

M793

1/16

0503M793

Candidate's Seat No : \_\_\_\_\_

Inte. B.A., L.L.B. (Sem.-5) Examination

IL BA 301

Sociology Paper-5

March 2019

[Max. Marks : 70]

Time : 2-30 Hours]

(2) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

Q.1 Discuss the evolution of sociological jurisprudence and its interaction with social structure in India with suitable examples. [18]

OR

A) Tribal Judicial system

[10]

B) Weber's notion of law

[08]

Q.2 Give a detailed note on customary practices and its contentions with law. [18]

OR

A) Gender and legal outcome

B) Social engineering

[10]

[08]

Q.3 "Law is experienced and interpreted by individuals as they engaged, avoid or resist it". Explain with reference to debates in legal consciousness. [18]

OR

A) Law and social order

[10]

B) Legal education

[08]

Q.4 A) Writes short notes on the following. (Attempt any two) [10]

a. Law & society

b. Rule of law

c. Merton's theory of deviance

d. Dispute settlement

B) State whether the following statements are True or False. (Attempt any three) [06]

a. Lokadalats do not have statutory status.

b. According to Weber, legal rules develop in formulation of substantive and informal law.

c. Informal judicial code is an integral part of tribal judicial system.

d. Indian legal text is based solely on authority.

e. Labelling theory was propounded by Sutherland.

f. Customary rights are private rights.



## B.Com., L.L.B. (Sem.-5) Examination

## IL Bcom. 301

## Management Accounting

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Q1. The following is the balance sheet of Alina Ltd as on 31/3/13.

liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
10% pref. shares capital	300000	Goodwill	100000
Equity shares capital	700000	Building	700000
General reserve	500000	Machinery	800000
15% Debentures	400000	10% taxable investments	
Creditors	150000	(face value Rs. 100000)	120000
Bills payable	50000	Shares in sub. Co.	100000
Outstanding expenses	10000	Stock	280000
Provision for taxation	200000	Debtors 200000	
Workmen compensation fund	20000	Less: B. D. Reserves	10000
Workmen profit sharing fund	70000	Cash-bank balance	80000
Depreciation fund:		Prepaid expenses	30000
Building 50000		Advertisement suspense A/c.	150000
Machinery 100000	150000		
	2550000		2550000

Additional Information:

1. The present market value of the building is Rs. 900000, while remaining assets are taken at their book values.
2. The expected rate of return on capital employed in the class of the business, done by Anjana Ltd. is 10%.
3. Income-tax assessment upto the last year is completed and there remains no liability for that, the provision for taxation, equal to 50% of profit, is created for this year.
4. The profit of the company before tax for last three years is increasing every year by Rs. 90000.

Value of the goodwill is to be calculated at 3 years purchase price of the weighted average super profit of last at 3 years.

OR

18M

Q1. The following is the balance sheet of Ramnath Ltd as on 31/12/11.

Equity Share capital, each of Rs. 10 fully paid up	300000	Goodwill	15000
10% pref. shares capital each of Rs. 100 fully paid up	250000	Land & Building	230000
General reserve	90000	Machinery	440000
Profit and loss A/c.		<b>Investments:</b>	
Balance as on 1/1/11 Rs. 4000		Investment against	
Profit for 2011, before deducting tax at 50%	240000	Provident fund	45000
12% Debentures	280000	12% debenture of shivam Ltd.	
Creditors	170000	(face value Rs. 80000 and interest is taxable)	
Bills payable	16000	<u>85000</u>	130000
Provident fund	45000	Stock	230000
Outstanding expenses	5000	Bills receivable	50000
		Debtors	270000
		Cash & Bank	24000

M795-2

		Prepaid expenses	7000
		Preliminary expenses	4000
	1400000		1400000

You are required to compute the value of the goodwill of the company, at 4 years purchase of its super profits, calculated on weighted average profit of the last four years. The appropriate weights to be used are:

- 1) The present market value of land & building is Rs. 342500, while the remaining assets, are to be taken at their book value.
- 2) The expected rate of return on capital in the class of business done by Ramnath Ltd is 12%.
- 3) The profit of the company, before tax at 50% for the past three years are as under:  
2008 Rs. 180000, 2009 Rs. 190000, 2010 Rs. 210000.

Q2. The following is the balance sheet of Prakruti Ltd. as on 31/3/2012.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
10% cum. Red. preference shares of Rs. 10 each	500000	Land and building	500000
Equity shares of Rs 10 each, Rs. 8 per share paid up	800000	Plant & Machinery	1200000
General Reserves	600000	Furniture	150000
12% debentures	500000	Stock	400000
Creditors	400000	Debtors	200000
		Bank balance	150000
		Bills receivable	100000
		Preliminary expenses	100000
	2800000		2800000

Additional Information

- 1) The present value of the assets of the company is to be taken as double.
- 2) The goodwill of the company is to be valued at three times the average super profit of last three years.
- 3) Average profits of last three years after deducting tax at 50% is Rs. 600000.
- 4) For the last three years, the company has been transferring 25% of the profit after taxes every year to its general reserve account.
- 5) The expected rate of return in the company's line of business is 10%.

From the above information find out the fair value of the equity shares of the company.

OR

18M

Q2. The balance sheet of Jayant Ltd. as on 31/3/2012 is disclosed as under:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
10% preference shares capital	600000	Goodwill	150000
Equity shares of Rs. 1 each	1500000	Fixed Assets	1875000
Reserves & surplus	900000	Investments	300000
Current liabilities	1200000	Current Assets	1800000
		Preliminary Expenses	75000
	4200000		4200000

Other information:

1. The rate of normal expected return in this type of business is considered 15%.
2. The average profit of the company (after tax at 50%) for the last three years amount Rs. 645000.
3. For the purpose of valuation of shares, goodwill of the business of the company is to be valued at 4 years purchase of its super profits.
4. At present fixed assets are worth 20% above their book value.

5. Of the investment, 60% is non-trading and the balance is trading all trade investments are to be valued at 25% above their book value. A uniform rate of dividend is earned at 15% p.a. on both the types of investments, which is taxable.

From the above particulars ascertain the fair value of the equity share.

Q3. The following were the balance sheets of Sagar Ltd. and Sarita Ltd. as on 31/3/2012.

**Balance sheet of Sagar Ltd.**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Paid up capital: 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	10,00,000	Fixed Assets (Including goodwill Rs. 1,00,000)	10,00,000
General reserve	3,00,000	Investment (Market value Rs. 1,50,000)	1,00,000
Profit and loss A/c	2,00,000	Current assets	7,00,000
Creditors	4,00,000	Loan and advances	2,00,000
Bills payable	1,00,000		
	20,00,000		20,00,000

**Balance sheet of Sarita Ltd.**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Paid up capital: 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	5,00,000	Fixed Assets	5,00,000
General reserve	1,00,000	Current assets ( Including stock of Rs. 1,80,000)	4,00,000
Creditors	3,00,000	Loan and advances	1,00,000
Bills payable	1,00,000		
	10,00,000		10,00,000

On the above date, both the companies decided to amalgamate and formed a new company Sangam Limited with an authorised capital of Rs. 30, 00,000 divided in to equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Sangam Ltd. has taken over the assets of both the companies on the following conditions:

- 1) Fixed assets ( other than goodwill) of Sagar Ltd. as shown in the books are 10% less than the market value whereas of sarita Ltd. is overvalued by 20%.
- 2) Sangam Ltd. has issued 2,80,000 equity shares to both the companies as fully paid at 10% premium in the ratio 3:1 as payment of their purchase consideration.
- 3) Sangam Ltd. has issued the remaining shares to the public for cash at 10% premium, which were fully paid.
- 4) The liquidation expenses of Sagar Ltd. and Sarita Ltd. were Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively.

Pass necessary entries in the books of Sangam Ltd and prepare Balance Sheet.

OR

18M

Q3. Given below are the balance sheets of two companies as on 31<sup>st</sup> march, 2012.

**Balance sheet of Raj Ltd.**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital: 20000 shares of Rs. 100 each	2000000	Buildings	538000
Reserve	123000	Plant and Machinery	722000
Profit and loss A/c	240000	Stock	474000
Creditors	527000	Debtors	814000
	2890000	Cash and bank balance	342000
			2890000

## Balance sheet of Kapoor Ltd.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital:		Goodwill	600000
20000 shares of Rs. 100 each	1500000	Plant and Machinery	723000
Reserve	75000	Stock	127000
Profit and loss A/c	314000	Debtors	418000
Creditors	127000	Cash and bank balance	148000
	2016000		2016000

Both the companies decided to wound up, and to acquire the business of these two companies, a new company called R. K. Co. Ltd. was formed with share capital of Rs. 3500000 divided into shares of Rs. 100 each and 500. 5% debentures of Rs. 100 each.

All assets of Raj Co. Ltd. except cash and bank balance were sold at following mentioned revalued figures; freehold building and plant & machinery after writing off 20% and stock after increasing 10% value. New company agreed to pay to creditors of Raj Co. Ltd.

All assets of Kapoor Co. Ltd. were purchased by new company with the exception of cash and bank balance. In assets, goodwill was valued at Rs. 300000 and plant & machinery at Rs 400000 whereas remaining assets were taken over at their book values. Liabilities were taken over at book value by the New Company.

The consideration in case of Raj Co. Ltd. was paid by 10000 shares, 250 debentures and balance in cash, while in case of Kapoor Co. Ltd. 7000 shares, 250 debentures and the balance were paid in cash.

The remaining shares of the New Company were issued to public at a premium of 10% and all these shares were subscribed for and were fully paid.

Pass necessary opening journal entries in the books of the New Company and also prepare its balance sheet.

Q4. The misfortune Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation on 31/3/2011. Th balance sheet as on that date was as under:

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
3000 'A' equity shares of Rs 100 each (fully paid up)	300000	Assets	297000
4500 'B' equity shares of Rs 50 each (Rs. 40 paid up)	180000	Cash on hand	3000
6000 'C' equity shares of Rs 10 each (Rs. 6 paid up)	36000	Profit and loss A/c	453000
7500 'D' equity shares of Rs 5 each (Rs. 4 paid up)	30000		
750 10% Pref. shares of Rs 100	75000		
8% debentures	60000		
o/s interest on debentures	10500		
creditors	51000		
calls in advance	10500		
	753000		753000

The liquidation expenses were Rs. 4125. Remuneration of Rs. 10800 which is 4% on the realisation value of assets (accept cash on hand) is to be paid to the liquidator in addition to 5% on the amount distributed to creditors and 5% on calls in advance.

M795-5

1. Prepare liquidators final statement of receipt and payments and
2. Show your calculation for the amount each type of shareholders will receive pay as a part of your answer.

OR

16M

Q4. The Misfortune Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation on 31/12/2010, when its balance sheet was as under:

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Share capital:		Land and building	118000
Authorised and issued		Plant & Machinery	155000
1000 6% Pref. shares of Rs100		Stock	94000
Fully Paid up	100000	Debtors	33000
1200 equity shares of Rs 100 each,		Cash balance	14630
Rs. 80 paid up.	96000	Profit & loss A/c.	19370
800 equity shares of Rs. 100 each,			
Rs. 60 paid	48000		
6% debentures (having a floating			
charge on all assets)	50000		
Creditors	140000		
	434000		434000

**Other information:**

Preference dividends were in arrears for last two years. Articles provide for payment of the arrears of dividend at the time of winding up of the company. Creditors include preferential creditors Rs. 26000. Interest has been paid on debentures upto 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010.

The amount realised from assets as under:

	Rs.
Land & building	110000
Plant & machinery	130000
Stock	85000
Debtors	30000
<b>Total</b>	<b>355000</b>

The expenses of liquidation amounted to Rs. 5925. The liquidator's remuneration was fixed at 3.5% on assets realised (except cash) and 2% on amount distributed to the unsecured creditors (excluding preferential creditors). The debentures holders were paid on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011.

Prepare Liquidator's Final Statement of Account.

→ X →





Inte. B.A., L.L.B. (Sem.-5) Examination

IL BA., B.Com., BBA 302

Administrative Law

Time : 2-30 Hours]

March 2019

[Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions**

- a) Answer all the questions  
b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

1. The Indian Constitution has not indeed recognized the Doctrine of separation of powers in its absolute rigidity but the functions of the different branches of the government has been differentiated sufficiently. Discuss. (18)

OR

Write notes on:

- a) Judicial Control over Administrative Discretion (10)  
b) Judicial Control over Delegated Legislation In India. (8)
2. Administrative law provides a useful system for control of Arbitrary powers of Administrative officers. (18)

OR

Write notes on:

- A) Reasons for the growth of Administrative adjudication (10)  
b) Against whom the Principle of Natural justice can be enforced? (8)
3. What do you mean by equitable remedies? Do they provide adequate check on administrative discretion? (18)

OR

Write notes on:

- A) Enumerate the Function, which cannot be delegated (10)  
B) Enumerate the functions, which can be delegated. (8)
- 4 A Write short notes on the following. (Attempt any two) (10)  
a. 'Official Bias'  
b. Excessive Delegation  
c. Difference between Judicial and Quasi-Judicial  
d. Other elements of Administrative Law

4B

Multiple Choice Question (Attempt any three)

(6)

- 1) Administrative law is a part of
  - A) Statutory law
  - b) Natural Law
  - c) Constitutional law
  - d) Customary law
  
- 2) the basis of Judicial Control of delegated legislation is
  - a) Doctrine of Ultra vires
  - b) Doctrine of pith and substance
  - c) Doctrine of delegatus non potest delegare
  - d) Doctrine of effacement and abdication
  
- 3) In which of the following years Central Vigilance Commission was established
  - a) 1947
  - b) 1964
  - c) 1950
  - d) 1975
  
- 4) A public undertaking or a corporation
  - a) Has the Status of juristic Person
  - b) Has all the rights of individual
  - c) Is a citizen of India
  - d) Is not subject to any Fundamental Rights
  
- 5) Who has originated the doctrine of rule of law?
  - a) Bentham
  - b) Dicey
  - c) Halsbury
  - d) Coke
  
- 6) French administrative law is known as
  - a) Conseil d' Etat
  - b) Esprit des Lois
  - c) Des pouvoirs
  - d) Droit Administratif

\*\*\*\*\*

Inte. LL.B. (Sem.-5) Examination

IL BA., B.Com., BBA 303

Public International Law

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

---

**Instructions**

- a) Answer all the questions
  - b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question
- 

1. Write a critical note on the operation of Municipal Law within the international sphere." All authorities agree that sovereign States are subjects of International Law." Comment (18)

OR

Write notes on:

- a) Distinguish between Private international law and Public International Law (10)
- b) Federal State and Confederation (8)

2. Describe briefly the constitution, functions and powers of the United Nations organization. (18)

OR

Write notes on:

- a) "Asylum stops as it were, where extradition begins (Starke). Comment (10)
- b) Universal Succession and Partial Succession (8)

3. Elaborate on Constitution, Composition and Jurisdiction of International Criminal Court. (18)

OR

Write notes on:

- a) International Law relating to the 'Exclusive Economic Zone'. (10)
- b) Modes of Recognition (8)

- 4 A Write short notes on the following. (Attempt any two) (10)

- a. Neutral State
- b. The General Principle of law recognized by civilized nations
- c. International Labour Organization
- d. Different Modes for losing the Nationality

4. B True or false. Justify Your Answer (Any Three)

(6)

1. State is and becomes an international Person through recognition only and exclusively
2. Sovereignty in relation to State signifies Independence.
3. Under the United Nation charter the U.N.O. can intervene in the domestic matters of State.
4. Recognition of State is purely political act.
5. De Facto recognition of a state is a step towards De Jure recognition of it.
6. Fugitives does not have right to Asylum.

\*\*\*\*\*

Inte. LL.B. (Sem.-5) Examination

IL BA., B.Com., BBA 304

Labour Law-I

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions**

a) Answer all the questions

b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

1. Discuss the Constitutional provisions and rights with regards to Labour Laws. (18)

OR

a) Authorities under the Industrial Dispute Act. (10)

b) Define Industrial Dispute (8)

2. Explain Unfair Labour Practices and discuss the Unfair Labour practices by Employers and by Workmen. (18)

OR

a) Define International Labour Organization (ILO) and discuss its working. (10)

b) Define Strikes and Lockouts (8)

3. Define Trade Union and discuss the Registration of Trade Union. (18)

OR

a) Define and discuss 'Collective Bargaining' (10)

b) Define 'Industrial Relations' and state its objectives (8)

- 4 A Writes short notes on the following. Attempt any two (10)

a. Industry

b. Penalties under Trade Union

c. Workman

d. Unfair Labour Practices

4. B Fill in the blanks. Attempt any three (6)

a. Standing order should be displayed in ..... and ..... language

b. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act applies to industries units employing ..... or more workmen.

c. The International Labour Organization was established in the year.....

d. 'First come last go and last come first go' is the principal of .....

e. The Industrial Dispute Act became operational from .....

f. To close down an undertaking a notice need to be served atleast..... days before the date of closure.



## Inte. LL.B. (Sem.-5) Examination

IL BA., B.Com., BBA 305

Labour Law-II

March 2019

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions**

- a) Answer all the questions  
b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

- 
1. Discuss the Employee's Provident Scheme 1952 in detail (18)  
OR  
a) Occupational Diseases and medical preventive measures (10)  
b) Under the Payment of Bonus Act, explain 'Allocable Surplus', 'Set on' and 'Set off'. (8)
2. With reference to the Factories act, define "worker" and state the measures to be taken for the Welfare of the workers in the factories. (18)  
OR  
a) Payment of Gratuity (10)  
b) Authorities under the Factories Act (8)
3. Under the Payment of Wages Act, discuss in detail the liabilities of the Employer for payment of wages. (18)  
OR  
a) Manufacturing Process (10)  
b) Classification of Wages and minimum rates of wages (8)
- 4 A Writes short notes on the following. Attempt any two (10)  
a. Doctrine of 'Added Peril'  
b. Minimum and Maximum Bonus  
c. Define Factory  
d. Inspectors of Factory
4. B Fill in the blanks Attempt any three (6)  
a. For calculation of bonus the wage ceiling amount is .....  
b. Where more than ..... women workers are employed, creches are to be provided.  
c. An adult worker is required or allowed to work for ..... hours in a week.  
d. The Minimum and Maximum Bonus limits are .....% and .....% .  
e. Canteen is to be provided if engaging employees more than..... persons.  
f. The Factories Act was enacted in the year .....





Inte. LL.B. (Sem.-5) Examination

IL BA., B.Com., BBA 306

Inter Pretation of Statues

Time : 2-30 Hours]

March 2019

[Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions**

- a) Answer all the questions  
b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each question

1. Define the term Interpretation, its objective and purpose for judicial process. (18)

OR

1. Write notes on:  
a. Discuss the rule of *Noscitur a sociis*. (10)  
b. Explain the concept of *pari materia*. (8)

2. Discuss Golden Rule of Interpretation along with its scope of application. (18)

OR

2. Write notes on:  
a. Explain the role of Law Commission report as an aid. (8)  
b. Explain Literal rule of interpretation. (10)

3. Discuss the various External aids used for interpretation of statute. (18)

OR

3. Write notes on:  
a. Explain the term Ordinance. (8)  
b. Explain operation of a statute. (10)

4. A. Write short notes on the following. (Attempt any two) (10)  
a. Retrospective  
b. Heading  
c. Dictionary  
d. *Generalia specialibus non derogant*

OR

4. B. Answer as directed (Fill up the blanks) Attempt any three (6)  
a. Long title can be used as an ..... for interpretation.  
b. *Reddedo singula* .....  
c. Sections are divided into .....  
d. Punctuation marks are ..... aids.  
e. Proviso begins with a word.....  
f. *Noscitur a sociis* is a ..... rule of interpretation.

