

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 9108

Roll
No.

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Int. LLB Examination 2014-2015

(Second Semester)

**FUNDAMENTAL ACCOUNTING AND
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

- Note :-** (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.
- (ii) All sections are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A carries 20 marks, Section B carries 30 marks and Section C carries 50 marks.

SECTION –A

20×1=20

1. Fill in the blanks. All questions are compulsory.
- (a) The amount which the proprietor has invested in the business

[P. T. O.

- (b) Plant and machinery are example of account.
- (c) The journal is book of
- (d) The process of transferring entries from journal to ledger is called
- (e) Closing stock is in the trading account.
- (f) By preparing profit and loss account can be find out.
- (g) Depreciation is charged on the of the assets each year in case of WDV.
- (h) is the process of ensure that employees perform properly.
- (i) Cash flow statement indicates change in
- (j) Decrease in inventory cash.
- (k) Overall budget is also called as
- (l) Budget are important tool for
- (m) Labour cost variance is the difference of cost and cost.

- (n) For unfavourable material mix variance Manager held accountable.
- (o) is a subunit of an organization under the control of a manager who is responsible for his activities.
- (p) All future cost are cost.
- (q) Common processing cost in case of joint production are
- (r) measures the firm's ability to cater to the obligations arising out of long term debt.
- (s) Wear and tear is a main cause of
- (t) Break even point is the level of sales where a firm at and

SECTION - B**3×10=30**

2. Attempt any three questions from following :
- (a) Who are the users of accounting formation?
- (b) Differentiate between Journal and Ledger.
- (c) Define cost volume profit analysis.

[P. T. O.]

- (d) Describe the meaning, scope and function of management accounting.
- (e) Differentiate between cash flow and fund flow statement with proper illustration.

SECTION – C**5×10=50**

Note :- Attempt any one part from each question.

3. (a) What are the Final Accounts? What purpose do they serve?

OR

- (b) A firm purchases a plant of a sum Rs. 10,000 on January, 1990 installation charges are Rs. 2,000, scrap value of Rs. 1,000 at the end of its useful life 5 years. You are required to prepare plant account for five years charging depreciation according to SLM.

4. (a) Describe the meaning and characteristic of bond, share, debenture and hire purchase.

OR

- (b) What are the various tools of Management Accounting? How it is differentiated from Financial Accounting?

5. (a) What do you understand by Financial Statement Analysis? What are its various limitations?

OR

- (b) Define probability and solvency ratio.
5. (a) Explain CVP analysis and also describe break even point and profit volume ratio.

OR

- (b) From the following information, compute the labour cost variance :

Particulars	Standard	Actual
Labour/hr. unit	4	5
Wage rate (Rs.)	2.5	3
Actual unit produced		100

7. (a) What do you understand by term Budget and Budgetary Control? What are the advantages of budgetary control?

OR

- (b) State various type of budget. Give proper illustration for it.

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PAPER ID : 9109

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Int LLB Examination 2014 - 2015

(Second Semester)

BUSINESS LAW AND ENVIRONMENT

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note :- (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.

(ii) All sections are compulsory.

(iii) Section A carries 20 marks section B carries 30 marks and sections C carries 50 marks.

SECTION - A

1×20=20

1. Fill in the blanks by using appropriate words. All part of questions are compulsory :

(a) Components of environment are political, legal, social, technological and international.

[P. T. O.

- (b) Business means providing goods and services at a
- (c) The first industrial policy statement was issued in the Government's Industrial Policy Resolution of April
- (d) Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economy.
- (e) The external environment has two components business opportunity and to business.
- (f) Mission leads to objectives, objectives leads to goals and goals lead to
- (g) An organization have both objectives and social objectives.
- (h) GATT stands for
- (i) A is a financial document used to project future income and expenses.
- (j) In a economy, individuals, business and the government own some parts of the economy.
- (k) SEBI stands for

- (l) policy is the means by which a government adjusts its levels of spending in order to monitor and influence a nation's economy.
- (m) India's export import policy also known as
- (n) environment includes forces that create opportunities and pose threat to the business units.
- (o) SWOT stands for
- (p) In real sense, the assumption of implies recognition and understanding of the aspirations of society and determination to contribute to its achievement.
- (q) EPZ stands for
- (r) The policy is concerned with the raising of government revenue and incurring of government expenditure.
- (s) There are three different aspects of new industrial policy. These are private, and globalisation.

[P. T. O.]

- (t) There are two approaches to environmental analysis :
 - (i) Outside in (macro) approach.
 - (ii) approach.

SECTION - B

3×10=30

Note :- Attempt any three questions.

- 2. (a) Discuss the nature and dynamism of business environment. What factors trigger changes in the business environment?
- (b) Write a note on :
 - (i) Role and importance of private sector.
 - (ii) Role and importance of co-operative sector.
- (c) Examine the major changes in the Industrial Policy of the Government of India since independence.
- (d) Explain the responsibilities of business to the society.
- (e) What is globalisation? Bring out the effect of globalisation on the Indian Business Environment.

SECTION - C

5×10=50

Note :- Attempt any one from each question.

3. (a) What is Fiscal Policy? Explain how fiscal policy can be used as an instrument for equity and social justice?
- (b) Write short notes on :
- (i) Micro-environmental factors.
 - (ii) Macro-environmental factors.
4. (a) Critically discuss the changes in India's business environment brought by the LPG era.
- (b) Discuss the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. Compare FERA and FEMA.
5. (a) Discuss the different ways of achieving privatization and the benefits and disadvantages of privatization.
- (b) Write short notes on :
- (i) MRTP Act.
 - (ii) Licensing

[P. T. O.]

6. (a) Explain the concept of public sector and its objectives. Also explain the organisation of public enterprises.
- (b) What do you understand by the term Corporate Social Responsibility? Do you agree with the fact that corporates should undertake CSR activities and why?
7. (a) The global financial crises has impacted the Indian Economy. Discuss.
- (b) Define Monetary Policy. What are its objectives and how it influences business environment?

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

**PAPER ID : 9110/
9309**

Roll
No.

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Int LLB Examination 2014 - 2015

(Second Semester)

MIS AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note :- (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.

(ii) All sections are compulsory.

(iii) Section A carries 20 marks section B carries 30 marks and sections C carries 50 marks.

SECTION - A

1. Fill in the blanks :

1×10=10

(i) The abbreviation for database management system is

(ii) Data redundancy means

(iii) A is an organized collection of related data.

[P. T. O.

- (iv) A is software that helps you to manage data.
- (v) a database means looking for an entry that meets certain criterion.
- (vi) Data means that the data is accurate and up to date.
- (vii) allows the database management system to uniquely identify a specific row in a table.
- (viii) Buying and selling product and services through internet is known as
- (ix) Information system used carrying day-to-day operation in any organization is known as
- (x) Data processed by information system produces

State True/False :

1×10=10

- (i) A file is a collection of similar records.
- (ii) A database is a collection of interrelated files.

- (iii) Duplication of data items in multiple files is normally cited as the principal disadvantage of file-based systems.
- (iv) It is important for the database administrator to estimate how much disk capacity is required for a new database to ensure that sufficient disk space is available.
- (v) Data independence refers to the fact that databases are defined separately from the information systems and application programs that will use them.
- (vi) Joy stick is an output device used for computer gaming.
- (vii) Credit card is an example of post paid system.
- (viii) DSS typically support routine task of the organizations.
- (ix) We cannot order from e-retail companies without immediately paying the money.
- (x) Spoofing is kind of cyber attack.

[P. T. O.]

SECTION - B

3×10=30

Note :- Attempt any three questions out of five questions. All question carry equal marks.

2. (a) How can information technology support a company's business processes and decision making and give it a competitive advantage? Illustrate your answer with suitable example.
- (b) Explain the role played by Financial Information System in making financial decisions.
- (c) 'Navigation is simpler in the relational data model than in hierarchical data model.' Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.
- (d) Elaborate on the concept of Functional Dependency with the help of suitable examples.
- (e) Give an overview of the database performance improvement process.

SECTION - C

5×10=50

Note :- Attempt any one from each question. Each question carry equal marks.

3. Discuss the potential impact of computers and MIS at the top level of management.

OR

Differentiate between a 'decision' and 'decision making process.' Further more with the help of example, distinguish between a structured and unstructured decision.

4. Discuss the impact of e-commerce on economic structures like manufacturers, dealers, retailers, distributors and consumers.

OR

What is a 'System'? How could the concept of 'System' be applied to MIS?

5. What are the different components used in the ER Diagram? Elaborate by drawing and discussing with the help of suitable example.

OR

Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, super key and foreign key.

6. What is Normalization? What is BCNF and 3NF? Is BCNF a stronger normal form than 3NF?

OR

Give a comparison between sequential files, random files and indexed sequential files.

[P. T. O.]

7. What are the security issues in Database Management System? Discuss in detail.

OR

What are off-line storage devices? Elaborate by giving at least four examples.

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Int. LLB Examination 2014-2015

(Second Semester)

LAW OF CONTRACT - II

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

- Note :-**
- (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.
 - (ii) All sections are compulsory.
 - (iii) Section A carries 20 marks, Section B carries 30 marks and Section C carries 50 marks.

SECTION - A

20×1=20

1. Fill in the blanks of the following questions :
- (a) A guarantee given for minor's debt is
 - (b) A guarantee which extends to is called a 'continuing guarantee'.

[P. T. O.

- (c) The party who gives the indemnity is known as
- (d) The parties in a contract of guarantee are creditor and surety.
- (e) A contract to perform the promises or discharge the liability of a third person in case of default is known as
- (f) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 came into force on
- (g) Section of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 came into force a year later (i.e. 1933) than the enforcement date of the whole Act.
- (h) Definition of partnership is defined under section
- (i) Land mark Case Cox Vs. Hickman, (1860) 8, HCL 268 is related to
- (j) A person who is a minor according to the law to which he is subject may not be a partner in a firm, but with the consent of all partners for the time being, he may be admitted to the benefits of

- (k) Section provides for rights of indemnity holder when sued.
- (l) Section 7 of Partnership Act, 1932 provides for partnership at
- (m) Principle of caveat emptor is defined under section of Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
- (n) A person falsely contracting as agent is not entitled to performance. Stated in section
- (o) The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called
- (p) Right of subrogation is defined under section of Contract Act, 1872.
- (q) Meaning of the maxim Nemo dat quod non habet is
- (r) Section 18 states that where there is contract for the sale of unascertained goods no property in the goods is transferred to buyer unless and until the goods are

[P. T. O.]

- (s) Particular partnership is defined under section
- (t) Section 201 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 is the provision for

SECTION – B **3×10=30**

Note :- Answer any three questions out of five questions.

2. Distinguish between a contract of guarantee and contract of indemnity.
3. Define a contract of Indemnity. What are the rights of an indemnity holder when sued?
4. Discuss the nature and extent of Surety's liability.
5. Define pledge and state the respective rights and duties of pawnor and pawnee.
6. Distinguish between pledge and bailment.

SECTION – C **5×10=50**

Note :- All questions are compulsory. Each question has internal choice.

7. What is the position of minor in law of partnership?

OR

Discuss incoming and outgoing partners.

8. Discuss agency with special reference to maxim 'delegatus non potest delegare'.

OR

Define partnership and discuss its essential element.

9. Discuss the theory of Caveat Emptor.

OR

Discuss rights of unpaid seller.

10. What is contract of sale of goods?

OR

Discuss the essential characteristics of a contract of sale of goods.

11. When does the liability of indemnifier commence?

OR

Discuss the theory of subrogation.

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Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.	
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Int. LLB Examination 2014-2015

(Second Semester)

SOCIO LEGAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

- Note :-** (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.
- (ii) All sections are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A carries 20 marks, Section B carries 30 marks and Section C carries 50 marks.

SECTION – A

20×1=20

1. Fill in the blanks. All parts are compulsory.
- (a) Summer gave the concept of and
- (b) Essential elements of the state are population, territory, Government and

[P. T. O.

- (c) is a belief in the spirits of dead.
- (d) Two systems are found in modern states with two types of resulting governments, unitary and
- (e) The presidential pattern of has its origin in the United States.
- (f) system is the inter dependence among the castes.
- (g) The movement of people up and down the status is called
- (h) Among the four varnas, the first three are called
- (i) There are physiological and socio cultural differences between human and
- (j) is a set of expectations.
- (k) theory was given by Hayman.
- (l) Family is the most important
- (m) Kinship is of two types and
- (n) has abolished untouchability.

- (o) The shall be the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- (p) Under article 75 the Prime Minister is appointed by the
- (q) The consists of President and the two houses the and Lok Sabha.
- (r) Article 124 provided for the establishment of the
- (s) Article of constitution says that there shall be a President of India.
- (t) Article for the President appointing a person qualified to be a Supreme Court Judge as the Attorney-General of India.

SECTION – B

3×10=30

Note :- Attempt any three questions out of five questions.

2. Specify the classification of human groups. Elaborate on any one.
3. Define role conflict and its causes.

[P. T. O.]

4. Discuss the presidential form of government.
5. Write short notes on the following :
 - (a) Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Lok Sabha
6. Discuss the parliamentary form of government.

SECTION – C **5×10=50**

Note :- All questions are compulsory. Each question has internal choices.

7. (a) Explain the social role of religion.

OR

- (b) Explain independence of judiciary.
8. (a) What are the features of caste system in India?

OR

- (b) What is the Judicial Review?
9. (a) Explain the different types of crime and their social aspect.

OR

- (b) Discuss the merits and demerits of Parliamentary form of government.

10. (a) Explain position and powers of the President in India.

OR

- (b) Write short notes on the following :
- (i) Procedure for impeachment of President.
 - (ii) Attorney General of India
11. (a) Explain diplomacy.

OR

- (b) Explain position of Vice President.



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Int. LLB Examination 2014-2015

(Second Semester)

LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MVA

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

- Note :-**
- (i) The question paper contains three sections A, B and C.
 - (ii) All sections are compulsory.
 - (iii) Section A carries 20 marks, Section B carries 30 marks and Section C carries 50 marks.

SECTION -A

20

1. Fill in the blanks of the following questions : 20×1
- (a) The term "Tort" is derived from Latin word

[P. T. O.

- (b) Motive is not an essential element in
- (c) Motive is that state of human mind which inspires him to do an
- (d) The Indian Law of Tort is based upon
- (e) Damnum Injuria.
- (f) Ubi Jus remedium.
- (g) Latin word tortum means
- (h) In tort the suit is for recovery of damages.
- (i) Wrongs are of two types :
- (j) Generally tort is a
- (k) Slander is a kind of
- (l) Ryland Vs. Fletcher is related to
- (m) A tort is a wrong.
- (n) Injuria sine damnum means injury without

- (o) "Tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by the law. This duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages" said by
- (p) Mens Rea, motive and intention are irrelevant in most of the
- (q) 'Vis major' means
- (r) Nuisance are types.
- (s) Landmark case Smith Vs. Baker is related to
- (t) Public Nuisance is defined under Section 268 of

SECTION – B

30

Note :- Answer any three questions out of five questions. 3×10

- 2. Define Tort and discuss its essential element.
- 3. Distinguish between the following :
 - (a) Tort and Contract
 - (b) Tort and Quasi Contract

[P. T. O.]

4. Can the same wrongful act be both a tort as well as a crime?
5. Discuss the latin Maxim "Injuria Sine Damnum" with case laws.
6. Discuss the mental elements in Law of Tort.

SECTION – C

50

Note :- All questions are compulsory. Each question has internal choices. 5×10

7. Generally assault is prior stage of Battery. Explain with the help of examples.

OR

What is importance of intention in Law of Tort?

8. Elucidate the latin maxim "Valenti non fit Injuria".

OR

Discuss the liability of state for Torts.

9. Discuss the extent of the liability of the master for the torts committed by his servant.

OR

When does the vicarious liability between the master and the servant arise?

10. What is 'False Imprisonment'? Discuss the elements of tort for false imprisonment.

OR

Define Negligence. Discuss its essential elements.

11. Explain the doctrine of "Strict Liability".

OR

Explain the doctrine "Res ipsa Loquitur".

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