Socrates-Plato-Aristotle
- c- Socrates-Aristotle-Plato
- d- None of These

B) Fascism

- a- Advocates the liberty of the individual
- b- Demands the subordination of the individual of the state.
- c- Favours multiple party system
- d- Supports the cause of the working class

C) Man's life in the State of Nature was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". Who said this?

- a- Hobbes
- b- Locke
- c- Rousseau
- d- Hegel

D) Who is the author of "A Fragment on Government"?

- a- Plato
- b- John Lock
- c- G.W.F. Hegel
- d- Jeremy Bentham

E) "From each according to his ability to each according to his need." This is the idea of:

- a- Fascism
- b- Democratic
- c- Communism
- d- Syndicatism

SECTION-B

(10x4=40 marks)

Q2. What are the complexities that one encounters while studying the issue of political obligation in the contemporary world? Provide illustrations in support of your arguments.

Q3. "Power is the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events". In the light of this statement, discuss the characteristics of power and highlight its relationship with authority and legitimacy.

Q4. State the Principles underlying Aristotle's classification of constitutions. Is this classification applicable to modern conditions?

Q5. Write an essay discussing the political ideas of Kautilya and Manu with regard to statecraft. To what extent in your opinion are their ideas relevant for modern day conditions?

Master copy

Kuchi, 8/6/18



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SHIMLA

End-Term Examination

Paper Code: BA 202

Subject: Economics-II (Macro Economics)

BA.LL.B 2nd Semester

14 June, 2018

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION-A

(5x2 =10 marks)

Q.1. i) Which one is correct?

- a) National Income = NDP_{FC} - Net Factor Income from Abroad
- b) $GNP_{FC} = GNP_{MP} + NIT$
- c) Personal Income = Private Income - Corporate Tax - Corporate Saving
- d) Disposable Income = Saving of Household Sector - Consumption of Household Sector

ii) Demand for labor is a function of:

- a) Supply of labor
- b) Price level
- c) Employment rate
- d) Real wage rate

iii) Marginal propensity to save is:

- a) The ratio of income and saving
- b) The ratio of change in saving and change in income
- c) The ratio of change in income and saving
- d) None of the above

iv) M_3 is:

- a) M_1 + Net Time Deposit
 - b) M_1 + Deposits with Post Office Saving Bank Accounts
 - c) M_2 + Total Deposits with Post Office excluding NSC
 - d) None of the above
- v) When $C = 100 + 0.5Y$ and $Y = 1200$, autonomous consumption will be:
- a) 100
 - b) 1000
 - c) 500
 - d) 600

SECTION-B

(4x10 = 40 marks)

Q.2. Distinguish between nominal GDP and real GDP. What are limitations of GDP as a measure of social welfare? Also explain the concept of green GNP.

OR

Keynes tried to prove that full employment is not a normal feature of an advanced capitalist economy and that underemployment equilibrium is its normal feature. Critically examine the Keynesian theory of employment in light of the above statement.

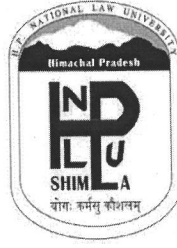
Q.3. Define multiplier. Explain the timeless multiplier and its importance in economics.

Q.4. Fisher's quantity theory postulates direct and proportional relation between money and prices. Explain this theory. What objections are raised against quantity theory of money?

Q.5. What is the difference between invention and innovation? Critically examine the Schumpeter's theory of trade cycle.

Master Copy

Encl^o 9/6/18



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SHIMLA**

End-Term Examination

Paper Code: BA 203

Subject: Sociology-II (Sociology of Contemporary India)

B.A. LL.B 2nd Semester

19 June, 2018

NOTE: Attempt all Questions.

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION-A

(5x2 =10 marks)

Q.1.(A) Which of the following is not a correctly matched set of books and their respective authors?

- i. Orientalism- Edward Said
- ii. *Yuganta*- Irawati Karve
- iii. A Passage to India- E.M. Forster
- iv. None of the Above

(B) Sanskritisation as a process of social change in Indian society mainly involves:

- i. Anticipatory Socialisation
- ii. Horizontal Social Mobility
- iii. Westernisation
- iv. Generation of employment opportunities

(C) Radhakamal Mukherjee, the important figure in Indian Sociology taught at the:

- i. University of Calcutta
- ii. University of Mumbai
- iii. University of Lucknow
- iv. University of Baroda

(D) Which of the following books was written by Louis Dumont?

- i. *Homo Sinensis*
- ii. *Homo Hierarchicus*
- iii. *Caste and Race in India*
- iv. *Homo Demarcatus*

(E) Which of the following scholars may not be considered to be a part of the subaltern school of historiography?

- i. Ranajit Guha
- ii. Bipan Chandra
- iii. Shahid Amin
- iv. David Hardiman

SECTION-B

(4x10 = 40 marks)

Q.2. Write Short Notes on: (Any Two)

- a. Philip Lutgendorf's study of Hanuman in contemporary India
- b. Five Symbols of Sikh Identity
- c. *Varna and Jati*

OR

What have been the salient features of the nationalist discourse on Indian society as it has evolved over the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries? What in your opinion are the main points of contestation in this discourse in the current political scenario?

Q.3. Does a sociological understanding help dispel common myths about the Indian village? Discuss.

OR

Write an essay discussing the contributions of Irawati Karve to our understanding of kinship organization in Indian society. Compare the principles of kinship organization in the northern and southern zones of India.

Q.4. While discussing the various models used by sociologists to understand land relations, write an essay on the nature of agrarian stratification in India.

Q.5. While discussing some of the commonplace assumptions related to tribal groups in India, analyze the problem of their assimilation into the wider society.

Master copy
Suchi 9/6/18



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SHIMLA**

End-Term Examination

Paper Code: BBA 201

Subject: Macroeconomics

B.B.A.LL.B 2nd Semester

12 June, 2018

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION-A

(5x2 =10 marks)

Q1 (A) Which of the following events will not involve a supply shock which would shift the aggregate supply curve?

- Curtailing of oil production by OPEC under political disagreements
- Drought resulting in impaired agricultural output for the year
- Imposition of tax on use of petroleum products to help reduce global emissions
- Monetary controls imposed by central bank to reduce overall lending in the economy.

(B) In the graphical explanation of Keynesian theory of employment:

- Aggregate supply price curve moves slowly upwards in the beginning and later witnesses a steep rise
 - Aggregate demand price increases rapidly to begin with but later flattens out towards the end.
- Both 1 and 2 are true
 - Only 1 is true
 - Only 2 is true
 - Both are false

- (C) Which of the following is not a leakage in the Keynesian multiplier?
- Undistributed Profits of Corporations
 - Price Inflation
 - Rates of Interest
 - Net Imports
- (D) What is the relation between Fisher's constant 'V' in his quantity theory of money and the constant 'k' in Cambridge quantity theory of money?
- Directly Proportional
 - Equal
 - Inversely Proportional
 - Inverse to each other
- (E) The creative destruction process characterized by closing down of inefficient businesses and coming forth of more efficient businesses happens in which of the following stages of Schumpeterian Innovation theory?
- Invention stage
 - Innovation Stage
 - Diffusion Stage
 - Evolution Stage

SECTION-B**(4x10 = 40 marks)****Q2**

- Examine the difference between factor income to abroad and factor income from abroad. And explain the significance of both to the conditions prevailing in the Indian economy? **(3 marks)**
- What kind of strategic role do merchants play in determining the amount of economic activity in response to changes in discount rate. Explain with help of Hawtrey's pure monetary theory of trade cycle. **(3 marks)**
- Explain how Joseph Schumpeter brought the role of entrepreneurs to the forefront in causing business cycles. In your opinion how important was the part played by the concept of "creative destruction" in his theory? **(4 marks)**

OR

- What were the reasons given by John Maynard Keynes that caused the business cycle? What was the role played by investment, marginal efficiency of capital and capital stock in the economy as it goes through different phases of a business cycle? **(3 marks)**
- Explain with help of a diagram how the concept of "wage price flexibility" will lead the economy out of recession in an auto correcting way as it was proposed by classical theorists. **(3 marks)**
- What is the significance of the using the concept of GDP deflator in the economy while performing national income analysis? And explain how money was thought

to play only a neutral role in an economy in the classical theory whereas it was given to play an important role in the Keynesian theory of employment?

(4 marks)

Q3

- a) What was the reason for the failure of the classical economic theories of output and employment and how far did Keynes fill the gap which arose after the collapse of classical theories? Explain the key postulates of both the theories with help of diagrams and highlight the key differences. **(5 marks)**
- b) What are the features of consumption function as proposed by Keynes in his theory of income and employment? Explain it in light of absolute income hypothesis with help of a diagram. **(5 marks)**

OR

- a) Explain with help of diagrams how demand pull inflation is different from cost push inflation? And how much significance both of them have when applied to Indian economic conditions? **(5 marks)**
- b) "Persistent inflation in the economy creates a money illusion among people affecting them adversely in varying degrees". Explain in the light of above statement how inflation affects different sections of society. **(5 marks)**

Q4 Are the twin goals of employment and inflation mutually reconcilable? Is it a wise move to achieve high rate of employment through means of inflation? Explain above statements in the light of Keynesian Theory of money and prices. **(10 marks)**

OR

"A self made man has only finite sources of income and assets which he builds up throughout his life by expending his own labour and has no wealth left to him by means of inheritance". Explain with help of diagram how such an individual will plan to spend his total income, by using insights offered by Franco Modigliani in his Life cycle hypothesis. **(10 marks)**

Q5

- a) Explain the concept of Keynesian investment multiplier? What are various possible leakages in the multiplier which hinder its working in the economy? **(3 marks)**
- b) Explain the role of tax multiplier when fiscal policy is to be used to control inflationary conditions in the economy? Examine its efficacy vis-à-vis the expenditure multiplier. **(3 marks)**
- c) What are the various tools under expansionary monetary policy which can be implemented to bring the economy on road of economic growth when there are recessionary conditions prevailing in the country? Explain with help of a diagram. **(4 marks)**

OR

- a) What is meant by open market operations? How is this monetary measure effective than other possible measures in its category? **(3 marks)**

Examination R.NO.

HPNLU/12.06.18

- b) Explain with help of a diagram the importance of keeping the rates of interest unchanged by increasing the money supply while implementing fiscal policy to bring the economy out of recession. **(3 marks)**
- c) What is meant "marginal efficiency of capital" as given by Keynes in his theory of employment? How it is an important determinant of overall investment in the economy? Explain with help of a diagram. **(4 marks)**

Master copy
Kueh, 8/6/18



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SHIMLA

End-Term Examination

Paper Code: BBA 202

Subject: Strategic Management

B.B.A.LL.B 2nd Semester

14 June, 2018

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION-A

(5x2 = 10 marks)

Q1

A) Operational control includes

- a) Internal Organization
- b) Action Control
- c) MBO
- d) All of the above

B) Which is/are alternative objective/objectives of SBUs as per Kotler

- a) Build
- b) Harvest
- c) Hold
- d) All of these

C) Strategic Implementation is concerned with making decision with regard to

- a) Developing an organizational structure to achieve the strategy
- b) Recording and keeping the data
- c) Recording the financial transaction
- d) All of the above

D) Match the following

	List-1	List-2
A.	Operational level Strategy	1. Plants
B.	Functional level Strategy	2. Objectives
C.	Business level Strategy	3. Personnel
D.	Corporate level Strategy	4. Particular line of Business

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a)	3	4	2	1
b)	1	2	4	3
c)	1	2	3	4
d)	1	3	4	2

E) Match the following

	List-1	List-2
A.	Weakness	1. Ineffective distribution channel
B.	Strength	2. Diversified product mix
C.	Threat	3. Slow down in market growth
D.	Opportunity	4. Cost advantage

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a)	1	2	3	4
b)	3	1	2	4
c)	2	1	4	3
d)	1	3	2	4

SECTION-B

(4x10 = 40 marks)

Q2 a) Is evaluation and control appropriate for an enterprise which emphasizes creativity? How these three can be reconciled in order to increase productivity? **(10x1=10 marks)**

OR

b)

i. Which individuals and groups participate in the process of evaluation, what difficulties do they face and how do they overcome them?

ii. Consider the case of a corporate hospital, or any service institution of your choice, and suggest how a system of operational control would work in such an institution.

(5+5=10 marks)

Q3 a) Implementing a company's business model and strategies successfully depends on organizational design, the process of selecting the right combination of organizational structure, corporate culture, strategic leadership and control systems. Comment

(10x1=10 marks)

OR

b)

i. Consider this situation: The patriarch of a family business group in India passes away and his sons take over the strategic responsibilities. The group is known to adopt a conservative style with tight management, financial and operational controls. The sons now wish to adopt differentiation business strategy to take advantage of environmental opportunities. You are called in as strategic management consultant to suggest a plan to help the group in developing and implementing an appropriate leadership style. What would you suggest in this regard?

ii. What are different ways to implement retrenchment strategy without causing much resentment and conflict with labor unions? Discuss the relevant concepts in detail.

(5+5=10 marks)

Q4 a) In the 21st century organizations see the benefit in partnering for expansion, particularly in international situation. It could include licensing or exporting one's intellectual property where royalties can have high profit margins. What moves firm to go for joint ventures? Explain the nature of joint ventures and their workings. What is the relevance of strategic alliances in modern day business environment? Why are some alliances temporary?

(10x1=10 marks)

OR

b) What are the differences between internal and external growth strategy? Discuss both of them in detail along with suitable examples. A firm is looking to make an international entry, how should it proceed in its strategy?

(10x1=10 marks)

Q5 a) A public sector bank is grappling with a problem of high costs and high competition in the market. An idea of outsourcing certain non-critical and low risk functions to an outside agency is being discussed. Give various strategies which the bank could follow to improve its profits. Discuss various strategic challenges which it could face and how to overcome them.

b) Perform an opportunity analysis for Fast food industry in Shimla.

(5+5=10 marks)

OR

a) Hassan is one of the India's leading detergent manufacturing companies. The firm has more than twenty-five product types. These have been developed over a period of its ten year existence. Some products are very successful while others have not performed well. The

Examination R.NO.

HPNLU/14.06.18

challenge for the board has been the formulation of strategies in the way the company manages the portfolio of products.

As a newly recruited qualified Cost Accountant, your advice is being sought to address the following questions the Product manager has prepared as input into his paper to the Board.

- i. Describe the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix.
- ii. Explain what strategic options are available to Hassan in accordance to the BCG Matrix.
- iii. Outline what limitations the model poses to the Product Manager as he prepares his paper to the Board. **(5+3+2=10 marks)**

*Master copy
Suebi
9/6/18*



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SHIMLA

End-Term Examination

Paper Code: BBA 203

Subject: Financial Accounting

B.B.A.LL.B 2nd Semester

19 June, 2018

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION-A

(5x2 = 10 marks)

Q1 A) Using "lower of cost and net realizable value" for the purpose of inventory valuation is the implementation of which of the following concepts?

- i. The going concern concept
- ii. The separate entity concept
- iii. The prudence concept
- iv. Matching concept

B) The allocation of owner's private expenses to his/her business violates which of the following?

- i. Accrual concept
- ii. Matching concept
- iii. Separate business entity concept
- iv. Consistency concept

C) _____ is the common base for preparing a trial balance.

- i. Ledger accounts
- ii. General Journal
- iii. Specialized journals
- iv. Balance sheet

D) Term "Credit" means _____ by the business.

- i. Receiving of benefits
- ii. It has no effect on business
- iii. Providing of benefits
- iv. It depends upon items

E) What type of expenses are paid out of Gross Profit?

- i. General Expenses
- ii. Financial Expenses
- iii. Selling Expenses
- iv. All of the above

SECTION-B

(4x10 = 40 marks)

Q2: Classify the following under assets, Liabilities, Revenues, Expenses and Creditors

- i. Machinery
- ii. Purchases
- iii. Stock
- iv. Creditors
- v. Capital
- vi. Salary paid to a clerk
- vii. Interest Received
- viii. Loans Granted
- ix. Debtors
- x. Bank Overdraft

(1x10=10 marks)

OR

Q3. Attempt **any two** of the following

- a. The proprietor has withdrawn some goods from the business for his personal use. Is it compulsory to record it in the books of firm? Give reasoning.
- b. The life of business is assumed to be indefinite (going concern concept), yet companies prepare their accounts annually. What is the basis?
- c. You started a business on 1st April, 2014 (financial year closes on 31st March, 2015). Salaries for March, 2015 were paid on 7th April, 2015. Monthly bill amounts to Rs one lakh. How much amount would be shown in 2014-15?

(5x2=10 marks)

Q4: On 1st April, 2011, X Ltd purchased machinery for Rs 58,000 and spent Rs 2,000 on its erection. On 1st October, 2011 an additional machinery costing Rs 20,000 was purchased. On 1st October, 2013 the machine purchased on 1st April, 2011 was sold for Rs 28,600. Show the Machinery Account for the first four years ending 31st March as per Written down Value Method taking the rate of depreciation at 10% p.a.

(10x1=10 marks)

OR

Q5 (a) From the following transactions, prepare the Sales Book of Jindal & Co. a Saree dealer, and post them into the Ledger;

Date	Invoice No.	Particulars
04.1.2014	101	Sold on credit to Goyal & Co., Rohtak 20 polyster sarees @ Rs 125
Less: Trade Discount @ 10%.		
09.1.2014	102	Sold for cash to Garg & Co., Bhiwani 20 Kota Sarees @ Rs 50.
16.1.2014	103	Sold on credit to Mittal & Co., Hissar 5 silk sarees @ Rs 325
Less: Trade Discount @ 20%.		
30.1.2014		Sold on credit to Mohan 2 old typewriters @ Rs 500.

(5x1=5 marks)

Q5 (b) Write Short notes on the following:

- i. Accounting Standards
- ii. Legacy

(2.5x2=5 marks)

Q6. Journalize the following transactions:

1. Received Rs 9,000 from Hari Krishna in full settlement of his account for Rs 10,000.
2. Received Rs 9,000 from Shyam on his account for Rs 10,000
3. Received a first and final dividend of 90 paise in the rupees from the official Receiver of Mr. Rajan who owed us Rs 10,000.
4. Withdrawn for personal use: Goods 6000 and cash 10,000
5. Paid Income tax Rs 5,000
6. Goods costing Rs 10,000 distributed as free samples
7. Paid rent of building Rs 50,000
8. Purchase second hand machinery from Jawahar for Rs 30,000 against a cheque.
9. Salaries Paid Rs 5,000
10. Rent Received Rs 2,000

(1x10=10 marks)

Examination R.NO.

HPNLU/19.06.18

Q7: What is Share? What are the different types of Shares? Explain each on in detail with their advantages and disadvantages.

(1x10=10 marks)

OR

Q8: Calculate the amount of stationary consumed during the year 2016 from the following date:

Stock of stationary on January 1, 2016	30,000
Creditors for stationary on January 1, 2016	20,000
Advance paid for stationary carried forward from 2015	2,000
Amount paid for stationary during the year 2016	1,08,000
Stock of stationary on December 31,2016	5,000
Creditors for stationary on December 31, 2016	13,000
Advance paid for stationary on December 31,2016	3,000

(1x10=10 marks)

Master Copy

Kuchi, 9/6/18