

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

**MAIN EXAMINATION FOR POSTS OF EXECUTIVE/LEGISLATIVE/COMMITTEE/PROTOCOL
OFFICER AND RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

27th AUGUST, 2008

COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY - Paper-I (Accounting & Finance)

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question. Assume suitable data only if necessary and indicate the same clearly.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION – A

1. (a) What is revenue? Discuss the rules given in AS 9 titled 'Revenue Recognition' regarding revenue recognition. (30 Marks)
(b) Describe the functions of cost accounting. (30 Marks)
2. (a) Distinguish between valuation and verification of assets. How will you verify (i) fixed assets (ii) stocks. (30 Marks)
(b) Explain the provisions about appointment and removal of a company auditor. (30 Marks)
3. (a) Explain the deductions to be made in computing total income. Which incomes do not form part of total income? (30 Marks)
(b) Define responsibility accounting. Describe the importance of investment centre, profit centre and cost centre. (30 Marks)
4. ABC Ltd. which produces three products furnishes the following data for the year 2008:

	Products		
	Alfa	Beta	Gama
Selling Price per unit	Rs 100	Rs.75	Rs.50
Profit/Volume Ratio	10%	20%	40%
Maximum Sales Potential (units)	40,000	25,000	10,000
Raw Materials as % of Variable cost	50%	50%	50%

The company uses the same raw material for all the three products. Raw material is in short supply and the company has a quota for supply of raw material of the value of Rs. 18,00,000 for the year 2008 for manufacture of its products to meet its sales. Total fixed cost is Rs. 6,80,000.

You are required to:

- (a) Determine a sales mix which will give the maximum overall profit keeping in view the short supply of raw material. (30 Marks)
- (b) Compute the maximum profit. (30 Marks)

5. The Indo-Gulf Co. Ltd. sells its business to the Continental Co. Ltd as at March 31, 2018 on which date its Balance Sheet was as under:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Paid-up Capital:		Freehold Property	1,50,000
2,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	2,00,000	Goodwill	50,000
Debentures	1,00,000	Plant and Tools	83,000
Trade-Creditors	30,000	Stock	35,000
Reserve Fund	50,000	Bills Receivable	4,500
Profit & Loss Account	20,000	Sundry Debtors	27,500
		Cash at Bank	50,000
	4,00,000		4,00,000

The Continental Co. Ltd agreed to take over the assets (exclusive of Cash at Bank and Goodwill) at 10 percent less than the book value, to pay Rs. 75,000 for Goodwill, and to take over the Debentures.

The purchase consideration was to be discharged by the allotment to the Indo-Gulf Ltd. Of 1,500 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 10 per share and the balance in cash.

The cost of the liquidation amounted to Rs. 3,000. Show the necessary accounts in the books of the Indo-Gulf Co. Ltd and show the necessary Journal entries recording the transactions in the books of the Continental Co. Ltd. (60 Marks)

SECTION – B

6. (a) Distinguish between 'profit maximisation' and 'wealth maximisation' objectives of financial management. Which one is better and why? (30 Marks)
 (b) Define capital structure. Discuss the factors influencing capital structure of a business enterprise. (30 Marks)
7. Discuss 'Internal Rate of Return' and 'Net Present Value' methods of capital budgeting. What are their advantages and disadvantages? (60 Marks)
8. (a) What is weighted average cost of capital? What is its relevance in financial management? (30 Marks)
 (b) Describe Modigliani and Miller approach in capital structure decision. (30 Marks)
9. (a) Evaluate book building process as a price – determining mechanism. (30 Marks)
 (b) Explain the concept of valuation. How are fixed income securities and common stocks of a firm valued? (30 Marks)

10. The management of Royal Industries has called for a statement showing the working capital to finance a level of activity of 1,80,000 units of output for the year. The cost structure for the company's product for the above mentioned activity level is detailed below:

	<u>Cost per unit (in Rs.)</u>
Raw material	20
Direct Labour	5
Overheads (including depreciation of Rs. 5 per unit)	<u>15</u>
Profit	<u>40</u>
Selling Price	<u>10</u>
	<u>50</u>

Additional information:

- Minimum desired cash balance is Rs. 20,000.
- Raw materials are held in stock, on an average, for two months.
- Work-in-progress (assume 50% completion stage) will approximate to half-a-month's production.
- Finished goods remain in warehouse, on an average, for a month.
- Suppliers of materials extend a month's credit and debtors are provided two months' credit; cash sales are 25% of total sales.
- There is a time-lag in payment of wages of a month, and half-a-month in the case of overheads.

From the above facts, you are required to prepare a statement showing working capital requirements.
(60 Marks)

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OFFICER AND RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

27th AUGUST, 2008

COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY - Paper-II (Organisation Theory and Industrial Relations)

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION – A

1. "There is no best way of managing in all situations." Elucidate this statement giving examples from Indian corporate sector. Discuss fully life cycle model of situational leadership propounded by P. Hersey and K.H. Blanchard.
2. Non-financial incentives are as strong motivators as financial ones. Critically examine the statement in the light of need-priority model. Also indicate the relative importance of the need for achievement, affiliation, and power for managers.
3. Identify the characteristics of modern organisations. Differentiate between 'line' and 'staff' and give reasons for conflict between the two. Also examine briefly the pillars of classical organisation theory.
4. Describe the use of organisational diagnosis and needs analysis as a first step in organisational development (OD). What are the major organisation – and group-focussed OD intervention techniques? Also identify the ethical issues that must be considered in organisation development efforts.
5. Write notes on any three of the following in about 200 words each:
 - a. Transactional Analysis
 - b. Halo effect
 - c. System approach to organisation
 - d. Managerial Grid

SECTION – B

6. Describe the nature, scope and socio-economic set-up of industrial relations in India. Also highlight the role of International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) in humanizing industrial relations in Indian context.
7. Write notes on any three of the following in about 200 words each:
 - a. Absenteeism and labour turnover in Indian industries
 - b. Critical appraisal of wage policy in India
 - c. Future of trade unionism in India
 - d. Migratory nature of industrial labour in India
8. What are the principal sources of industrial disputes in modern India? Also discuss fully the machinery for prevention and settlement of industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
9. Discuss present-day state of affairs and future prospects of worker's participation in management in the era of liberalisation, privatisation and globalization of Indian economy.
10. Explain the role of personnel department in ensuring fairness in disciplining;

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27th AUGUST, 2008

LAW - Paper-I

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION – A

1. (a) 'Federalism in the Indian Constitution is not a matter of administrative convenience but one of the principles, outcome of our own historical process and a recognition of the ground realities.' Examine critically. (30 Marks)
- (b) 'The principle of repugnancy does not apply in all cases of conflict between a State Law and a Central Law. The principle applies only when the above two laws occupy the same field.' Discuss this observation in the light of the Supreme Court's decisions. (30 Marks)
2. (a) 'One of the methods of control over the exercise of power of delegated legislation is legislative overseeing of delegated legislation.' Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the constitutional provisions which ensure the independence of judiciary. Also discuss the importance of consultation by President with Chief Justice of India before any appointment/transfer. (40 Marks)
3. (a) 'The Central Executive exercises not only executive functions but also in a limited way judicial and legislative functions.' Comment on the various powers of the Executive at Centre. (20 Marks)
- (b) What are the circumstances that may give rise to a presumption as to the failure of constitutional machinery in a State and consequent imposition of President's rule? Can a presidential proclamation issued under Article 356 be challenged on any ground whatsoever? What is the maximum duration of promulgation imposing President's rule in a State? (40 Marks)
4. (a) "Right to equality is available only against State actions and arbitrariness but since the right to equality has very wide application, there has been steady enlargement of the scope of 'State' for the benefit of people." Discuss. (30 Marks)
- (b) In view of the new economic policy adopted by Government of India since 1991 which seeks to promote market economy and capitalist path of economic development, Parliament wants to amend the Constitution so as to delete the word 'socialist' from the Preamble. Discuss the constitutional validity of the amendment.

5. (a) 'All obstructions or impediments, whatever shape they take, to the free flow of trade or non-commercial intercourse offend Article 301 of the Constitution. Critically examine. (30 Marks)
- (b) Article 311 (2) lays down that a civil servant cannot be dismissed/removed or reduced in rank unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause against the action proposed to be taken against him. Critically examine the statement with reference to the Constitution (Forty-second) Amendment Act, 1976. (30 Marks)

SECTION - B

6. (a) "Individual is not a subject of International Law is a 'Legal fossil' and a 'remnant of legal animism'." Do you agree? (30 Marks)
- (b) Examine critically the different theories of recognition of States? What is the criterion to determine the granting and withholding of recognition? (30 Marks)
7. (a) 'A ship bearing the national flag of a State is for purposes of jurisdiction treated as if it were territory of that State on the principle that it is virtually a floating State.' Comment and also point out its limits. (30 Marks)
- (b) As a result of pressure of war, K, a part of the State X is ceded to Z, another neighbouring State. Discuss its consequences on (i) the public debt of the ceded part K (ii) treaties and political obligations binding the ceded part and (iii) an injury in the nature of a tort or delict committed by an official of the ceded part affecting an alien. (30 Marks)
8. (a) "All treaties are concluded under the tacit condition '*Rebus sic stantibus*'." Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (b) What are the functions and powers of the Security Council? Give arguments for and against the 'veto right' of the five permanent members of the Security Council. (40 Marks)
9. (a) Write a short note on amicable means of settling international disputes. Illustrate your answer with international practice. (30 Marks)
- (b) What do you understand by the term 'asylum'? Distinguish between territorial and diplomatic asylum. Briefly explain the principle of non-refoulement. (30 Marks)
10. (a) Discuss the legality of the use of nuclear weapons in International Law. (30 Marks)
- (b) '*Aut dedere aut judicare* obligation is a common feature of the recent anti-terrorism conventions.' In the light of this statement explain the rules of International Law

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27th AUGUST, 2008

LAW - Paper-II

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION - A

- Q.1 Compare and contrast the provisions of Sections 299 and 300 of Indian Penal Code.
- Q.2 What is *res ipsa loquitor*? When is this principle applied in tort law?
- Q.3 (a) Why do we criminalise attempt to commit a particular offence? What are the values involved?
- (a) X, a tribal girl of 16 years of age was forced to sit on a bar of a bicycle of Y who was riding the cycle and his friend Z, was sitting on the saddle of the cycle. X, was indeed under fear. She tried to resist. She was badly beaten by Y and Z. Later both Y and Z had taken her into interiors of the forest and both raped her. What is the offence committed by Y and Z? How is the consent of victim in rape cases decided?
- Q.4 (a) What is constitutional tort? Explain the compensatory jurisprudence developed by Indian Supreme Court?
- (b) A boy of 14 years went to the river to bathe. X, a fisherman who was regularly catching the fish in the river water placed a live wire under water on that day with a view to catch fish. The boy was electrocuted and died in the hospital. Discuss the liability of X.
- Q.5 (a) Critically examine the promise and performance of Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
- (b) Define dowry under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961? What are the factors for failure of the implementation of this law and suggest measures for its effective enforcement?

SECTION - B

- Q.6 What are the basic requirements of a valid contract? Explain the grounds upon which a contract may be discharged under the Indian Contracts Act, 1872.
- Q.7 What is arbitration and conciliation? How is it an alternative method to litigation? Discuss in the light of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- Q.8 (a) An advertisement to sell a particular named product at 25 - 50% below the listed price was announced to the public. Would it amount to offer or invitation to offer? Discuss.
- (b) M purchased a wrist watch from N; both believed that it was made with gold plaque. Hence, M paid a very high price for that. Later it was found that the wrist watch was not gold plated. State the validity of the contract.
- Q.9 (a) Who is an unpaid seller? How do you distinguish unpaid seller's right of lien with right to stoppage of goods at transit?
- (b) A, B and C carried on a business for profit and set up a firm with a special condition that C will neither contribute to labour nor money and will not receive any profits. However, C will lend his name to the firm. State whether C is liable for the debts of the firm?
- Q.10 (a) A cheque was dishonoured at the first instance and the payee did not initiate action. The

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OFFICER AND RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

28th AUGUST, 2008

AGRICULTURE - Paper-I

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION - A

1. Write short notes on any four of the following (about 200 words each):

- (a) Climate change
- (b) Global warming and agriculture
- (c) Soil pollution
- (d) Pesticide residues in crops and human health
- (e) Precision farming

2. Describe the major cereal based cropping systems of the different agro-climatic zones of India. In your opinion which two zones have greater potential for further growth in food grain production and why?

3. Discuss the concept of crop diversification. Suggest schemes for diversification for improving income and soil health for any two agro-climatic zones of India.

4. Discuss the role of agro-forestry to maintain ecosystem and improve farmers' income. List at least three plant species suitable for agro-forestry in the different agro-climatic zones of India, with justification.

5. Describe the package of practices for cultivation of any three of the following :

- (a) Rose
- (b) Ginger
- (c) Banana
- (d) Grapes
- (e) Sugarcane

SECTION - B

6. Describe biological nitrogen fixation. Assess its contribution to Indian agriculture. Suggest methods to increase the benefits to soil fertility.

7. Describe the characteristics and distribution of sodic soils in India. Suggest different ways for amelioration of the problem. Also mention cropping system that can be adopted in saline soils.

8. Write short notes on any three of the following:

- (a) Farming system
- (b) Role of co-operativism in agricultural economy
- (c) Socio-economic survey
- (d) Lab-to-land programme

9. Discuss the current position of the (i) Indian farmers in the domestic trade of agricultural produce and (ii) Indian agribusiness in global trade of agricultural commodities. Suggest ways to remove some of the limitations.

10. Indian agricultural scientists have generated excellent technologies for improving farm

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28th AUGUST, 2008

AGRICULTURE - Paper-II

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION - A

1. Answer the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Mendel's laws of inheritance and their significance
 - (b) Significance of linkage and crossing over in crop improvement
 - (c) Polyploids and their role in evolution
2. Write short notes on any three of the following in 200 words each:
 - (a) Contribution of N.I. Vavilov
 - (b) Importance of crop genetic resources
 - (c) Molecular structure of DNA
 - (d) Backcross method of breeding
3. Differentiate between any three of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Nuclear and cytoplasmic inheritance
 - (b) General and specific combining ability
 - (c) Spontaneous and induced mutations
 - (d) Male sterility and self incompatibility
4. Answer the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) What are the different components of variation? How will you calculate the heritability in the broad and narrow sense?
 - (b) What are sex-linked, sex-limited and sex-influenced inheritance? Explain with examples.
 - (c) What is seed dormancy? Explain various types of seed dormancy and methods/treatments to overcome this.
5. Explain the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Describe osmosis as a specific case of diffusion. Distinguish between osmotic pressure and osmotic potential.
 - (b) Explain why transpiration rate tends to be the greatest under conditions of low humidity, bright sunlight and moderate wind?
 - (c) What are the factors affecting the genetic purity of a variety at field level and measures to control it?

SECTION - B

6. Answer the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) What is a phytochrome? List at least ten responses in plants mediated by the phytochromes.
 - (b) Enumerate the role of abscisic acid in seed development
 - (c) Explain how the guard cells regulate the size of the stomatal aperture?
7. Write short notes on any three of the following in 200 words each:
 - (a) Mango malformation and its control
 - (b) Major insect-pests and diseases of tomato and their control
 - (c) Climatic requirement of okra, apple, maize and roses
 - (d) Role of vegetables in human nutrition

8. Answer the following questions in about 200 words each:

- (a) How biotechnological approaches helped to improve the productivity of vegetables? Explain with examples.
- (b) What are the diseases and disorders of citrus? How to control them?
- (c) What is the present status and the future prospects of floriculture in the Indian economy?

9. Describe any three of the following in 200 words each:

- (a) Major field insect-pests of cucurbits and their control measures
- (b) Pheromones and their role in integrated pest management on horticultural crops
- (c) Role of bio-pesticides in relation to environment and other health hazards.
- (d) Modern classification of insecticides

10. Explain any three of the following in 200 words each:

- (a) Pest-risk analysis (PRA) and role of biological pathway in PRA
- (b) Agricultural biosecurity
- (c) Integrated Pest Management
- (d) Storage pests of fruits and their control

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28th AUGUST, 2008

ECONOMICS - Paper-I

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION – A

1. Critically analyse Milton Friedman's version of the quantity theory of money. How does it improve upon the classical version of the theory?
2. Compare and contrast the (neo-) classical and Keynes' theories of the rate of interest. How would these theories be affected by the predominance of the banking system and credit money?
3. Discuss the IS-LM theory of income and employment determination in a capitalist economy. Why full-employment equilibrium is not guaranteed? Can monetary policy promote full-employment?
4. (a) How does the Walrasian approach to price determination differ from the Marshallian approach?
(b) Derive the Walras Law.
(c) Describe the process of price determination in a market under perfect competition.
5. Briefly analyse and contrast the classical and neo-classical theories of income distribution.

SECTION – B

6. Distinguish between absolute and comparative advantage. Can a country which has absolute disadvantage in both commodities gain by specialisation and trade?
7. (a) Distinguish between balance of trade, balance of current account and balance of payments.
(b) How are accumulation and decumulation of foreign exchange treated in the balance of payments?
(c) What is meant by balance of payments deficit when the balance of payments always balances?
8. Define disguised unemployment. In a two-sector model, how does a transfer of labour from the subsistence sector to the modern-capitalist sector promote economic development?
9. What is the vicious circle of poverty? Show how foreign capital can be of help in promoting economic growth.
10. (a) Define the warranted rate of growth. What happens when the rate of growth of population differs from the warranted rate of growth?

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ECONOMICS - Paper-II

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION – A

Q1. Answer any three of the following in about 200 words each:

- How is poverty defined? What measures have been taken to reduce poverty in India? Comment on whether the measures have yielded results commensurate with the efforts and approach?
- Do you think the predominance of agriculture in Indian economy is declining? Justify your stand duly.
- What role did the small and cottage industries play in the Indian economy during the early decades of planning? Do you consider the promotion of cottage industries relevant in the present economic context?
- How is unemployment measured in India? What are the broad classifications by which 'status of employment' is classified by NSSO? Do you find any alarming trend in the 'Status of employment'. Comment.

Q2. Bring out the structural change in the Indian economy based on the broad trends in the sectoral contribution to GDP. Discuss the performance of the tertiary sector *vis-a-vis* the primary and the secondary sectors.

Q3. Examine the relation between income, poverty and employment. Do you think that the special employment programmes in India have succeeded in bringing down the poverty levels in a sustainable manner. Discuss.

Q4. Critically evaluate the impact of New Economic Policy on the Agricultural sector in India.

Q5. Evaluate the pattern of industrial development in India since the early planning period. Bring out the main features and deficiencies of the industrial policy pursued.

SECTION – B

Q6. Answer any three of the following in about 200 words each:

- Make a critical appraisal of the financial sector reforms in the post-reform period in India.
- Discuss the causes, consequences and remedies of inflation.
- Do you think the policy of export promotion as compared to import substitution has been beneficial to Indian trade? Discuss.
- Bring out the problems of Centre-State financial relations in India.

Q7. Do you think that the Monetary Policy of India has been effective in meeting out its objectives in the current times marked for volatility in price levels due to global situation? Evaluate this in terms of the adequacy or otherwise of 'RBI autonomy'.

Q8. What are the factors responsible for BOP Deficits? Critically evaluate the Export Import Policy of 2004.

Q9. Evaluate the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC). What are the major areas of departure in the recommendations of the TFC from those of the earlier Finance Commission reports.

Q 10. Evaluate the performance of Indian planning in terms of its basic objectives. Do you think that