

## HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY SHIMLA

### End-Term Examination

**Paper Code: LLB 301**

**Subject: Law of Contract-II  
(Special Contracts)**

**LL.B 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**NOTE: Attempt all questions.**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

### SECTION-A

(5x2 =10 marks)

- Q.1. i.** Mode of giving public notice when it relates to retirement or dissolution or election by minor or expulsion of a partner from a firm:-
- Notice to the Registrar of firms under Section 63, publication in the official Gazette and at least one vernacular newspaper circulating in the district where principal place of business is there, if it is a registered firm.
  - Publication in a vernacular newspaper circulating in the district where principal place of business is there and publication in the official gazette, if it an unregistered firm.
  - Both (a) & (b)
  - None of the above.
- ii.** A partnership deed was signed by A, B and C in which they agreed that if anyone of them didn't perform its duty sincerely according to the terms of the Contract or was found guilty of any scandalous matter would be expelled from the firm. A indulged in extra-marital affair with C's wife with her consent. C has proposed for A's expulsion from the partnership firm.
- A can't be expelled as extra-marital affair was with the consent of the wife of C.
  - A can't be expelled as having an affair is a personal matter and not connected to the affairs of the firm.
  - A can be expelled as his act affects the partnership business as his affair was with the wife of his partner.
  - Both (a) & (b)

- iii. C, the holder of an overdue bill of exchange drawn by A as surety for B, and accepted by B, contracts with M to give time to B.
- (a) A is discharged from his suretyship
  - (b) A is not discharged from his suretyship
  - (c) The principal-debtor may hold A liable.
  - (d) The creditor may hold A liable.
- iv. Right of subrogation is available to
- (a) Principal-debtor
  - (b) Surety
  - (c) Creditor
  - (d) All of them
- v. A hires a bus of B. The bus is unsafe to drive, though B is not aware of it, and A is injured in an accident.
- (a) A is responsible for the injury caused.
  - (b) B is responsible for the injury caused.
  - (c) Both are responsible for the injury caused.
  - (d) None of them but the state is responsible for the injury caused.

**SECTION-B (Attempt any four with their sub-parts) (4x10 = 40 marks)**

**Q.2. (a)** Discuss the nature of partnership under Indian Partnership Act, 1932. Can a Joint Hindu Family running a business be treated as a 'partnership'?

**(b)** Is registration of partnership business compulsory? Discuss how a firm is registered and the effect of its non-registration.

**(5+5=10 Marks)**

**Q.3. (a)** Can a minor become a partner in the partnership firm? Discuss the law.

**(b)** Discuss how a partnership firm gets dissolved under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

**(5+5=10 Marks)**

**Q.4. (a)** Who is an unpaid seller? Discuss the rights of an unpaid seller against the goods under Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

**(b)** A and B enter into a contract of sale of Book on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2018. A is to deliver the possession of book on 1<sup>st</sup> Feb 2018 and B is to pay the price of the goods on 1<sup>st</sup> Mar 2018. B becomes insolvent on 15<sup>th</sup> Feb 2018. Is A an unpaid seller?

**(5+5=10 Marks)**

**Q.5. (a)** Discuss Conditions and Warranties under Sale of Goods Act, 1932.

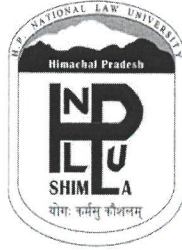
**(b)** A purchased a hot water bottle from B on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2018. At the time of sale B warned A that the bottle would not stand boiling water or hot water above a certain centigrade. The bottle burst while in use by A's daughter who got severely injured. Discuss the law on the validity and liability of Contract under Sale of Goods Act, 1932

**(5+5=10 Marks)**

**Q. 6. (a)** Discuss the rights and duties of an agent under Indian Contract Act, 1872.

**(b)** Differentiate between an agent, sub-agent and substituted agent.

**(5+5=10 Marks)**



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

**End-Term Examination**

**Paper Code: LLB 302**

**Subject: Law of Crime-I  
( Indian Penal Code)**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**NOTE: Attempt all questions.**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**SECTION-A**

**(5x2=10 Marks)**

**Q.1 i) If *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* is a cardinal principle of criminal law, then which one of the following statements correctly, reflects the above principle?**

- a. Mens rea is an essential element of a crime and there cannot be a crime without mens rea
- b. Criminal liability under Indian Law always implies mens rea
- c. To constitute a crime there must be actus reus and mens rea
- d. Actus reus is not always necessary to constitute a crime

**ii. In which of the following case the right of private defence of body does not extend to causing of death?**

- a. Assault with the intention of committing kidnapping
- b. Assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust
- c. Wrongful restraint
- d. Assault with the intention of committing abduction

iii. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:

**List I**

- A. Dishonestly taking property
- B. Dishonestly inducing any person to deliver property
- C. Entrustment of property
- D. Appropriating property obtained as a bailee

**List II**

- 1. Criminal breach of trust
- 2. Extortion
- 3. Misappropriation of property
- 4. Theft

Codes;	A	B	C	D
a	4	2	I	3
b.	4	1	2	3
c.	3	1	2	4
d.	3	2	1	4

iv. Assertion (A): When murder is committed by a member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of common object of the assembly, all those who are members of that assembly at that time are liable for the murder.

Reason (R): 'Members' of unlawful assembly are liable only if they participate in the commission of the murder

- 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



**v. Assertion (A): Homicide is the killing of a human being by a human being.**

**Reason (R): Homicide is always unlawful.**

**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

## **SECTION-B**

**(4x10 = 40 marks)**

**Q.2 (a)** A, along with some young people was partying at a farmhouse. During the course of the evening, A (boy) and B (girl) aged 17, both drunk, were alone in a bedroom where A asked the girl whether she wished to lose her virginity. A knew that if the girl had been in a sober state she would not have agreed to the same. Sexual intercourse then took place between them. The girl subsequently told her parents what had happened. 'A' is prosecuted for the offence of Rape. Decide. Refer to relevant Legal Provisions and leading case laws. **(5 Marks)**

**(b)** M suspected his wife of infidelity. Therefore M started keeping watch on her movements. One day M found that his wife had not come back to the house the last night. At about 9:00 a.m., when the wife came back to the house he asked her about her whereabouts. The wife got furious and said, "How long are you going to watch my movements? Only two days back I was sleeping with Z. Do what you like." At this M got enraged and picked up a lathi lying nearby and gave a number of blows on her head and chest. Within fifteen minutes the wife died. **(5 Marks)**

**M is prosecuted for murder under section 302, IPC. M pleads grave and sudden provocation in his defense. Discuss the law with the help of decided cases laws.**

**Q.3** A, intending to murder X by poison, purchases poison and mixes the same with food which remains in A's keeping or A places the food on X's table.

**On the basis of above illustration decide the liability of A in both the circumstances. Differentiate between preparation and attempt. (10 Marks)**

**Q.4 (a)** Theft and Extortion are “offences against property”. The object of both the offences is wrongful gain of property. The offence of Extortion is carried out by overpowering the will of the victim, in committing a theft; on the other hand, the offender’s intention always is to take away property without consent.

**On the basis of above statement, distinguish between theft and extortion with the help of decided cases. (5 Marks)**

**(b)** X applied for the post of Lecturer in Y University and submitted his application along with degree of Ph.D. Interview call letter was issued to X and 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 was fixed for the interview. But on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2017 the University came to know that the copy of degree attached with the application was bogus and thereby Y cancelled the interview. **X was prosecuted for cheating. Decide. Give reasons for your answer. (5 Marks)**

**Q.5 a)** The fundamental principle of criminal liability is that “**there must be wrongful act combined with wrongful intention**”. Elaborate with the help of case laws and distinguish between knowledge, intention and motive. **(5 Marks)**

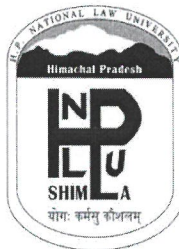
**b) Write short note on any two:**

I .Culpable Homicide and Murder

II. Kidnapping and Abduction

III Common Intention and Common Object

**(5 Marks)**



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

**End-Term Examination**

**Paper Code: LLB 303**

**Subject: Constitutional Law-I**

**B.A/B.B.A.LL.B 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**NOTE: Attempt all questions.**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**SECTION-A**

**(5x2 =10 marks)**

**Q.1(A) Which one of the following is not correct of the Doctrine of Colourable Legislation?**

- i. The doctrine is related to legislative incompetency of a legislature to enact the law in question.
- ii. Motive of the legislature in enacting the law in question is not relevant.
- iii. While applying the doctrine it is substance of the Act that is material and not merely the form or outward appearance.
- iv. The doctrine is related to harmonization of overlapping entries in different list in Schedule VII of the Constitution.

**(B) The expression used in the article 356 is "if the President ... is satisfied". The expression has been held to mean:**

- i. that it is not the personal whim, wish, view or opinion or the *ipse dixit* of the President *dehors* the material but a legitimate inference drawn from the material placed before him which is relevant for the purpose.
- ii. that the requirement of the existence of such material which would lead to the conclusion that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution is relevant for the purpose.
- iii. that the President has to be convinced of or has to have sufficient proof of information with regard to or has to be free from doubt or uncertainty about the state of things indicating that the situation in question has arisen.
- iv. All of the above.

**(C) The questions such as, does the parliament have the power to legislate for any territory other than territory of India, can be answered on the basis of:**

- i. the theory of sovereignty.
- ii. the theory of territorial nexus.
- iii. Neither (i) nor (ii).
- iv. Both (i) and (ii).

**(D) In which of the following judgement the Supreme Court laid down that, "Taxes simpliciter are not within the contemplation of Part XIII of the Constitution of India. The word 'Free' used in Article 301 does not mean "free from taxation"?**

- i. *Atiabari Tea Co. Ltd. v. State of Assam* (1961).
- ii. *Automobile Transport (Rajasthan) Ltd. v. State of Rajasthan* (1962).
- iii. *Mahavir Oil Mills. v. State of Jammu and Kashmir* (1996).
- iv. *Jindal Stainless Ltd. v. State of Haryana* (2016).

**(E) It is an established proposition of law that the parliament or a state legislature can claim any power or privilege in terms of the provisions contained in Articles 105 and 194 of the Constitution respectively. Which of the following statement clearly expresses the relationship of the powers of the higher courts in the context of the above statement of law?**

- i. Courts have the authority and the jurisdiction to examine validity of such claim by the parliament or a state legislature.
- ii. Courts do not have the authority and the jurisdiction to examine validity of such claim by the parliament or a state legislature.
- iii. Courts have the authority and the jurisdiction to examine validity of such claim by the parliament or a state legislature only when it amounts to violation of fundamental rights.
- iv. None of the above

### **SECTION-B (Attempt any four) (4x10 = 40 marks)**

**Q.2.** State A, enacted a law for imposition of tax on goods being transported through its territory. The statement of object and reasons of the Act stated that the revenue by way of taxation is necessary "for the maintenance of physical and administrative machinery within the territory of the state to ensure and facilitate trade and commerce". However, the Act is silent on matters such as whether the government is required to maintain, by and large proportionality between services provided by it to trading community and the amount and incidence of tax burden they may be made liable to pay.

A company, namely 'TZ Co.' challenges the validity of the Act on the basis that the Act does not incorporate the principles of theory of 'compensatory and regulatory measures' and therefore is violative of the guarantee of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India under Article 301 of the Constitution.

Decide with reference to decided cases.

**(10 Marks)**

**Q.3.** The government of state X, after completion of 2 years, out of the term of 5 years, (as mentioned in Article 172 of the Indian Constitution), falls short of the majority support in the Legislative Assembly. The situation has arisen because of the formation of dissenting groups within the legislative party to which the Chief Minister belongs. The Chief Minister recommends to the Governor of the state, to dissolve the legislative assembly and call for elections to seeking fresh mandate from the people.

The Governor instead reports the matter to the president recommending actions under Article 356 of the Constitution.

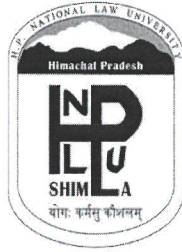
Discuss the validity of the recommendation by governor in the light of the constitutional principles and case laws. Explain the grounds of Judicial review of the governor's decision in the above stated issue. **(10 Marks)**

**Q.4.** "With respect to application of the rule laid down under Article 254 (1), two conditions must be fulfilled: (1) The provisions of the State law and those of the Central legislation must both be in respect of a matter which is enumerated in the Concurrent List, and (2) they must be repugnant to each other. It is only when both these requirements are satisfied that the State law will, to the extent of the repugnancy, become void". Elaborate. Refer to landmark decisions of the Supreme Court. **(10 Marks)**

**Q.5. Write Short notes on any of the two listed below:**

- a) The theory of Collective responsibility of Council of ministers.
- b) Disqualification of sitting members of legislature/parliament on conviction for a criminal offence.
- c) Enforcement of fundamental rights during continuance of a proclamation under Article 352 of the Constitution. **(10 Marks)**

**Q.6.** "The manner in which the term "consultation" used in Articles 124, 217 and 222 has been interpreted by the Supreme Court is intended to establish and ensure judicial independence and impartiality of country's judiciary. In addition to it, the fact that government is one of the largest litigants before the Supreme Court and High Courts have led the apex Court to stick to the collegium system of appointment of judges in higher courts and invalidate the 99<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment Act, 2014". Critically examine. **(10 Marks)**



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY**  
**SHIMLA**

**End-Term Examination**

**Paper Code: BA 301**

**Subject: Political Science-III**  
**(International Relations)**

**B.A.LL.B 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**NOTE: Attempt all questions.**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**SECTION-A**

**(5x2 =10 marks)**

**Q.1(A)** The first UN Convention on Human Environment was held at-

- i. Stockholm
- ii. London
- iii. Kyoto
- iv. Rio-de-Janeiro

**(B)** Who among the following is the author of "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order"?

- i. Francis Fukuyama
- ii. Paul Kennedy
- iii. Jean Jacques Rousseau
- iv. Samuel P. Huntington

**(C)** Which of the following dates is celebrated as The United Nations Day?

- i. 24<sup>th</sup> of October
- ii. 8<sup>th</sup> of April
- iii. 24<sup>th</sup> of December
- iv. 24<sup>th</sup> of November



(D) The conflict around the Siachen Glacier is between:

- i. Nepal and China.
- ii. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir
- iii. India and China
- iv. None of the above

(E) Which of the following dates is associated with terror attacks on the city of Mumbai?

- i. 26<sup>th</sup> of November 2009
- ii. 26<sup>th</sup> of November 2010
- iii. 26<sup>th</sup> of November 2008
- iv. 26<sup>th</sup> of November 2007

### SECTION-B

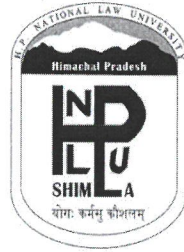
(4x10 = 40 marks)

**Q.2.** Examine critically the contribution of H.J. Morgenthau to the study of International Politics. What are the main points of criticism of the theory. (10 Marks)

**Q.3.** While discussing in details the theory of Balance of Power, evaluate its relevance in the present scenario characterized by globalization. (10 Marks)

**Q.4.** Write an essay discussing the significance of nuclear weapons for contemporary international politics. To what extent in your opinion are international relations determined by the presence of nuclear weapons in the modern world? (10 Marks)

**Q.5.** Discuss the nature and role of Geography and National Resources as the two tangible elements of National Power in the twenty first century. (10 Marks)



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

**End-Term Examination**

**Paper Code: BA 302**

**Subject: Economics –III (Economics of  
International Trade)**

**B.A.LL.B. 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**NOTE: Attempt all questions.**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**SECTION-A**

(5x2 =10 marks)

**Q.1. i) "Terms of trade" between two countries refer to a ratio of:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b><u>A.</u></b> Export prices to import prices | <b><u>B.</u></b> Currency values                         |
| <b><u>C.</u></b> Exports to imports             | <b><u>D.</u></b> Balance of trade to balance of payments |

**ii) It is drawback of free trade:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b><u>A.</u></b> Prices of local goods rise           | <b><u>B.</u></b> Government loses income from custom duties |
| <b><u>C.</u></b> National resources are underutilized | <b><u>D.</u></b> None of the above                          |

**iii) Exchange value of Indian rupee against other currencies has fallen because:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b><u>A.</u></b> Our total exports are smaller | <b><u>B.</u></b> Our imports are more than exports |
| <b><u>C.</u></b> Exports are more than imports | <b><u>D.</u></b> India does not produce gold       |

**iv) Which trade theory holds that nations can increase their economic well-being by specializing in the production of goods they produce more efficiently than anyone else?**

- A. The factor endowment theory.
- B. The international product life cycle theory.
- C. The theory of absolute cost advantage.
- D. The theory of comparative cost advantage.

iv) In foreign trade, Protection policy means:

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <u>A.</u> Restrictions on exports | <u>B.</u> Restriction on transfer of foreign exchange |
| <u>C.</u> Restrictions on imports | <u>D.</u> None of the above                           |

**SECTION-B**

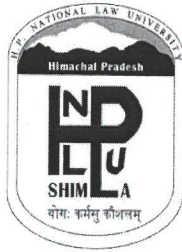
**(4x10 = 40 marks)**

**Q.2.** The opportunity cost is what has been given up in order to have some quantity of another thing. If an additional unit of one commodity has to be produced, the productive resources are to be diverted from the production of some other commodity to the given commodity. Explain the theory based on the above given concept in detail **(10 Marks)**

**Q.3.** Economic integration is an agreement among countries in a geographic region to reduce and ultimately remove tariff and non-tariff barriers to the free flow of goods or services and factors of production among each other's. Explain the features, benefits and forms of economic integration. **(10 Marks)**

**Q.4.** Managed float regime is the current international financial environment in which exchange rates fluctuate from day to day, but central banks attempt to influence their countries' exchange rates by buying and selling currencies to maintain a certain range. Explain the managed floating exchange rate system in detail. **(10 Marks)**

**Q.5.** Globalization has grown due to advances in transportation and communication technology. With increased global interactions comes the growth of international trade, ideas, and culture. Explain the features and consequences of globalization. **(10 Marks)**



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

**End-Term Examination**

**Paper Code: BA 303**

**Subject: Sociology-III  
(Law and Sociology)**

**B.A.LL.B 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**NOTE: Attempt all questions.**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**SECTION-A**

**(5x2 =10 marks)**

**Q.1(A)** According to Dean Roscoe Pound:

- x. Sociological Jurisprudence evolved in Continental Europe
- y. Sociology of Law evolved in the United States of America
  - i. x is correct and y is incorrect
  - ii. x and y are both correct
  - iii. x and y are both incorrect
  - iv. x is incorrect and y is correct

**(B)** Police arriving late at a crime scene is an often used trope in mainstream Indian cinema. Which among the following may be considered the most pertinent sociological reason for such a general impression of the police in India?

- i. Over rationalization of the legal procedure
- ii. Traffic Jams
- iii. Bribes
- iii. Lack of commitment towards society.

**(C)** According to B.R. Ambedkar, the prime contradiction of Indian society was:

- i. Secularism versus Communalism
- ii. Socialism versus Nationalism
- iii. Majority versus Minority
- iv. Constitutional Morality versus Social Morality

(D) The recent judgment of the Supreme Court of India relating to section 377 of the Indian Penal Code relies more on which of the following forms of authority?

- i. Traditional
- ii. Rational legal
- iii. Charismatic
- iv. None of the Above

(E) Which of the following schools of thought in the strict sense of the term, undertakes to reduce all social life to physico-physiological reflexes as responses to external stimuli?

- i. Legal Positivism
- ii. Analytic Philosophy
- iii. Social Behaviorism
- iv. Idealism

### SECTION-B

(4x10 = 40 marks)

**Q.2.** While critically analyzing the discourse around the issue of corruption in modern India, highlight some of the conceptual difficulties that arise in the sociological study of the state-society relationship in the contemporary world?

**OR**

*"The #MeToo Campaign is an instance of extra judicial justice". Comment.*

(10 Marks)

**Q.3.** Write an essay discussing Michel Foucault's critical interventions in the scholarship relating to the evolution of penal styles in the modern West.

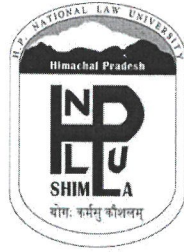
(10 Marks)

**Q.4.** What according to Emile Durkheim are the differences between repressive and restitutive laws? Why does he argue that a contract is, par excellence, the juridical expression of co-operation in society?

(10 Marks)

**Q.5.** Write an essay detailing Max Weber's views on the essential elements of a bureaucracy.

(10 Marks)



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

**End-Term Examination**

**Paper Code: BBA 301**

**Subject: Managerial Economics**

**B.B.A.LL.B 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**NOTE: Attempt all questions.**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**SECTION-A**

(5x2 =10 marks)

**Q.1. A) Cost-plus pricing is not suitable for**

- i. Monopoly Pricing
- ii. Product Tailoring
- iii. Refusal Pricing
- iv. Monopsony Pricing

**B) In a mixed economy, the central problems are solved through which of following?**

- i. Price mechanism
- ii. Regulated market mechanism
- iii. Market mechanism and economic planning
- iv. Economic planning and control

**C) The Model of Managerial Enterprise is associated with**

- i. R.A. Gordan
- ii. (B) R. Marris
- iii. (C) Baumol
- iv. (D) Scitorsk

**D) Match the items in List – I with items in List – II:**

**List – I**

- (a) Technical Monopoly
- (b) Global Market
- (c) Legal Monopoly

**List – II**

- (1) Gold and Silver
- (2) Cartel
- (3) Coca Cola



(d) Oligopoly

(4) Patent Rights

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
i. (3) (1) (4) (2)  
ii. (3) (2) (1) (4)  
iii. (4) (3) (1) (2)  
iv. (4) (1) (2) (3)

E) When TR Curve and TC curve move in a parallel and TR exceeds TC

- i. Normal profit is maximized  
ii. Abnormal profit is maximized  
iii. Total profit is maximized  
iv. Total profit is minimized

## SECTION-B

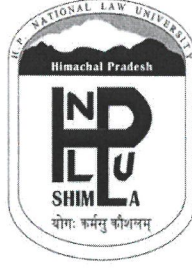
( 4x10=40 marks)

**Q2.** 'Management of oligopolistic firms seek to maximize sales, or in other words, total revenue subject to the minimum profit constrain. At the same time sales maximization model represent one of the managerial theories of firm because in it the great importance has been given to managerial role and to his pursuing self interest in making price, output and advertising policies'. Elaborate.

**Q3.** Pricing is one of most crucial and debatable issue for managers. On one side sales executive put pressure to decrease the price in order to increase the volume, whereas production managers blame for increased price to procurement cost of material and poor supply chain. Keeping this statement in mind suggest the different pricing strategies for firms where managers can overcome pricing challenges. Also mention the conditions which must be kept in mind while thinking of pricing your product.

**Q4.** 'Most organizations can forecast total demand for all products with errors less than 5%. However, forecasting demand for individual products can result in significant errors. Even after these flaws forecasting remains one of the most important component of planning process among top executives'. Keeping above statement in mind explain the quantitative and qualitative methods of demand forecasting and challenges associated with them.

**Q5.** Explain the terms regression Model and regression equation. What are different types of regression lines in simple linear regression. Explain the least squares method with the help of any hypothetical example.



## HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY SHIMLA

### End-Term Examination

**Paper Code: BBA 302**
**Subject: Business Ethics**
**B.B.A.LL.B. 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**
**NOTE: Attempt all questions.**
**Time: 3 Hours**
**Maximum Marks: 50**
**Section-A**
**(2x5=10 Marks)**

**Q1. 1.** Match the following common ethical problems around marketing with the main consumer rights involved.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| A. Intrusiveness              | 1. Right to fair prices                  |
| B. Predatory pricing          | 2. Right to fair privacy                 |
| C. Buyer-seller relationships | 3. Right to engage in markets            |
| D. Consumer exclusion         | 4. Right to basic freedoms and amenities |

#### Codes

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

2. Carroll (1979, 1991) developed a four-part model of CSR to address the nature of business's social responsibilities. According to Carroll's model, which of the following responsibilities does society **expect** businesses to meet?
- a) Economic Responsibilities
  - b) Philanthropic Responsibilities
  - c) Legal Responsibilities
  - d) Ethical Responsibilities
3. According to Milton Friedman Social issues and problems are the proper province of the state rather than corporate managers.
- a) True
  - b) False
4. Which is the example of ethical code?
- a) Providing best services
  - b) Charging right prices
  - c) Promoting right information
  - d) All of the above
5. Which issue is not dealt under Corporate Governance?
- a) Composition of Board
  - b) Director' and Executives Remuneration
  - c) Disclosure and Audit
  - d) Employee Rights

### Section-B

**Q2.** Describe an ethical dilemma that occurred at the organizational level and the managerial decision to resolve it. Who were the relevant stakeholders? Which stakeholders benefited from the actions taken to resolve the dilemma? How did they benefit? Which stakeholders did or seemed to be harmed by the action taken? How? Did the dilemma directly relate to the enforcement of a company policy or procedure? Which policies or procedures? If possible, describe an alternative action to resolve the dilemma that would have produced fewer and/or less severe negative outcomes for stakeholders.

**(1x10=10 Marks)**

**Q3.** The SS United States, a luxurious ocean liner of the 1950s, was loaded with asbestos and would have cost about \$100 million to be refurbished for luxury cruising, if the same was done in the west.

In 1992, it was taken to Turkey for removing the asbestos, where the cost of it was only \$2 million. But, Turkish officials refused to allow the removal of asbestos because of the danger of cancer

In October 1993, it was taken to Sebastopol, the Black Sea where laws were relatively lax. Its more than one-half million square feet of carcinogenic asbestos was removed at Sebastopol for even less than \$2 million, in the context where the safety standards could have been even lower.

**Answer the following:**

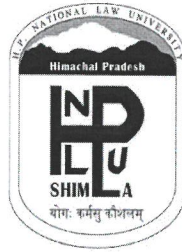
- a) Which unethical issues have been highlighted in this case?
- b) If there are no laws to prevent such issues, should the company adopt host –country standards if the same are prevalent or accepted in the host country?
- c) What ethical questions are managers of MNCs facing in Global context?
- d) Culture and management Style of a particular Nation have an impact on ethical perspective. Comment
- e) Globalization is leading to “the ongoing integration of political, social and economic interaction at the transnational level”. How might this influence the failing of government and increasing power of corporations? **(2x5=10 Marks)**

**Q4. a)** Discuss various unethical issues arising in fast food industry in various areas of management by giving examples of big players in this industry. Who are the stakeholders being affected. Assess the approach from the perspective of utilitarianism and deontology (ethics of duties). Will the assessment differ from contemporary ethical theories perspective?

- b) Discuss various unethical issues arising in Defense Industry and can government be held responsible? **(7+3=10 Marks)**

**Q5: a)** Many Big corporations are not listing themselves in stock exchanges. How is it leading them towards being unethical? What initiatives have been taken in India to regulate /govern CSR and Corporate Citizenship initiatives and make these efforts ethical?

- b) Discuss any corporate scam throwing light on various ethical aspects. **(6+4=10 Marks)**



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SHIMLA**

**End-Term Examination**

**Paper Code: BBA 303**

**Subject: Cost Accounting**

**B.B.A.LL.B 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**NOTE: Attempt all questions.**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**SECTION-A**

(5x2 =10 Marks)

**Q.1(A)** Statement 1 : A firm manufacturing 'cars' uses multiple costing.

Statement 2 : In hospitals process costing is used.

- i. Only Statement 1 is true
- ii. Only Statement 2 is true
- iii. Both are true
- iv. Both are false

**(B)** Which of the following normally does not appear on a material requisition form?

- i. Job number
- ii. Unit Cost
- iii. Supplier's name
- iv. Quantity requisitioned

**(C)** Which of the following methods of wage payment will be most appropriate to maintain quality of work?

- i. Time rate system
- ii. Taylor's differential piece work system
- iii. Straight piece work system
- iv. Halsey system

**(D)** Which of the following is not selling overhead?

- i. Insurance to cover sold goods while in transit
- ii. Royalty on sales
- iii. Legal cost for debt realization
- iv. Distribution of samples

(E) Administration overheads are recovered as a percentage of:

- i. Direct materials
- ii. Prime cost
- iii. Direct wages
- iv. Work cost

### SECTION-B

(4x10=40 Marks)

**Q.2.** From the following particulars prepare a Cost Sheet showing the cost per item and total cost per ton for the period ended 31st March 2017.

Raw materials ₹36,000/-; Rent and Taxes—Office ₹500/-; Productive Wages ₹35,000/-; Water Supply ₹1,200/-; Unproductive Wages ₹10,500/-; Factory Insurance ₹1,100/-; Factory Rent and Taxes ₹7,500/-; Office Insurance ₹500/-; Factory Lighting ₹2,200/-; Legal Expenses ₹400/-; Factory Heating ₹1,500/-; Direct Expenses ₹3,000/-; Motor Power ₹4,400/-; Rent of Warehouse ₹300/-; Haulage ₹3,000/-; Depreciation of Plant and Machinery ₹2,000/-; Directors Fees—Works ₹1,000/- Depreciation on Office Building ₹1,000/-; Director Fees—Office ₹2,000/-; Depreciation on Delivery vans ₹200/-; Factory Cleaning ₹500/-; Bad debts ₹100/-; Sundry Office Exps. ₹200/-; Advertising ₹300/-; Factory Stationery ₹750/-; Sales Deptt. Salary ₹1,500/-; Office Stationery ₹900/-; Upkeep of Delivery Van ₹700/-; Loose Tools Written off ₹600/-; Bank charges ₹50/- ; Commission on Sales ₹1,500/-;

Note : The total output for the period has been 10,000 tons.

(10 Marks)

**Q.3.(a)** The following information is available in respect of a particular material. Reorder Quantity 3600 units Maximum usage 900 units per week Minimum usage 300 units per week Normal usage 600 units per week Reorder period 3 to 5 weeks.

Calculate the following: (a) Reorder level (b) Minimum level (c) Maximum level (3 Marks)

(b) From the following particulars find out the Economic Order Quantity. (i) Annual demand 12000 units (ii) Ordering Cost ₹ 90/- per order (iii) Inventory Carrying cost per unit per annum ₹15/- (2 Marks)

c) ABC Ltd., has prepared a budget for the production of one lakh units of the only commodity manufactured by them for a costing period as under :

₹

Raw material	2.52/- per unit
Direct labour	0.75 per unit
Direct expenses	0.10/- per unit
Works overheads (60% fixed)	2.50/- per unit
Administration overheads (80% fixed)	₹0.40/- per unit
Selling overheads (50% fixed)	₹0.20/- per unit

The actual production during the period was only 60,000 units. Calculate the revised budgeted cost per unit. (5 Marks)

**Q.4. (a)** Using Taylor's differential piece rate system, find out the earnings of workers X and Y from the following particulars: Standard Time per piece = 20 minute; Normal Rate per



hour = ₹ 0.90/-; In a 9 hour day, X produces 25 units and Y produces 30 units. Lower rate is 80% of normal rate and higher rate is 120% of normal rate. **(3 Marks)**

(b) The following information relates to the production dept of a factory: Direct materials ₹ 60,000/- Direct wages ₹ 50,000/- Overheads ₹ 10,000/- If overheads are charged on the basis of wages, what will be cost of an order whose wages is ₹ 6,000/- and material ₹ 9,000/-.

**(2 Marks)**

(c) Dashmesh Ltd has three production departments A, B and C and two service departments D and E. Following figures are extracted from the records of the company:

Rent and rates: ₹ 5000/-; Indirect wages : ₹ 1500/-; Depreciation of Machinery: ₹ 10000/-; General Lighting: ₹ 600/-; Power: ₹ 1500/-; Sundries: ₹ 10000/-

Following details are available:

	Total	A	B	C	D	E
Floor Space(sq. metres)	10000	2000	2500	3000	2000	500
Light Points	60	10	15	20	10	5
Direct Wages(₹)	10000	3000	2000	3000	1500	500
H.P of machines	150	60	30	50	10	-
Value of Machinery(₹)	250000	60000	80000	100000	5000	5000

Apportion the costs to various departments on the most equitable basis by preparing Primary Departmental Distribution summary. **(5 Marks)**

**Q.5. (a)** Fixed Expenses ₹ 4,000/- Break-even Point ₹ 10,000/-

From the above data, calculate (i) P/V Ratio; (ii) Profit when sales are ₹ 20,000/-; (iii) New break-even-point if selling price is reduced by 20%. **(3 Marks)**

(b) Standard material and standard cost per kg of material required for the production of one unit of Product A is as follows; Material 5 kg Standard Price ₹ 5 per kg. The actual production and related material data are as follows: 400 units of Product A Material used 2,200 kg Price of Material ₹ 4.80 per kg Calculate (i) Material Cost Variance (ii) Material Usage Variance (iii) Material Price Variance. **(2 Marks)**

(c) A company producing a single product sells it at ₹ 50/- per unit. Unit variable cost is ₹ 35/- and fixed cost amounts to ₹ 12 lakhs per annum. With this data you are required to calculate the following, treating each independent of the other: (a) P/V ratio and Break-even sales. (b) New Break-even sales if variable cost increases by ₹ 3/- per unit, without increase in selling price. (c) Increase in sales required if profits are to be increased by ₹ 2.4 lakhs. (d) Percentage increase/decrease in sales volume units to off-set. (i) an increase of ₹ 3/- in the variable cost per unit. (ii) a 10 per cent increase in selling price without affecting existing profits quantum. (e) Quantum of advertisement expenditure permissible to increase sales by ₹ 1.2 lakhs, without affecting existing profits quantum. **(5 Marks)**



हिमाचल प्रदेश राष्ट्रीय विधि विश्वविद्यालय शिमला  
पुनर सत्रांत परीक्षा

पाठ्यक्रम कूट-संकेत: एच.पी.एन.एल.यू.एच.आई.एल.103 (HPNLUHIL 103)

विषय: हिंदी भाषा और साहित्येतिहास

बी.ए. एल.एल.बी., हिन्दी

सेमेस्टर - तृतीय

28 November, 2018

ध्यान दें : भाग एक अनिवार्य है . भाग बी में से चार प्रश्न करने हैं।

समय: 180 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक : 50

भाग एक

(5x2=10)

प्रश्न - 1 : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।

- क) अलंकार किसे कहते हैं? यमक अलंकार और संदेह अलंकार का उदाहरण दीजिए।  
ख) कबीर का संक्षिप्त जीवन परिचय दीजिये।  
ग) छायावाद की विशेषताएँ बताइये और छायावादी प्रमुख कवियों के नाम बताइये।  
घ) प्रगतिवाद से आप क्या समझते हो? स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
ङ) निर्गुण साहित्य की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ कौन-कौन सी हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

भाग दो

(10 x4 = 40)

प्रश्न - 1. निम्नलिखित दोहों की व्याख्या कीजिए और यह भी बताइये कि निम्न दोहे में कौन सा रस और अलंकार है।  
(10)

"सतसइया के दोहरा ज्यों नावक के तीर।  
देखन में छोटे लगै घाव करै गम्भीर॥  
मेरी भव बाधा हरौ, राधा नागरि सोय।  
जा तनु की झाँई परे, स्याम हरित दुति होय॥"

बानी ऐसी बोलिये, मन का आपा खोय।  
औरन को सीतल करै, आपहु सीतल होय॥"  
रहिमन चुप हो बैठिये, देखि दिनन के फेर।  
जब नीके दिन आइहैं, बनत न लगिहैं देर॥

प्रश्न - 2. निम्नलिखित काव्य की सन्दर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए और यह भी बताइये कि निम्न काव्य में कौन सा रस और अलंकार है।  
(10)

"कौन हो तुम बंसत के दूत  
विरस पतझड़ में अति सुकुमार।  
घन-तिमिर में चपला की रेख  
तपन में शीतल मंद बयार।  
नखत की आशा-किरण समान  
हृदय के कोमल कवि की कांत-  
कल्पना की लघु लहरी दिव्य  
कर रही मानस-हलचल शांत"।

**प्रश्न – 3. निम्नलिखित काव्य की सन्दर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए और यह भी बताइये कि निम्न काव्य में कौन सा रस और अलंकार है।** (10)

“अब, सुन बे, गुलाब,  
भूल मत जो पायी खुशबु, रंग-ओ-आब,  
खून चूसा खाद का तूने अशिष्ट,  
डाल पर इतरा रहा है केपीटलिस्ट!  
कितनों को तूने बनाया है गुलाम,  
माली कर रक्खा, सहाया जाड़ा-घाम,  
हाथ जिसके तू लगा,  
पैर सर रखकर वो पीछे को भागा  
औरत की जानिब मैदान यह छोड़कर,  
तबेले को टट्टू जैसे तोड़कर,  
शाहों, राजों, अमीरों का रहा प्यारा  
तभी साधारणों से तू रहा न्यारा।  
वरना क्या तेरी हस्ती है, पोच तू  
कांटो ही से भरा है यह सोच तू  
कली जो चटकी अभी  
सूखकर कांटा हुई होती कभी।  
रोज पड़ता रहा पानी,  
तू हरामी खानदानी।”

**प्रश्न – 4. निम्नलिखित काव्य की सन्दर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए और यह भी बताइये कि निम्न काव्य में कौन सा रस और अलंकार है।** (10)

“अधजले शब्दों के ढेर में तुम  
क्या तलाश रहे हो?  
तुम्हारी आत्मीयता –  
जले हुए कागज़ की वह तस्वीर है  
जो छूते ही राख हो जायेगी।  
इस देश के बातूनी दिमाग में  
किसी विदेशी भाषा का सूर्यास्त  
फिर सुलगने लगा है  
लाल-हरी झण्डियाँ –  
जो कल तक शिखरों पर फहरा रही थीं  
वक्रत की निचली सतहों में उतरकर  
स्याह हो गई है और चरित्रहीनता  
मन्त्रियों की कुर्सी में तब्दील हो चुकी है  
तुम्हारी तरह मुझे भी अफ़सोस है  
मैंने भी इस देश को  
एक जवान आदमी की  
रंगीन इच्छाओं की पूरी गहराई से  
प्यार किया था  
मगर अब, अतीत से अपना चेहरा  
देखने के लिए  
शीशे की धूल झाड़ना बेकार है  
उसकी पालिश उतर चुकी है  
और अब उसके दोनों ओर, सिर्फ़  
दीवार है  
जिसके पीछे –  
राजनीतिक अफ़वाहों का शरदकालीन

आकाश नगर के लफंगों में  
 आखिरी नाटक की मनपसंद भूमिकाएँ  
 बाँट रहा है  
 'रिहर्सल' के हवा-बन्द कमरों में  
 खिड़कियों के गन्दे मुहावरे गूँज रहे हैं  
 शाम हो रही है  
 दिन की मुंडेर पर, अन्धकार में आधा  
 झुका सूरज  
 अपनी जांघों पर  
 रोशनी की गुलेल तोड़ रहा है  
 रंगों की बदचलन इच्छाएँ  
 शहर का सबसे अच्छा 'शो केस' तैयार  
 कर रही है  
 उन्होंने जनता और ज़रायमपेशा  
 औरतों के बीच की  
 सरल रेखा को काटकर  
 स्वास्तिक चिन्ह बना लिया है  
 और हवा में एक चमकदार गोल शब्द  
 फेंक दिया है – 'जनतन्त्र'  
 जिसकी रोज़ सैकड़ों बार हत्या होती है  
 और हर बार  
 वह भेड़ियों की जुबान पर ज़िन्दा है!"

**प्रश्न – 5. निम्नलिखित काव्य की सन्दर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए और यह भी बताइये कि निम्न काव्य में कौन सा रस और अलंकार है।**

(10)

"पोथी पढ़ि पढ़ि जग मुआ, पंडित भया न कोय ।  
 ढाई आखर प्रेम का, पढ़े सो पंडित होय ॥  
 काल करे सो आज कर, आज करे सो अब ।  
 पल में परलय होगी, बहुरि करेगा कब ॥  
 बुरा जो देखन में चला, बुरा न मिलया कोई ।  
 जो मन खोजा आपना तो मुझ से बुरा न कोई ॥"