



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY SHIMLA

End-Term Examinations

Paper Code: LB-104

Subject: Economics-I (Micro Economics)

B.A./B.B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester16th February, 2021

Time: 3hrs (for writing exam- 10:00 am -12:00 pm and for scanning & uploading answer-sheet– 12:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

Attempt any two questions from Section-A. Each question in Section-A carries five marks. Attempt any two questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries twenty marks.

SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**(2x5=10 Marks)****Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- (A) What do you mean by the inverse relationship between the quantity demanded for a commodity and its price. How would you explain, that a fall in the price of Matchbox does not make a consumer buy more of it?
- (B) What are some of the implicit cost incurred by an entrepreneur in running a firm? How are these implicit costs estimated?
- (C) Suppose that a Monopoly industry produces less output than similar competitive industry. Discuss why this may be considered socially undesirable. Is this because it is always socially beneficial to produce more of some product?

SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type) (2x20=40 Marks)

- Q.2** Gopal is a rational consumer and consumes two goods X and Y. Is a cardinal measure of utility or satisfaction necessary in order to sketch a set of indifference curves? What are the main characteristics of indifference curves? On the same set of axis draw three indifference curves showing increasing marginal rate of substitution as we move down the indifference curve.
- Q.3** “The same rightward shift of the demand curve may produce a very small or a very large increase in quantity depending on the slope of supply curve”. Explain this statement with diagrams.
- Q.4** “Profit is the child as well as victim of economic development.” Explain the innovation theory of profit in light of above statement. Why does profit appear to disappear in the course of economic development?



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY SHIMLA

End-Term Examinations

Paper Code: LB-103

Subject: English-I

B.A./B.B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester14th February, 2021

Time: 3hrs (for writing exam- 10:00 am -12:00 pm and for scanning & uploading answer-sheet- 12:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

Attempt any two questions from Section-A. Each question in Section-A carries five marks. Attempt any two questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries twenty marks.

SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**(2x5=10 Marks)****Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

(A) Provide explanatory notes on the following Legal Maxims:

Ab initio, Amicus Curiae, Ad Valorem, Corpus delicti, Caveat emptor

(B) Discuss the important points to be considered while drafting a cover letter to accompany a résumé.

(C) What justification does M.C. Chagla give for the title of his autobiography *Roses in December*?

SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type) (2x20=40 Marks)

Q.2 “Communication is the process of sending and receiving information”. In the light of this statement, explain the process of communication and draw the communication cycle to support your answer.

Q.3 “When you are applying for a job you should know what skill sets to include in your resume for the greatest impact. Skills are basically the traits you have in your character that make you a good employee. To have professional know-how these skills help to perform well in your job and make you responsible”. Prepare a plan, of the most desirous skills an employer looks for hiring, and structure of CV or Resume as they fit your profile.

Q.4 Shakespeare and Franz Kafka have portrayed judiciary as farce. The lives of the characters have been brought to rot because of irrational laws. Narrate few instances from the texts to comment.



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY SHIMLA

End-Term Examinations

Paper Code: LB-102

Subject: Legal Methods and Research Methodology

B.A./B.B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester12th February, 2021

Time: 3hrs (for writing exam- 10:00 am -12:00 pm and for scanning & uploading answer-sheet– 12:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

Attempt any two questions from Section-A. Each question in Section-A carries five marks. Attempt any two questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries twenty marks.

SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**(2x5=10 Marks)****Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- (A) Austin and Salmond both are recognized as the great jurists of nineteenth century and the definition of law given by both of them is based on English legal system. Despite the differences in their definition, there are some common factors also. Keeping in view the statement compares the definition of “law” given by Austin and Salmond.
- (B) The High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla made a judicial decision on Medical Negligence. A similar legal matter comes before the High Court of Punjab and Haryana. What will be the effect of High Court of Himachal Pradesh precedent on the Punjab and Haryana High Court’s decision?
- (C) The brief of a case is a syllogism and syllogism is an argument of deductive logic. The four parts of the brief corresponds precisely to four parts of syllogism. Name these parts of syllogism? Also cite what are the parts of brief which correspond precisely to the parts of a syllogism?

SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type) (2x20=40 Marks)

- Q.2** Marriage of Roma was settled with one Arav. During the ring ceremony of the couple Arav feels suffocation and uneasiness. He was immediately taken to nearby hospital. The doctor advised him to go for proper tests. Arav went for a holiday to Goa and decided to get the necessary checkups done after his Goa trip. When he came back from holiday he conducted tests from a government hospital and Arav was diagnosed with AIDS a communicable disease. Worried by his health Roma also inquired from the

doctor about his ailment. The doctor made a disclosure about the communicable disease to Arav's fiancé Roma. On account of this disclosure the proposed marriage of Arav with Roma was called off. Arav sued the hospital and doctor for damages on the ground that the doctor violated his duty to maintain confidentiality as well as his right to privacy. This was contested that the disclosure of the health conditions by the doctor to Roma was protected under the right of life of the girl which includes the right to a healthy life. In this case there occurs a conflict of two fundamental rights that both of Arav and Roma. Keeping in mind the morals as the basis of law decide the above case. Cite relevant case law (if any) in support of your answer.

Q.3 “The great importance attached to judicial precedents is the distinguishing feature of Indian Legal system”. Explain the statement and discuss the operation of the doctrine of precedent in the following situations:

- (i) How far the decision of the High Court is binding on Lower Courts?
- (ii) How far the High Court is bound by its own decisions?
- (iii) What is the authority of one High Court Decision in another High Court?
- (iv) How far the Supreme Court is bound by its own decisions?

Q.4 Text of *Balak Glass Emporium v. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.* AIR 1993 Ker 342 is given below. Read the case and answer the following questions

- (i) What are the issues involved in the Case?
- (ii) What was the decision of the Lower Court?
- (iii) Ratio decidendi
- (iv) Obiter dicta

Case: Balak Glass Emporium v. United India Insurance Co. Ltd. AIR 1993 Ker 342

Bench: G Rajasekharan

JUDGMENT G. Rajasekharan, J.

1. Plaintiff in a suit for damages is the appellant. The first defendant is an Insurance Company and defendants 2 to 6 are the legal representatives of one Joseph.
2. Plaintiff-Firm was occupying the ground floor of a building and it was dealing in mirrors, plywood etc. Joseph was in the upstairs, running a photo studio in the name and style "Durbar Photo Studio". When the Managing Partner of the plaintiff went to the shop on 21-11-1984, he found that the shop room was flooded with water, escaped from

the defendants' studio room and the articles kept in the plaintiffs shop were damaged. He sent for the proprietor of the Studio and PW 4 and some others entered the studio, when it was opened by DW 1 -- the son of Joseph. It was found that water was flowing through the water tap and the outlet of the sump/tank was closed, and water tank was overflowing, and that caused the mischief.

3. The plaintiff alleges that he and Joseph were not in good terms, that Joseph wanted to spite him and on 20-11-1984 when the studio was closed in the night, the water tap was deliberately left open to cause mischief and the entire incident was the result of the intentional acts of Joseph.
4. The articles kept in the plaintiffs shop had insurance coverage with the first defendant, United India Insurance Company. A claim was preferred with them by the plaintiff, but that was turned down for the reason that the insurance covers only riot, strike, malicious damages etc. and not damages due to negligence of any third party. It was thereupon that the suit was instituted against the Insurance Company, as well as the legal heirs "of Joseph who died in the meanwhile.
5. The contentions of the first defendant are that Joseph did not leave the water tap open, that Joseph had no intention to cause any water to flow into the shop of the plaintiff, that the damage if at all any, was not due to malicious acts of Joseph, that it could only be due to negligence or an accident, that the claim for damages is excessive, that the Surveyor deputed by first defendant has assessed the actual loss at Rs. 12,093.11, and that since the claim is not covered by the insurance, first defendant has no liability.
6. The trial Court raised the issues arising out of the pleadings:
 - (1) Whether the damage incurred by the plaintiff is the result of the malicious act of late Sri Joseph?
 - (2) Whether the investigation conducted by the 1st defendant was proper and legal?
 - (3) Whether the 1st defendant is liable for damages? If so, to what extent?
7. In answer to issue namely whether defendants 2 to 6 are liable for the damages, the Court held that the plaintiff has failed to prove malicious acts attributed to Joseph and since there is no claim of damages for negligence, the plaintiff is not entitled to any relief against defendants 2 to 6 also. The suit was consequently dismissed. It is against that, the Appeal has been preferred.
8. The first argument advanced by the learned Counsel for the appellant is that the finding of the trial Court absolving defendants 2 to 6 of the liability cannot be sustained, since it is a case of strict liability and no plea or proof of negligence is necessary in such a case. To support this argument, learned Counsel relied on the principle enunciated in Rylands

- v. Fletcher, (1868) LR 3 HL 330, that in a case where it is the strict liability of the defendant, there is no need to prove or plead negligence.
9. According to learned Counsel, Joseph collected water in his studio and that escaped by over-flowing from the sump and flowed into the shop room of the plaintiff, causing damage to the goods and so, Joseph had a strict liability in damages and it was not necessary to plead or prove negligence.
10. Learned Counsel has referred to the decision reported in *Western Engraving Co. v. Film Laboratories Ltd.*, (1936) 1 All ER 106, to give further support to the argument. That was a case where defendants -- the occupiers of a factory premises on the second floor of the building, on several occasions allowed water to escape into the factory premises of the plaintiffs on the floor below, whereby damage was caused to the plaintiffs' property. Defendants' business included washing of cinematograph film, for which purpose an extraordinary large quantity of circulating water was necessary and also a boiler, sink and carboys for storing water. There, it was held, as the water was brought by the defendants to their premises for their own special purposes, and not for the common benefit of the defendants and the plaintiffs, and the defendants' user was not a normal user for the purpose for which both the plaintiffs and defendants were occupying the premises, the principle laid down in *Rylands v. Fletcher* applied, and the defendants were liable to the plaintiffs in damages and need not prove specific acts of negligence by the plaintiffs on each occasion.
11. For the reason that the facts are dissimilar, the said decision cannot be applied to the present case. There, water was brought by the defendants for their own special purposes and not for the common benefit of the defendants and plaintiffs. The defendants' user was not a normal user for the purposes for which both the plaintiffs and defendants were occupying the premises. In the case at hand, Joseph was not storing unusual quantity of water and he was getting only the water supply provided in the city. It was only normal user that he was having and it was not a case of the defendant bringing large quantities of water into his premises.
12. The rule of *Rylands v. Fletcher* underwent a sea-change by efflux of time and subsequent judicial pronouncements. Though stated as a rule of absolute liability, there "are so many exceptions to it that it is doubtful whether there is much of the rule left" (*St. Anne's Well Brewery Co. v. Roberts*, (1928) 140 LT 16 (CA)). In *Rylands v. Fletcher*, two exceptions or two defences were noticed -- plaintiffs default and vis major. The subsequent decisions on the point have categorized many more defences than what was

mentioned in *Rylands v. Fletcher* viz. consent of plaintiff, common benefit, act of stranger etc. The case at hand is one falling under the exception "consent of plaintiff.

"The main application of the principle of implied consent is found in cases where different floors in the same building are occupied by different persons and the tenant of a lower floor suffers damage as the result of water escaping from an upper floor. In a block of premises each tenant can normally be regarded as consenting to the presence of water on the premises if the supply is of the usual character, but not if it is of quite an unusual kind, or defective or dangerous, unless he actually knows of that. The defendant is liable if the escape was due to his negligence."

13. In the case at hand, the ground floor was occupied by the plaintiff and the first floor by Joseph. There is implied consent by the plaintiff for the bringing in of water and use of water by Joseph occupier on the first floor. In such a case, for making Joseph liable for escape of water from his premises to the shop of the plaintiff proof of negligence is a must. So, the contention that when it is shown that from the premises of Joseph, water escaped into the premises of the plaintiff, the liability of Joseph was strict or absolute cannot be accepted.
14. In another case (*Rickards v. Lothian*, PC (1913) AC 263), "A leak occurred in the cistern at the top of the house which without any negligence on the part of the defendant caused the plaintiffs premises to be flooded. In giving judgment for the defendant, Wright, J. says: The general rule as laid down in *Rylands v. Fletcher* is that prima facie a person occupying land has an absolute right not to have his premises invaded by injurious matter, such as large quantities of water which his neighbour keeps upon his land. That general rule is, however, qualified by some exceptions, one of which is that, where a person is using his land in the ordinary way and damage happens to the adjoining property without any default or negligence on his part, no liability attaches to him. The bringing of water on to such premises as these and the maintaining a cistern in the usual way seems to me to be an ordinary and reasonable user of such premises as these were; and, therefore, if the water escapes without any, negligence or default on the part of the person bringing the water in and owning the cistern, I do not think that he is liable for any damage that may ensue."
15. The proof of negligence is to be followed by a plea to that effect, at least as an alternative case. Without a plea and proof, negligence now sought to be attributed to Joseph cannot be countenanced and a decree for damages cannot be given against defendants 2 to 6 for negligence (See *Trojan v. Nagappan Chettiar*, AIR 1953 SC 235 and *Govind Prasad Chaturvedi v. Hari Dutt Shastri*, AIR 1977 SC 1005). In the plaint, there is no allegation

at all that the incident occurred due to the negligence of Joseph. On the other hand, the specific allegation is that the plaintiff suffered loss due to malicious acts of deceased Joseph.

There is not even an alternative plea that Joseph was negligent, even assuming that, his acts were not intentional and malicious. Thus, the trial Court was right when it held that there is no plea of negligence and so the plaintiff cannot be heard to contend that defendants 2 to 6 are liable in damages for the negligent act of Joseph.

16. The next question is whether the plaintiff has suffered damage due to the malicious acts of Joseph. "Malice in law" simply means a depraved inclination on the part of a person to disregard the rights of others, which intent is manifested by his injurious acts. "Malice in fact" means an act done wrongfully and willfully without reasonable or probable cause, and not necessarily an act done from ill-feeling and spite, or a desire to injure another. "Malicious act" is a wrongful act intentionally done without cause or excuse. A malicious act is one committed in a state of mind which shows a heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief- a wrongful act intentionally done, without legal justification or excuse.
17. According to the Supreme Court: "malice in its legal sense means, malice such as may be assumed from the doing of a wrongful act intentionally but without just cause or excuse, or for want of reasonable or probable cause." (S. R. Venkataraman v. Union of India -- AIR 1979 SC 49 : (1978 Lab 1C 1641)) So, the question is whether plaintiff suffered loss as a result of an act intentionally done by Joseph without just cause or excuse, or without any reasonable or probable cause. It has come out in evidence that during the night when the photo studio was closed, the water tap was left open and the outlet of the tank was closed.
18. It was argued that there is no convincing evidence to show that the water tap was actually left open and the drainage of the tank was closed. It is proved that the tap was fully opened and the drain was closed. It was an intentional act of Joseph, which resulted in the loss suffered by the plaintiff. So, it is a case where plaintiff suffered loss due to the malicious acts of Joseph and the claim falls within the purview of malicious damages. Under the insurance policy, plaintiff is entitled to re-cover that from the first defendant- Insurance Company.
19. The amount of damages claimed is Rs. 25,025/-. The surveyor assessed the quantum of loss at Rs. 24,694/91. Deducting the salvage value of the goods, the net loss assessed by the surveyor is Rs. 12,093/11. In Ext. B1, the plaintiff has admitted the quantum assessed as salvage value and the plaintiff has acknowledged the same in Ext. B1 itself. At the

time of arguments, learned Counsel for the appellant/plaintiff has submitted that in the light of Ext. B1, the plaintiff will be satisfied with the assessment made by the Surveyor. There is no better evidence than the Surveyor's report for assessing the actual loss sustained by the plaintiff. Accepting that, the damages are quantified at Rs. 12,093/-. Plaintiff will be entitled to get interest at six per cent per annum from 20-11 -1984, the date of loss.

20. In the result, the plaintiff is granted a decree for Rs. 12,093/- (Twelve Thousand and Ninety-three) with interest at six per cent per annum from 20-11-1984 till recovery, realizable from the first defendant. The Appeal is allowed to that extent.

In the circumstances of the case, the parties are directed to suffer their costs.



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY SHIMLA

End-Term Examinations

Paper Code: BL-101

Subject: Political Science-I(Political Theory)

B.A.LL.B. 1st Semester18th February, 2021

Time: 3hrs (for writing exam- 10:00 am -12:00 pm and for scanning & uploading answer-sheet– 12:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

Attempt any two questions from Section-A. Each question in Section-A carries five marks. Attempt any two questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries twenty marks.

SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**(2x5=10 Marks)****Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- (A) “Just because you do not take an interest in politics doesn't mean politics won't take an interest in you.” In the light of this statement, discuss the nature of the relationship between individuals and political structures.
- (B) “A welfare state is a state which provides for its citizens a wide range of social services.” Do you think that the role of the state in the era of globalization is losing relevance? Give reasons in support of your answer.
- (C) “Sovereignty is the full right and power of a governing body over itself, without any interference from outside source or bodies.” In the light of this statement, present a critical view of the idea of sovereignty with reference to the changing dimensions of international relations.

SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type) (2x20=40 Marks)

- Q.2** “Political Science is the historical investigation of what the state has been, an analytical study of what the state is and a politico-ethical discussion of what the state ought to be”. In the light of this statement, discuss the scope and significance of political science in the twenty first century.

Q.3 “The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy”. Democracy gives every man the right to be his own oppressor. Do you agree with this view? Cite reasons in support of your answer.

Q4. Discuss the nature of the relationship between various organs of the government. What in your opinion will be the consequence if these organs are not independent of each other? Cite practical examples to substantiate your views.



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY SHIMLA

End-Term Examinations

Paper Code: BL-102

Subject: Sociology-I (Introductory Sociology)

B.A. LL.B. 1stSemester

20th February, 2021

Time: 3hrs(for writing exam- 10:00 am -12:00 pm and for scanning & uploading answer-sheet- 12:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

Attempt any two questions from Section-A. Each question in Section-A carries five marks. Attempt any two questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries twenty marks.

SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)

(2x5=10Marks)

Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:

- (A) What do you mean by Social Relationship?
- (B) Describe “sociologically” a routine and every day activity. The activity could be as banal as brushing one’s teeth.
- (C) What is the relationship between Sociology and Political Science?

SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)

(2x20=40Marks)

- Q.2** Write an essay discussing the main ideas contained in the Communist Manifesto written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.
- Q.3** What according to Emile Durkheim is a Social Fact? Support your answers with illustrations from everyday life.
- Q.4** Write a critical sociological essay on the ways in which the smartphone has changed social relationships and its impact on individual life.



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY SHIMLA

End-Term Examinations

Paper Code: BBL-102

Subject: Financial Accounting

B.B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester20th February, 2021

Time: 3hrs(for writing exam- 10:00 am -12:00 pm and for scanning & uploading answer-sheet- 12:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

Attempt any two questions from Section-A. Each question in Section-A carries five marks. Attempt any two questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries twenty marks.

SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type) (2x5=10Marks)**Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

(A) A company provides depreciation under the straight-line method at the rate of 10% p.a. The balance standing in the Plant and Machinery Account on 31st Dec, 2005, after writing off depreciation for the year, was Rs 1,95,150 (total cost price of the plant was Rs 3,58,000). During January 2006 new plant was purchased at cost of Rs 29,500 and one machine which had cost Rs 5,500 in 2004 was sold as scrap for Rs 400. During January 2007, there were additions costing Rs 18,000 and a machine which had cost Rs 7,000 in 2002 was sold for Rs 3,500. Write up Plant and Machinery Account for 2006 and 2007.

(B) Prepare the Cash Book and Ledger Accounts :

Prepare a Cash Book (with cash column only) from the following transactions:

2008	Particulars	Rs.
March 01	Ganpat commenced business with cash	65000
March 03	Bought goods for cash	6850
March 04	Paid Sharad Cash	950
	Discount Allowed	60
March 06	Deposited in Bank	40000
	Paid for office furniture in cash	4650
March 09	Sold goods for cash	30000
March 12	Paid Wages in cash	1200
March 13	Paid for Stationery	400
March 15	Sold Goods for Cash	25000
March 16	Paid for Miscellaneous Expenses	450

March 19	Received cash from Mr. Kumar	4850
	Allowed him discount	150
March 21	Purchased a radio set	2500
March 22	Paid Salary	4000
March 25	Paid Rent	900
March 28	Paid Electricity Bill	350
March 29	Paid Advertising	400

- (C) Give journal entries for the following: (i) The company allots 1,000, 12% debentures of Rs 100 each at an issue price of Rs 96 per debenture redeemable at a premium of Rs 8 per debenture. (The liability of premium is also to be recorded at the time of issue of debentures.) (ii) 3,000 fully convertible debentures of Rs 100 each are converted into 20,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 5 per share.

SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type)(2x20=40Marks)

- Q.2(a)** From the following trial balance of Mrs. Radhey prepare Trading, Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on Dec 31, 2019.

Particulars	Dr. Rs	Particulars	Dr. Rs
Purchases	16,20,000	Sales	31,20,000
Salaries and Wages	10,50,000	Returns Outward	36,000
Office Expense	12,000	Discount Received	18,000
Trading Expenses	24,000	Interest Received	9,000
Factory Expenses	33,000	Capital	5,34,000
Carriage Inwards	24,000		
Return Inward	36,000		
Discount Allowed	12,000		
Commission	6,000		
Stock	1,80,000		
Income Tax	1,20,000		
Cash in hand	6,00,000		
	37,17,000		37,17,000

Closing stock is valued at Rs 4,05,000

- (b) The profit and loss of a company is normally divided into three sections. Explain the sections. Also, explain the limitations of the trial balance.

Q.3 (a) From the following particulars of Mr. Pramod for the year ending on Mar 31, 2010, prepare the trading account and Profit and Loss Account.

	Rs		Rs
Opening Stock	1,25,000	Sales	22,50,000
Purchases	10,25,000	Sales Returns	12,500
Purchases Returns	6,000	Clearing Charges	2,250
Carriage and Freight	20,000	Carriage on Sales	3,350
Royalty on Production	2,700	Customs Duty	28,000
Office Rent	6,000	Dock Dues	1,200
Factory Rent	12,500	Octroi	3,750
Manager's Salary (office)	60,000	Manager's Salary (factory)	82,500
Salary of Foreman	56,000	Factory Insurance	2,750
Office Insurance	2,100	Fuel, Gas, Water	37,500
Factory Light and Power	39,000	General Expenses	27,500
Stock at the end	1,87,500	Wages (productive)	2,06,000

(b) What is process of forfeiture of shares? If forfeited shares are issued at a discount, what are the steps to be followed after that? What is the treatment of balance in the forfeited shares account.

Q.4(a) Represent the impact by analyzing following transactions by applying Accounting Equation Approach.

Mr. Roy started his business with Rs 1,70,000 from his personal funds.

He invested additionally in the form of machinery worth Rs 50,000.

He purchased additional machinery for cash Rs 10,000.

He purchased goods for Rs 15,000.

Creditors were paid Rs 5,000.

He sold goods costing Rs 10,000 for Rs 15,000.

He paid for the following expenses:

Salaries – Rs 3,000

Rent – Rs 1,500

Repairs – Rs 500

Electricity – Rs 600

He withdraws Rs 2,500 cash for his personal use.

Machinery was depreciated by Rs 1000.

Sold goods for cash Rs 30,000.

- (b)** Differentiate between: (i) Fixed Assets and Current Assets (ii) Fixed Liabilities and Current Liabilities (iii) Trade Discount and Cash Discount



HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY SHIMLA

End-Term Examinations

Paper Code: BBL-101

Subject: Management Theory & Practice

B.B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester18th February, 2021

Time: 3hrs (for writing exam- 10:00 am -12:00 pm and for scanning & uploading answer-sheet- 12:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

Attempt any two questions from Section-A. Each question in Section-A carries five marks. Attempt any two questions from Section-B. Each question in Section-B carries twenty marks.

SECTION-A (Short-Answer Type)**(2x5=10 Marks)****Q.1 Short Answer Type Questions:**

- (A) It is often said that good people can make any organization structure work. Some people even assert that vagueness in organization is a good thing in that it forces teamwork, since people know that they must cooperate to get anything done. Comment.
- (B) “Manager must make choices on the basis of limited or bounded rationality- that is in the light of everything they can learn about a situation, which may not be everything they should know”. Comment
- (C) “Objectives are end points toward which activities are aimed. Objectives are verifiable if it is possible, at the end of period, to determine whether they have been accomplished”. Comment.

SECTION-B (Long-Answer/Descriptive/Analytical Type) (2x20=40 Marks)

Q.2 Ms. Samriti is a Manager and senior resource at Max bank. She is working in the same bank for last ten years. She started working as an assistant manager at the same bank and moved up the hierarchy gradually. She has worked in different capacities in the bank at different levels. Few years back, she took the maternity leave, when she was heading the operations of her branch. When joined back, she was assigned a profile of priority customer relations at the bank, which she is doing very well. She has given a business of 50 cr. In last one and half year, which is the highest from any single resource. Looking at her credentials the head of the northern zone has promised that she will be promoted to the position of branch head eventually. But now, as the whole top management of the bank has changed, the overall culture and climate of the organization has also changed. The culture of wellbeing of the employee, which was the first priority of the bank, is diminishing and the stress and work load is increasing drastically. Earlier it was the policy of the bank that no official will call the employee after 5:30 pm. Now the branch managers, operations heads keep on calling their employees even at 8:00 o'clock. Moreover, the incentives, financial benefits, other facilities which were provided to the employees are being cut. Keeping all these things in mind, Samriti has decided to tender her resignation from the bank as she has got another offer from a competing bank, which is not know well but providing a salary hike of more than 30%. Her manager has invited her to discuss the things on table but she has refused the request as

the bank policy is that they will not provide salary hike to anyone more than 10% in any case. Her argument is that if she has to take the same stress at this bank, so why not to do it at a higher salary.

(a) Suppose if you were in the position of the manager how would have dealt with the situation? Would you go out of the way to retain such an old and best performing resource in the organization? What kind of tools and techniques are available with you as a practicing manager in order to remove such discontent among the employees?

Q.3 “The management as profession has evolved over a period of time and the principles and practices of management have witnessed a drastic change during this period. We started with managing the shop floors and small enterprises to the managing global organizations”. Elaborate

Q.4 Gone are the days when conflict was considered as bad element in any organization. Nowadays, conflict has been accepted by all the top-level managers as well as by all the stakeholders. It is now considered as inevitable part of any organizational setting. Comment.