2020

ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the
questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be
valued and the remaining ones ignored.*

*Answers may be written either in English or in Bengali but
all answers must be in one and the same language.*

Group A

Answer Question No. 1 *and* any two *from the rest.*

1. From the following Trial Balance and other particulars of ABC Limited, prepare Statement of Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2019.

Debit Balances	Amount (₹)	Credit Balances	Amount (₹)
Cash in hand	1,60,000	Equity Share Capital (14,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each)	1,40,00,000
Cash at Bank	16,00,000	Redeemable Preference Shares	6,00,000
5% Investment [Market Value: ₹ 19,20,000]	20,00,000	General Reserve	6,80,000
Stock-in-trade	24,00,000	Capital Redemption Reserve	3,20,000
Sundry Debtors	13,20,000	Interest on Investment	1,00,000
Bills Receivable	80,000	Securities Premium	4,00,000
Establishment Charges	24,00,000	Gross Profit	1,04,00,000
Advertisement	40,000	Commission	60,000
General Expenses	5,40,000	Sundry Creditors	2,60,000
Travelling Allowance	28,000	Bills Payable	60,000
Rent and Taxes	24,000	Unpaid Dividend	40,000
Insurance	68,000	Profit and Loss Balance	2,60,000
Advance payment of Income Tax	20,00,000		
Preference Share Redemption	6,60,000	**Outstanding Expenses:**	
Income Tax paid under dispute (31.03.2019)	12,00,000	Advertisement	20,000
Land & Building	40,00,000	General Expenses	60,000
Plant & Machinery	80,00,000	Provision of Taxation	8,00,000
Truck and Van	2,00,000		
Furniture	4,00,000		
Discount	60,000		
Depreciation	8,60,000		
Director's Fees	20,000		
	2,80,60,000		2,80,60,000

Additional Information:

(i) Provision is to be made for income tax at 60% of the profit.

(ii) Managing Director is entitled to a remuneration of 5% of the annual net profit.

(iii) The Preference Shares were redeemed on 01.04.2018 at a premium of 10% but the same has not been given effect to any other account except debiting the amount in the Preference Shares Redemption Account.

(iv) Provide 7% dividend on Equity Share Capital.

(v) Depreciation was provided up to 31.03.2019 as per Income Tax Rules:

Land and Building – ₹ 2,00,000; Plant and Machinery – ₹ 6,00,000; Truck and Van – ₹ 20,000 and Furniture – ₹ 40,000

(vi) Income Tax demand for the year ending 31.03.2017 – ₹ 6,00,000 has not been provided for against which an appeal is pending.

(vii) Sundry Debtors include ₹ 1,30,000 due for a period exceeding six months and other realisable items are considered good.

(viii) Establishment charges include ₹ 1,00,000 towards payment made to Managing Director.

(ix) 25% of the profit adjusting to Provisions for Income Tax under dispute should be transferred to General Reserve.

10+10=20

2. X Ltd. and Y Ltd. are engaged in similar type of business. They decided to amalgamate their business as on 1st April, 2019 by forming Z Ltd., with an authorised capital of ₹ 1,00,00,000, consisting of 6,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each and 40,000 Preference shares of ₹ 100 each. The position of assets and liabilities of X Ltd. and Y Ltd. as on 31st March, 2019 are as follows:

Equity and Liabilities	X Ltd. (₹)	Y Ltd. (₹)	Assets	X Ltd. (₹)	Y Ltd. (₹)
Equity Share Capital	30,00,000	10,00,000	Land and Building	14,00,000	5,00,000
9% Preference Share Capital	15,00,000	—	Plant	31,00,000	2,00,000
General Reserve	12,00,000	4,00,000	Furniture	1,00,000	2,70,000
Balance of Profit and Loss	3,80,000	75,000	Patents	3,00,000	—
Sundry Creditors	4,20,000	1,25,000	Stock	6,40,000	4,50,000
			Trade Debtors	1,60,000	1,30,000
			Bank Balance	8,00,000	50,000
	65,00,000	16,00,000		65,00,000	16,00,000

The following terms were agreed upon by the parties:

(i) Z Ltd. to allot 4,50,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 10 each to X Ltd, and pay cash ₹ 13,50,000 as consideration of all assets except bank balance.

(ii) Y Ltd. to receive 1,20,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each and ₹ 2,50,000 in cash for whole of assets except the bank balance.

(iii) All assets are taken over at book value.

(iv) Both X Ltd. and Y Ltd. are to pay their own liabilities and preference shareholders individually.

(v) Z Ltd. is to issue remaining equity shares and preference shares in cash. This issue is fully subscribed and paid up.

(vi) The liquidation expenses of ₹ 30,000 and ₹ 50,000 for X Ltd. and Y Ltd. were also paid by Z Ltd.

Show necessary journal entries in the books of Z Ltd. and prepare Balance Sheet after the amalgamation.   10+6=16

3. From the following particulars, prepare the Balance Sheet of M Ltd.

Current Ratio	2
Working Capital	₹ 4,00,000
(Net worth + Debenture) to Current Assets	3 : 2
Fixed Assets to Turnover	1 : 3
Cash Sales/Credit Sales	½
Creditors Velocity	2 months
Stock Velocity	2 months
Debtors Velocity	3 months
Net Profit	10% of Turnover
Reserves	2½% of Turnover
Debenture/Share Capital	1 : 2
Gross Profit Ratio	25%

16

4. (a) Differentiate accounting concepts with accounting conventions.

   (b) What are the demerits of harmonisation of accounting standards?

   (c) Are the convention of full disclosure and the convention of materiality contradictory to each other? Justify. 4+6+6=16

Group B

Answer *any three* questions.

5. B Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 5,00,000 divided into 30,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and 4,000, 10% Preference Shares ₹ 50 each. The company made an issue of 15,000 equity shares at a premium of ₹ 5 per share payable as follows:

On application	₹ 5 per share (including ₹ 2 as premium)
On allotment	₹ 6 per share (including ₹ 3 as premium)
On first Call	₹ 2 per share
On final Call	Balance

Applications were received for 24,000 shares. No allotment was made to the applicants of 4,000 shares and the amount received thereon was refunded. The rest of the applicants were issued shares on prorata basis. Mr. A, who had applied for 120 shares, failed to pay the money of allotment and calls. Mr. B, who had applied for 80 shares, failed to pay two calls and Mr. C, to whom 45 shares were allotted, failed to pay the final call money. Shares of Mr. A, Mr. B and Mr. C were forfeited after the final call was made. 160 of the forfeited shares (including whole of Mr. A and balance of Mr. B) were re-issued to Mr. D at 12 per share.

Show the journal entries (Narrations are not required) in the books of the company and prepare Balance Sheet. 12+4=16

6. D and K were working in partnership sharing profits or losses equally. On March 31st, 2019, D decided to retire and in her place, it was decided that L would be admitted as partner from 1st April, 2019 and her share in profit will be 1/3. Balance Sheet of the firm as on March 31st, 2019 is as follows:

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹	₹
Sundry Creditors		22,050	Goodwill		22,500
Partners Capitals':			Land and Building		60,075
D	81,450		Motor Car		18,000
K	72,000	1,53,450	Furniture		13,950
			Sundry Debtors		36,225
			Cash		24,750
		1,75,500			1,75,500

It was further decided as follows:

(a) The Goodwill should be raised to ₹ 30,000.

(b) The Motor Car would be taken over by D at its book value.

(c) The value of Land and Building would be increased by ₹ 12,420.

(d) K and L would introduce sufficient capital to pay off D and to leave thereafter a sum of ₹ 11,025 as working capital in a manner that the capitals of the new partners will be in proportion to their profit sharing ratio.

(e) The capital payable by L was to be gifted to her by D.

(f) The new partners decided not to show goodwill as an asset.

The partners introduced capital on 1st April, 2019. Show necessary ledger accounts and prepare the Balance Sheet as on 1st April, 2019.   4+6+6=16

7. The position of Assets and Liabilities of H. Ltd. as on 31st March, 2018 and 2019 are given below:

Liabilities	31.03.2018 ₹	31.03.2019 ₹	Assets	31.03.2018 ₹	31.03.2019 ₹
Share Capital (Face Value ₹ 10 per share)	4,00,000	3,00,000	Fixed Assets	5,70,000	5,50,000
General Reserves	1,70,000	1,00,000	Marketable Securities	1,00,000	25,000
Capital Redemption Reserve	—	1,00,000	Current Assets:		
Balance of Profit and Loss	60,000	85,000	Stock	1,80,000	1,90,000
Debentures (Face Value ₹ 100 each)	2,00,000	1,40,000	Debtors	1,50,000	1,40,000
Current Liabilities	1,30,000	1,20,000	Cash and Bank	57,000	60,000
Provision for Tax	85,000	90,000	Preliminary Expenses	20,000	10,000
Proposed Dividend	30,000	36,000			
Unclaimed Dividend	2,000	4,000			
	10,77,000	9,75,000		10,77,000	9,75,000

The following informations for 2018-2019 is given:

(a) Bought back 10,000 equity shares @ ₹ 15 per share.

(b) The provision for depreciation (accumulated) was ₹ 2,90,000 on 31.03.2019 which was ₹ 60,000 more than that on 31.03.2018.

(c) Some Debentures were redeemed @ ₹ 103.

(d) Fixed Assets costing ₹ 14,000 which were fully depreciated were written off.

(e) Marketable Securities were sold at a profit of ₹ 10,000 which was duly reflected in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Sold one machine for ₹ 25,000, the cost of which was ₹ 50,000 and the depreciation provided on it was ₹ 21,000.

(g) Decided to value stock at cost on 31.03.2019 whereas previously it was valued at cost less 10% on 31.03.2018.

You are required to prepare a Cash Flow Statement for the year 2018-2019.   16

8. M & Co. has taken out a policy against consequential loss, the amount of the policy being ₹ 60,000 for 2018-19 and the indemnity period being 18 months. A fire occurred on September 01, 2018 in the premises of M & Co. which interrupted business for a period of 12 months. The Profit & Loss Account of the year ended March 31, 2018 showed a sale of ₹ 2,40,000 and a profit of ₹ 20,000 after debiting ₹ 30,000 standing charges, of which ₹ 2,000 were not insured. Turnovers for the various periods were as follows:

Year	5 Months ended August 31 (₹)	7 Months ended March 31 (₹)
2017	1,00,000	1,40,000
2018	1,10,000	1,40,000
2019	20,000	10,000

Additional expenses totalled ₹ 7,800 and the saving in expenses was ₹ 1,500. Compute the claim for loss or profit in respect of the policy.   16

2020

AUDITING

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions
attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.*

*Answers may be given either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers
must be in one and the same language.*

Answer *any five* questions.

1. (a) How is the work of an auditor different from that of an investigator?

    (b) "In a good system of internal check, the work of one is checked indirectly by the work of another". Explain the above statement.

    (c) What is the process of test checking in auditing? How is test checking different from routine checking?   5+7+(4+4)=20

2. (a) How will the following matters be included in Auditor's Report under CARO, 2016:

       (i) Private placement of preferential issue

       (ii) Approval of managerial remuneration

       (iii) Net worth erosion

       (iv) Fixed assets

       (v) Contingent Liability

    (b) What would be the effect of the following circumstances on the audit opinion?

       (i) The company has changed the method of depreciation from *Straight Line Method* to *Written Down Value* Method.

       (ii) The Balance Sheet of the company has not been prepared as per Schedule III of the Companies Act.

       (iii) The hard disk of the office computer crashed and substantial financial information relating to cash expenses were destroyed.   (2½×5)+(2½×3)=20

3. (a) What are the conditions applicable for the appointment of internal auditor in a company?

    (b) To what extent can the statutory auditor rely on the work of another auditor?

    (c) What are the conditions to be fulfilled for payment of dividend out of reserves?

    (d) What are the duties of the auditor regarding interim dividend?   5+5+5+5=20

4. (a) What is Tax Audit? Examine the nature of the organizations for which Tax Audit is mandatory.

   (b) "Forensic Audit has gained its importance, especially after the series of accounting scams in India and abroad". Explain how far the statement is justified.

   (c) Write short notes on "Environmental Audit".   (2+5)+7+6=20

5. (a) Give a detailed explanation of the provisions under the Companies Act, 2013 with regard to the following:

   (i) Removal of an auditor

   (ii) Remuneration of auditor

   (b) What are objectives and advantages of Cost Audit?   (6+6)+(4+4)=20

6. (a) Why is it important in an organization to have a sound internal control system?

   (b) Can the auditors be held responsible if they rely on such internal control system and the company suffers a loss, thereby?

   (c) To what extent can the statutory auditor rely on the work of internal auditor?   7+6+7=20

7. (a) Draft an audit programme for examining the accounts of an educational institution.

   (b) What services must an auditor not provide to the company in accordance with Section 144 of the Companies Act 2013?

   (c) What is peer review in auditing? What are its advantages?   8+6+(2+4)=20

————————

2020

BENGALI ESSAY, PRÉCIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

Time Allowed—3 Hours   *Full Marks—100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions

attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and

the remaining ones ignored.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Do not write your name, address etc. anywhere inside the answer book. Write X, Y, Z if necessary.

১। যে কোনো **একটি** বিষয় অবলম্বনে প্রবন্ধ রচনা করুন ঃ   ৩৫

    (ক) আজকের পরিবর্তমান জীবনযাত্রা ও মধ্যবিত্ত মন

    (খ) প্লাস্টিক ব্যবহারের সমস্যা ও প্রতিকার-ভাবনা

    (গ) সাম্প্রতিক জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ও আমাদের পরিবেশ-ভাবনা

২। যে কোনো **একটি** বিষয় অবলম্বনে কাল্পনিক সংলাপ রচনা করুন ঃ   ১০

    (ক) খবরের কাগজে একটি বৃদ্ধাবাসের বিজ্ঞাপন পড়ে কিশোর বয়সের নাতির সঙ্গে সেই বিশেষ কাগজটি পাঠরত একজন প্রবীণ নাগরিকের কথোপকথন

    (খ) বইমেলার প্রাঙ্গণে হঠাৎ-দেখা-হয়ে-যাওয়া একজন বাল্যবন্ধুর সঙ্গে অপর বন্ধুর কথোপকথন

৩। (ক) পদ পরিবর্তন করুন ঃ   ৫

    সীমা, প্রত্যাগমন, উজ্জ্বল, গঙ্গা, হর্ষ

    (খ) নিম্নোক্ত বাগ্‌ধারাগুলিকে সার্থক বাক্যে প্রয়োগ করুন ঃ   ৫

    কপাল ফেরা, ঘাট মানা, চোখের বালি, দাঁও মারা, পরের মুখে ঝাল খাওয়া

৪। সার্থক শিরোনামসহ গদ্যাংশটির সারসংক্ষেপ করুন ঃ   ২৫

    কথা জিনিসটা মানুষেরই, আর গানটা প্রকৃতির। কথা সুস্পষ্ট এবং বিশেষ প্রয়োজনের দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ, আর গান অস্পষ্ট এবং সীমাহীনের ব্যাকুলতায় উৎকণ্ঠিত। সেইজন্যে কথায় মানুষ মনুষ্যলোকের এবং গানে মানুষ বিশ্বপ্রকৃতির সঙ্গে মেলে। এইজন্যে কথার সঙ্গে মানুষ যখন সুরকে জুড়ে দেয়, তখন সেই কথা আপনার অর্থকে আপনি ছাড়িয়ে গিয়ে ব্যাপ্ত হয়ে যায়— সেই সুরে মানুষের সুখদুঃখকে সমস্ত আকাশের জিনিস করে তোলে। তার বেদনা প্রভাত-সন্ধ্যার দিগন্তে আপনার রঙ মিলিয়ে দেয়, জগতের বিরাট অব্যক্তের সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়ে একটি অপরূপতা লাভ করে মানুষের সংসারের প্রাত্যহিক সুপরিচিত সংকীর্ণতার সঙ্গে তার ঐকান্তিক ঐক্য আর থাকে না।

19315   **Please Turn Over**

৫। বাংলায় অনুবাদ করুন ঃ ২০

Once there lived a mosquito in a pond. The pond was her favourite place. She was living a peaceful life there. But one day she came to the pond and found that her dear dirty pond was not there. It had turned into a very clean pond. She was shocked. The homeless mosquito did not know what to do. She had nowhere to go. She began to cry. Suddenly she saw her friend-the fly. She also looked very sad, "Whats the matter?" asked the mosquito. "Please do not ask me," answer the fly with tears in her eyes. "I am hungry, I visited many kitchens. The food was all covered and I could not eat anything."

"That's very bad," said the mosquito, "I am also unhappy. Look my favourite pond is gone, Where should I lay my eggs?"

————

2020

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions
attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.*

*Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers
must be in one and the same language.*

Answer *Question No. 1* which is compulsory and *any four* from the rest.

1. Write short notes on the following: 5×4=20

   (a) Contribution of Elton Mayo to the Development of Management Thought.

   (b) Herzberg's two-factor theory.

   (c) Management by objectives.

   (d) Hawthorne Experiment.

2. (a) Describe in short, the different elements of management.

   (b) Describe the evolution of Management Thoughts.

   (c) What are the 14 principles of Management of Henri Fayol?   5+10+5=20

3. (a) Explain what is understood by organization.

   (b) What are the different types of organization?   8+12=20

4. (a) What are the components of organization structure?

   (b) What are the relationships between these components?   10+10=20

5. (a) What are the different approaches to the study of leadership?

   (b) How does trait theory explain leadership?   10+10=20

6. (a) What is the primary distinction between content and process theories of motivation?

   (b) In your own words, briefly explain Maslow's theory of motivation. Evaluate the theory.   8+12=20

7. (a) Define 'Budget' and 'Budgetary Control'.

   (b) What is Zero Base Budgeting?

   (c) What are the behavioural aspects which should be borne in mind by those who are designing
   budgetary control system?   5+5+10=20

2020

BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions
attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.

*Answer may be given either in **English** or in **Bengali** but*
all answers must be in one and the same language.

Group-A

1. Answer the following questions: 4×5=20

   (a) If the first and tenth term of a geometric sequence are 3 and 30 respectively, find the 40th term of the series.

   (b) Find the sum of all even numbers between 31 and 87.

   (c) The government has decided on a tax rebate program to stimulate the economy. Suppose that you receive Rs. 1200 and you spend 80% of this, and each of the people who receive what you spend also spend 80% of what they receive, and this process continues without end. According to multiplier principle in economics, the effect of your Rs. 1200 tax rebate on the economy is multiplied many times. What is the total amount spent if the process continues as indicated?

   Or,

   Consider the set of digits {1, 2, 3}. How many two digit numbers can be formed from this set if two different digits have to be used? Justify your answer by the rule of permutation.

   (d) In how many ways can you choose 5 out of 10 friends to invite to a dinner party?

   Or,

   Solve for x in the following equation

   $\log_a x + \log_a (x+1) = \log_a 6$

   (e) Find the value of

   $$\sum_{x=0}^{24} 3(0 \cdot 8)^x$$

   Or,

   Suppose you have 4 pairs of trousers, 3 different shirts and 2 pairs of shoes. Assuming that you must wear trousers, a shirt and shoes, how many different ways can you get dressed?

19145   **Please Turn Over**

Group-B

2. Answer the following questions: 8×6=48

(a) How long will it take for Rs. 5000 to grow to Rs. 15,000 if the money is invested at 8·5% compounded quarterly?

Or,

How much money must you deposit now at 6% interest compounded quarterly in order to be able to withdraw Rs. 3000 at the end of each quarter year for two years?

(b) A survey of 100 college students who exercise regularly found that 45 jog, 30 swim, 20 cycle, 6 jog and swim, 1 jogs and cycles, 5 swim and cycle and 1 does all three. How many of the students do not do any of these three activities?

(c) Given n pairs of values (x_i, y_i) $i=1 \cdots n$ of two correlated variables (X, Y), define the correlation coefficient r. Show that

$$-1 \le r \le 1$$

Or,

For 20 students, the regression line of weight of kidneys (y) on weight of heart (x) is $y=0·399x+6·934$ and the regression line of weight of heart on weight of kidneys is $x=1·212y-2·461$. Find the correlation coefficient between the two variables and also their means.

(d) Given the following table determine the value of log 261·8 by Newton's forward interpolation formula.

x	$\log x$
261	2·4166405
262	2·4183013
263	2·4199557
264	2·4216039
265	2·4232459
266	2·4248816
267	2·4265113
268	2·4281384

(e) Define arithmetic mean, median and mode as measures of central tendency. Give practical examples where

    (i) Median is the best measure of central tendency

    (ii) Mode is the best measure of central tendency

Or,

Let *x* be a variable assuming positive values only. Then show that the arithmetic mean of the reciprocal of *x* can not be smaller than the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean (You have to prove all necessary results).

(f) Firms A and B both claim that their tyres show better performance on the basis of tests held and result given below:

Mileage run by tyres before their rejection	Firm A	Firm B
Mean	24,800 miles	24,200 miles
Median	24,600 miles	25,000 miles
Range	4,900 miles	5,000 miles

Can you indicate which of the two firms can claim better performance? Give your reason.

Group-C

3. Answer the following questions: $8 \times 4 = 32$

(a) Calculate price and quantity index numbers for 2010 with 2000 as base year from the following data using Fisher's formula.

Commodity	Unit	2000		2010	
		Quantity	Price(Rs)	Quantity	Price(Rs)
A	kg	5	2·00	7	4·50
B	Quintal	7	2·50	10	3·20
C	Dozen	6	8·00	6	4·50
D	kg	2	1·00	9	1·80

(b) The median of the following frequency distribution is 127·5. Obtain the missing frequency.

Class interval:	100-109	110-119	120-129	130-139	140-149	150-159
Frequency:	5	7	?	8	4	6

(c) The standard deviation of first n positive integers is 2. Find the value of n.

Or,

What do you mean by a link index? Discuss the relative merits and demerits of chain base and fixed base index numbers.

(d) Compute a measure of association for the following data and comment.

Deaths from cancer in Nepal in 2010

	Male	Female
Lung cancer	3534	1313
other terms of cancer	270	252

Or,

The difference between upper face length (y) and nasal length (x) both measured in mm. is given for 15 Indian adult males.

15	13	15
15	12	19
13	12	19
14	15	19
11	15	14

Calculate the correlation coefficient between x and y given that $sd_x = 3\cdot53$ and $sd_y = 4\cdot30$.

2020

BUSINESS REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Time Allowed—3 Hours   *Full Marks—100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions
attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the
remaining ones ignored.*

*Answers may be written either in <u>English</u> or in <u>Bengali</u> but all answers
must be in one and the same language.*

Answer *any five* questions.

1. (a) Define "One Person Company" or "OPC" as per the Companies Act, 2013. Discuss the features of such a company.   5

   (b) Discuss with specific reference to sections 101 and 103 of the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions regarding issuance of notice and quorum of such meetings.   10

   (c) Discuss the provisions of the Companies Act regarding Director Identification Number.   5

2. Discuss the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding appointment, mandatory rotation and reappointment of auditors of a company.   20

3. (a) Distinguish between condition and warranty.   5

   (b) What is caveat emptor? What are the exceptions to the doctrine of caveat emptor?   10

   (c) What are the rights of an unpaid seller?   5

4. (a) Write a brief note on the minor's position in the partnership firm.   5

   (b) What are the grounds for dissolution of partnership?   10

   (c) Write a brief note on Red Herring Prospectus.   5

5. (a) What do you mean by holder in due course? What are the rights of holder in due course?   10

   (b) Distinguish between a bill of exchange and a promissory note.   10

6. (a) Distinguish between void contract and voidable contract.   10

   (b) "Consideration need not be adequate"— Explain.   10

7. (a) With reference to the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002, state the composition and jurisdiction of the district forum.   10

   (b) Discuss the provision contained in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 regarding payment of minimum bonus.   5

   (c) Mention the Establishments to which payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 applies.   5

───────────

19319

2020

COST MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted
first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.*

*Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers must be
in one and the same language.*

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Answer Questions 8 and any five from the rest.

1. In manufacturing its products, a company uses materials, P, Q and R in respect of which the
   following details are as follows: 16

Raw Material	Usage per unit of product (kg)	Re-order Quantity (kg)	Price per kg (₹)	Delivery Period in weeks			Re-order Level (kg)	Minimum Level (kg)
				Min.	Av.	Max.		
P	10	10000	10	1	2	3	8000	
Q	4	5000	30	3	4	5	4750	
R	6	10000	15	2	3	4		2000

Weekly production varies from 175 to 225 units. Calculate the following qantities:

   (i) Minimum stock of P

   (ii) Maximum stock of Q

   (iii) Re-order level of R

   (iv) Average stock level of P

2. (a) In a factory, a job can be executed either through worker X or worker Y. X takes 32 hours
   to complete the job, while Y takes 30 hours to finish the same job. The standard time to
   finish the job is 40 hours. The raw material input cost and hourly wage rate are the same
   for both the workers. X is entitled to receive bonus according to Halsey plan while Y is
   paid bonus as per the Rowan plan. Workers' overheads are recovered on the job at ₹ 15
   per labour hour worked. The factory cost of the job comes to ₹ 5,200 irrespective of worker
   engaged. Find out the hourly wage rate and cost of raw materials input.   16

(b) During the same period, the factory received a job order, the details of which are as follows:

Raw material cost:	₹ 5,000
Standard Labour time:	200 hours
Actual time (Job done by Y):	150 hours
Administration overhead:	15% of works cost
Selling and Distribution overhead:	10% of total cost
Profit margin:	20% on Sales

What price do you recommend for the job?

3. ABC Manufacturing Company has three production departments A, B, C and two service departments P and Q. The following is the budget for February 2019:   16

Particulars	Total (₹)	A (₹)	B (₹)	C (₹)	P (₹)	Q (₹)
Direct Materials	—	1,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	1,000
Direct Wages	—	5,000	2,000	8,000	1,000	2,000
Factory Rent	4,000					
Power	2,500					
Depreciation	1,000					
Other Overhead	9,000					

Additional information is given as under:

	A	B	C	P	Q
Area (sq. ft)	500	250	500	250	500
Capital value of Assets (₹ in lakhs)	20	40	20	10	10
Machine Hours	1000	2000	4000	1000	1000
Horse Power of Machines	50	40	20	15	25

A technical assessment of the apportionment of the costs of the service departments is as under:

	A	B	C	P	Q
Service Department P	45%	15%	30%	—	10%
Service Department Q	60%	35%	—	5%	—

Distribute the overheads to various departments and redistribute service department costs to production departments. Also compute the machine hour rates for production departments A, B and C.

4. A contractor who prepares his account on 31st December each year, commenced a contract on 1st April, 2018. The costing records concerning the said contract reveal the following information on 31st December, 2018:   16

Materials changed to site:	₹ 2,58,100
Labour engaged:	₹ 5,60,500
Foremens' salary:	₹ 79,300

Plant costing ₹ 2,60,000 had been on site for 146 days. Working life of the plant is estimated at 7 years and its final scrap value at ₹ 15,000. A supervisor who is paid ₹ 4,000 per month, has devoted approximately three-fourths of his time to this contract. The administrative and other expenses amount to ₹ 1,40,000. Materials in hand at site on 31st December, 2018 cost ₹ 25,400. Some of the materials costing ₹ 4,500 was found unsuitable and was sold for ₹ 4,000 and a part of the plant (whose written-down-value on 31st December, 2018 was ₹ 5,500) was sold at a profit of ₹ 1,000 as it was unsuited to the contract.

The contract price was ₹ 22,00,000 but it was accepted by the contractor for ₹ 20,00,000. On 31st December, 2018, two-thirds of the contract was completed. Architect's certificate had been issued covering 50 per cent of the contract price and ₹ 7,50,000 had so far been paid on account.

Prepare contract account and state how much profit or loss should be included in the financial accounts to 31st December, 2018. Depreciation is charged on time basis. Also prepare the contractee account and show how these accounts would appear in the balance sheet as on 31st December, 2018.

5. A chemical product passes through three different process to convert into a finished product. Data relating to the product for the month of January 2020 is as follows: 16

	Total	Process A	Process B	Process C
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
Basic Raw Materials				
(20,000 units)	20,000	20,000	—	—
Other materials (₹)	13,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
Direct wages (₹)	30,000	12,000	10,000	8,000
Direct expenses (₹)	57,590	14,000	29,140	14,450
Production overhead (₹)	15,000	—	—	—
(absolute as a percentage of wages)				
Output (units)	—	18200	17400	16400
Normal Loss (in process input)	—	10%	7·5%	5%
Scrap value per unit (₹)	—	1	2	3

There was no stock at start or at end in any process. All goods are sold at 20 per cent profit on sales. Prepare the following:

(i) All process accounts

(ii) Normal Loss account

(iii) Abnormal Loss account

(iv) Abnormal gain account

(v) Finished stock account

6. A farmer asks your recommendation for optimal mix of production for the coming year. The current data are given below: 16

		Items produced		
Particulars	A	B	C	D
Area Occupied (acres)	25	20	30	25
Yield per acre (tonnes)	10	8	9	12
Sale Price per tonnes (₹)	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,350

Variable cost per acre:

Material (₹)	700	600	950	900
Labour (₹)	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,700
Variable Overhead (₹)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Fixed Overheads: (₹)

→ Cultivation and Growing →   1,00,000

→ Harvesting and Transport →   2,40,000

→ Land Revenue   →   90,000

→ Administration   →   1,10,000

The land which is being used for production of items A and B can be used for either items, but not for items C and D. The land which is being used for production of items C and D can be used for either items, but not for items A and B. In order to provide adequate market service, the farmer must produce each year at least 40 tonnes of each of A and B and 36 tonnes of each of C and D.

  (i) Calculate the profit of the current year and prepare the profitability statement.

  (ii) Recommend a production mix and calculate the profit for the same. What would be your answer if maximum land available is 90 acres in total?

7. (a) The Standard Mix to produce one unit of a product is as follows: 16

       Material A   →   60 units @ ₹ 15 per unit

       Material B   →   80 units @ ₹ 20 per unit

       Material C   →   100 units @ ₹ 25 per unit

       During the month of July, 10 units were actually produced and consumption is as follows:

       Material A   →   640 units @ ₹ 17·5 per unit

       Material B   →   950 units @ ₹ 18 per unit

       Material C   →   870 units @ ₹ 27·5 per unit

       Calculate all material variances.

   (b) Calculate the Variable Overhead Variances and Fixed Overheads Variances from the following data:

	Budgeted	Actual
Output (units)	20,000	19,000
Hours	5000	4500
Overhead— Fixed (₹)	10,000	10,500
Variable (₹)	5,000	4,800

8. (a) Explain the concept of constraint optimization and shutdown costs with respect to Marginal Costing.   (5×4)=20

   (b) Describe the applications of 'Activity Based Costing' in the present context with appropriate examples.

   (c) Elucidate the concept of Break Even Analysis with an appropriate Graph. In this context what is the relevance of Margin of safety?

   (d) Distinguish between Functional Budgets and Master Budget. Explain the advantages of Zero Base Budgeting.

2020

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions
attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.*

*Answers may be given either in **English** or
in **Bengali** but all answers must be
in one and the same language.*

Answer any five questions.

1. (a) During the financial year 2019-20, Mr. A had the following incomes. Compute the income liable to be taxed in India of Mr. A if he is (I) Not Ordinarily resident, and (II) Non-resident in India.

   (i) Income from profession in India but received in USA - Rs. 1,00,000

   (ii) Agricultural income accrued and received in Australia - Rs.20,000

   (iii) Income from business in Indonesia not brought into India - Rs. 3,00,000. The business is controlled from India.

   (iv) Property income accrued and received in London (out of which Rs. 40,000 was remitted to India) - Rs. 1,30,000

   (v) Interest from deposits with an African company but received in India - Rs. 75,000

   (b) Mr. S (age 37 years) a share broker, sold a building to his friend Mr. A, who is a dealer in automobile spare parts, for Rs. 120 lakh on 10.11.2019, when the stamp duty value was Rs. 150 lakh. The agreement was, however, entered into on 01.09.2019 when the stamp duty value was Rs. 140 lakhs. Mr. S had received a down payment of Rs. 15 lakh by a crossed cheque from Mr. A on the date of agreement. Mr. S purchased the building for Rs. 95 lakh on 10.05.2017. Further, Mr. S also sold an agricultural land (situated in a village which has a population of 5800) for Rs. 60 lakhs to Mr. V on 01.03.2020, which he acquired on 15.06.2014 for Rs. 45 lakhs. Stamp duty value of agricultural land as on 01.03.2020 is Rs. 75 lakhs. CII for F.Y. 2014-15: 240; F.Y. 2017-18: 272; F.Y. 2019-20: 289.

   In the light of the above facts, you are required to answer the following:

   (i) Is there any requirement to deduct tax at source on consideration paid or payable on transfer of building and agricultural land?

   (ii) In respect of transfer of building, what will be the capital gains chargeable to tax in the hands of Mr. S?

   (iii) Assuming that Mr. S has other income exceeding basic exemption limit, what will be the tax payable (excluding surcharge and health and education cess) on transfer of building and agricultural land?

   (iv) In respect of purchase of building from Mr. S, what will be the income chargeable to tax in the hands of Mr. A?

19151

(c) Mr. S (age 45 years), a citizen of India, serving in the Ministry of Finance in India, was transferred to Indian Embassy in Austria on 15th March, 2019. His income during the financial year 2019-20 is given hereunder:

Particulars	Rs.
Rent from a house situated at Austria, received in Austria. Thereafter, remitted to Indian bank account.	5,25,000
Interest on Post Office savings bank account in India	4,500
Salary from Government of India	9,25,000
Foreign Allowances from Government of India	8,00,000

Mr. S did not come to India during the financial year 2019-20. Compute his Gross Total Income for the Assessment year 2020-21.

(d) Calculate the amount of eligible input tax credit:

	Particulars	GST paid (Rs.)
(i)	A Mini bus having seating capacity of 15 persons (including driver) used for running on hire	15,00,000
(ii)	Car having seating capacity of 8 people used for business purposes	1,00,00,000
(iii)	Car having seating capacity of 4 persons used for imparting training on driving such car	50,00,000
(iv)	Special purpose vehicle having seating capacity of 2 persons used for transportation of goods	60,00,000

5×4=20

2. (a) Mr. X, a resident Indian, an employee of P Ltd., furnishes the following information. Compute his salary income for the financial year 2019 -20.

(i) Basic pay Rs. 10,000 p.m.

(ii) D. A. 41% of basic pay

(iii) Deputation allowance Rs. 300 p.m.

(iv) Lunch allowance Rs. 500 p.m.

(v) Computer allowance Rs. 200 p.m.

(vi) He and his employer both contributed 15% of his Basic and DA to RPF and interest credited to RPF @ 12%p.a. was Rs. 6,000.

(vii) He is provided with a rent free furnished accommodation in Kolkata having municipal value of Rs. 36,000 and furnished with furniture costing Rs. 25,000.

(viii) He is provided with a car of 1.6 liters both for official and private purpose. Entire expenses are borne by the employer.

(ix) He received leave travel assistance for a trip to Andaman Rs. 50,000 for his whole family.

(x) He has taken an interest free loan of Rs. 15,000 from his employer for purchase of a colour television, market rate of interest is 10%.

(b) Compute total income of Mr. M for the assessment year 2020-21 from the following information furnished by him for the financial year 2019-20:

Particulars	Rs.
Salary income (computed)	4,70,000
Loss from self-occupied house property	2,00,000
Loss from let out house property	60,000
Loss from speculation business-X	80,000
Profit from speculation business-Y	40,000
Income from trading and manufacturing business @ 8%	3,50,000
Interest on PPF deposit	95,000
Long-term capital gain on sale of Vacant site (Computed)	2,10,000
Short-term capital loss on sale of Jewellery	1,50,000
Investment in tax saver deposit on 31-03-2020	60,000
Brought forward loss of business of assessment year 2014-15	5,50,000
Donation to a charitable trust recognized under section 12AA and approved under section 80G paid by cheque	1,10,000
Enhanced compensation received from government for compulsory acquisition of land (held for a period of 5 years) in the year 2006	3,00,000

10+10=20

3. (a) Mrs. D, a resident of India, owns a house property at Panipat in Haryana. The Municipal value of the property is Rs. 8,50,000, Fair Rent of the property is Rs. 7,30,000 and Standard Rent is Rs. 8,20,000 per annum.

The property was let out for Rs. 85,000 per month for the period April 2019 to December 2019.

Thereafter, the tenant vacated the property and Mrs. D used the house for self-occupation. Rent for the months of November and December 2019 could not be realized from the tenant. Mrs. D has not instituted any legal proceedings for recovery of the unpaid rent.

She paid municipal taxes @ 12% during the year and paid interest of Rs. 50,000 during the year for amount borrowed towards repairs of the house property.

You are required to compute her income from house property for the A.Y. 2020-21.

(b) R gifted Rs. 15 lakhs to his wife, S on her birthday on, 23rd February, 2019. S lent Rs. 8,00,000 out of the gifted amount to K on 1st April, 2019 for six months on which she received interest of Rs. 80,000. The said sum of Rs. 80,000 was invested in shares of a listed company on 5th October, 2019, which was sold for Rs. 96,000 on 28th March, 2020. Securities transactions tax was paid on purchase and sale of such shares. The balance amount of gift was invested on 1st April, 2019, as Capital by S in her new business. She suffered loss of Rs. 52,000 in the business in Financial Year 2019-20.

In whose hands the above income and loss shall be included in Assessment Year 2020-21, assuming that capital invested in the business was entirely out of the funds gifted by her husband. Support your answer with brief reasons.

(c) (i) Holiday Guest House, situated at Shimla, provides boarding and lodging services to tourists at economical cost. The charges of a single deluxe room per day are Rs. 999. Mr. X has booked one deluxe room for two days during Christmas holidays. You are required to determine whether GST is payable by Holiday Guest House on the above booking. If yes, determine the amount of GST so payable. Will your answer change, if the charges of a single deluxe room per day charged by Holiday Guest House are Rs. 1,000?

(ii) M/s Damodar Ltd. provides services by way of storage of seasonal fruits and vegetables in Ludhiana, Punjab. The monthly rental for a godown is Rs. 15,000. Examine whether GST is payable by M/s Damodar Ltd.   8+6+(3+3)=20

4. (a) Z Ltd. has following assets as on 1st April, 2019:

Assets	Rs.	Depreciation Rate
Building A	50,000	10%
Furniture B	30,000	10%
Building C	10,000	10%
Machinery A	40,000	15%
Machinery B	50,000	15%

(i) During the year, building was purchased on 01.05.2019 for Rs.50,000. Depreciation @ 10%.
(ii) Machinery A sold for Rs. 60,000 on 01.11.2019.
(iii) Furniture B sold for Rs. 50,000 on 01.06.2019.

Compute depreciation allowed u/s 32 for the assessment year 2020-21.

(b) Write short notes on Reverse Mortgage and its income-tax implications.

(c) Mr. G, a registered person in Punjab, supplies goods taxable @ 12% [CGST @ 6%, SGST @ 6% and IGST @ 12%] in the States of Punjab and Haryana. He has furnished the following details in relation to independent supplies made by him in the quarter ending June, 2019:

Supply	Recipient	Nature of supply	Value (Rs.)
1	Mr. A, a registered person	Inter-State	2,20,000
2	Mr. B, a registered person	Inter-State	2,55,000
3	Mr. C, an unregistered person	Intra-State	1,80,000
4	Mr. D, an unregistered person	Intra-State	2,60,000
5	Mr. M, an unregistered person	Inter-State	3,00,000
6	Mr. N, an unregistered person	Inter-State	50,000
7	Mr. O, an unregistered person	Inter-State	2,50,000
8	Mr. P, an unregistered person	Inter-State	2,80,000
9	Mr. Q, a registered person	Intra-State	1,50,000
10	Mr. R, a registered person	Intra-State	4,10,000

The aggregate annual turnover of Mr. G in the preceding financial year was Rs. 1.20 crore. With reference to rule 59 of the CGST Rules, 2017, discuss the manner in which the details of above supplies are required to be furnished in GSTR-1.   6+4+10=20

5. (a) Mr. X, a resident individual, age 53 years provides consultancy services in the field of Taxation. His Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March, 2020 is as follows:

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2020

Expenditure	Amount (Rs.)	Income	Amount (Rs.)
To Salary	4,00,000	By Consulting fees	58,00,000
To Motor Car expenses	88,000	By Share of Profit from HUF	55,000
To Depreciation	87,500	By Interest on saving bank deposits	25,000
To Medical expenses	70,000	By Interest on income tax refund	26,000
To Purchase of Computer	90,000		
To Bonus	25,000		
To General expenses	1,05,000		
To Office & Administrative	1,15,000		
To Excess of Income over Expenditure	49,25,500		
	59,06,000		**59,06,000**

The following other information relates to the financial year 2019-20:

(i) Salary includes a payment of Rs. 22,000 per month to his sister-in-law who is in-charge of the marketing department. However, in comparison to similar business, the reasonable salary of a marketing supervisor is Rs. 18,000 per month.

(ii) Written down value of the assets as on 1st April, 2019 are as follows:

(I) Motor Car (25% used for personal use)	Rs. 3,50,000
(II) Furniture and Fittings	Rs. 80,000

(iii) Medical expenses includes:

     (I) Family planning expenditure Rs. 15,000 incurred for the employees which was revenue in nature.

     (II) Medical expenses for his father Rs. 55,000. (Father's age is 65 years and he is not covered under any medical insurance policy.) Rs. 2,500 incurred in cash and remaining by credit card.

(iv) The computer was purchased on 5th June, 2019 on credit. The total invoice was paid in the following manner:

(I) Rs. 18,000 paid in cash as down payment on the date of purchase.

(II) Remaining amount was paid through account payee cheque on 10th August, 2019.

(v) Bonus was paid on 30th September, 2020.

(vi) General expenses include commission payment of Rs. 42,000 to Mr. X for the promotion of business on 17th September, 2019 without deduction of tax at source.

(vii) He also received gold coins from a family friend on the occasion of marriage anniversary on 15th November, 2019. The market value of the coins on the said date was Rs. 85,000.

(viii) The consultancy fees for the previous year 2019-20 were Rs. 52,50,300.

Compute the total income and the tax liability of Mr. M for the assessment year 2020-21.

(b) State the salient features of composite supply under the GST Act. Give an example of composite supply.

(c) Discuss the correctness of the following statements:

(i) Once generated, an e-way bill cannot be cancelled.

(ii) E-way bill generated in one State is valid in another State.   12+4+4=20

6. (a) From the following information, compute income from other sources of Mrs. B for the A.Y. 2020-21:

(i) Family pension @ Rs. 4,500 p.m.

(ii) Dividend received from an Indian company Rs. 7,000 and from a foreign company Rs. 5,000.

(iii) Sub-letting of house @ Rs. 6,000 per month. Rent paid to landlord Rs. 4,500 per month, municipal tax paid Rs. 2,000.

(b) Explain the provisions relating to taxation of winnings from lotteries.

(c) Y, a minor, who is a physically handicapped (suffering from disability of the nature specified in Sec.80U), earns bank interest of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000 from making bags manually by himself. State whether income of Y should be clubbed with the income of his parents as per Sec. 64(1 A).

(d) Mr. R, a registered supplier under GST, wants to first discharge his self-assessed tax liability for the current period before settling the dues for the previous tax period. Examine briefly whether he can do so.   6+6+4+4=20

7. (a) Mr. G submits the following particulars of his incomes and losses for the assessment year 2020-21:

Income from house property	Rs. 12,800
Income from textile business	Rs. 35,700
Loss from stationery business	Rs. 10,000
Speculation loss	Rs. 2,000
Long-term capital gains	Rs. 25,000
Short-term capital gains	Rs. 10,000
Income from the activity of owning and maintaining race horses	Rs. 13,000
Winning from lottery	Rs. 22,000

The losses of G brought forward from the assessment year 2019 - 20 are as follows:

Loss from house property	Rs. 8,000
Loss from stationery business	Rs. 7,000
Loss under the head capital gains	Rs. 4,300
Loss from the activity of owning an maintaining race horses	Rs. 14,700

All the above losses were first computed in the assessment year 2019 - 20.

Compute his total income for the assessment year 2020-21.

(b) Mr. S, aged 66 years, furnishes the following particulars for the year ending 31.03.2020:

   (i) Life Insurance premium paid Rs. 40,000, actual capital sum of the policy assured for Rs. 1,50,000;

  (ii) Contribution to Public Provident Fund Rs. 50,000 in the name of father;

 (iii) Tuition fees payment Rs. 5,000 each for 3 sons pursuing full time graduation course in Mumbai; Tuition fee paid for daughter pursuing Ph.D. in Melbourne University, Australia Rs. 3.50 lakhs;

 (iv) Housing loan principal repayment Rs. 30,000 to HDFC Bank. This property is under construction at Bangalore as on 31.03.2020;

  (v) Principal repayment of housing loan taken from a relative Rs. 60,000. The property is self-occupied and situated at Chennai;

 (vi) Deposit under Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Rs. 15,000;

(vii) Five-year deposits in an account under Post Office Time Deposit Scheme Rs. 20,000;

(viii) Investment in National Saving Certificate Rs. 25,000;

 (ix) Subscription to bonds issued by NABARD Rs. 30,000.

Compute the quantum of eligible deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for A.Y. 2020-21.

(c) Write short notes: (i) Related party as per CGST Act, 2017 (ii) Distinct person under GST Act, 2017.   8+6+(3+3)=20

2020

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES AND INDIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

Answers may be given either in **English** *or in* **Bengali** *but all answers must be in one and the same language.*

Answer *any five* questions.   20×5=100

1. (a) Explain unit elastic, perfectly elastic and perfectly inelastic demand.   6

   (b) If a firm is motivated by the objective of sales revenue maximisation, what kind of price change would you suggest for a good which is elastic in demand? Explain.   6

   (c) Explain the substitution and income effects of a change in the price of a (i) normal good (ii) Giffen good.   8

2. (a) What is an equal-product curve? Why is it convex to the origen?   4

   (b) What is an expansion path of a firm? Explain the different returns to scale on the basis of an expansion path.   8

   (c) What is marginal cost? Show that there is no element of fixed cost in marginal cost. Derive the relationship between marginal cost and average variable cost.   8

3. (a) How would you derive the short-run supply curve of a firm under perfect competition?   6

   (b) Show that there is no unique relation between price and quantity supplied under monopoly.   6

   (c) Can a monopolist attain equilibrium at a point where price elasticity of demand is less than unity? Explain.   8

4. (a) Explain with reasons why the individual supply curve of labour may be backward bending.   8

   (b) Explain the Ricardian and Modern views on the question whether rent enters into price or cost of production.   6

   (c) Distinguish between real wage and nominal wage. Mention the main determinants of real wage.   6

5. (a) Discuss the nature of changes in the occupational structure of India during the plan period. 8

(b) Briefly explain the causes of inadequate investment in India. 8

(c) Distinguish between seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment. 4

6. (a) Briefly explain the reasons for recent inflationary rise in price in India. 8

(b) What do you mean by parallel economy? Explain in brief the reasons for the emergence of parallel economy in India. 8

(c) Discuss in brief different measures to control black money. 4

7. (a) Discuss in brief the problems of public sector enterprises in India. 6

(b) Discuss the policy towards the public sector since 1991. 8

(c) What is the meaning and rationale of privatisation? 6

———————

2020

ENGLISH ESSAY, PRÉCIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

(Do not write your name, address etc. anywhere inside the answer book. Write X, Y, Z if necessary)

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

1. Write an essay on *any one* of the following topics: 35

    (a) With greater power goes greater responsibility.

    (b) Educating the girl child means educating the family.

    (c) On keeping a diary.

    (d) Child Labour : Should it be an accepted reality in India?

2. Attempt a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title for it : (use the précis sheet supplied)   25+5=30

    Overlooking universality is, of course, the very bread-and-butter of those who violate human rights, such as repressive governments. Officials in such governments often claim many things for themselves — rewards and resources, access and influence — which they deny to their fellow citizens. They thus fail to grasp, or respect fully, the twin commitments to *Universality* and to *a form of equality* inherent in the human rights idea. Particularly vicious human rights violators, like the Nazis, often claim that those whose human rights they violate are not even human and so are not entitled to claim human rights. The first step on the road to mass human rights violation is, invariably, to denigrate the very humanity of the person(s) targeted. The sad psychology seems always the same: denying the humanity of the hated person(s) dislodges both conscience and sensitivity, which normally prevent innocent people from being brutalized. Crude propaganda is sometimes used to cement such bizarre beliefs about the inhumanity of those targeted for persecution. One thinks, for instance, of the Nazi "news-reels" depicting Jewish people either as rodent-like-vermin at the very bottom of the social scale, or else as fat-cat capitalists at the very top. While these opposing images are not consistent, nonetheless the beliefs expressed in them are at odds with the core commitment to *a baseline level of equality for all*, present in the idea of human rights.

3. Read the following passage and answer, in your own words, the questions that follow at the end: 5×4=20

    Morning mist rolls in from the ocean. Sea birds follow close behind, squawking tales of the sea, their bellies brimming with bass and mackerel. The noisy clatter shakes me from my slumber

but still I lie there, clutching the warmth in prickly blankets, digging my head deeper in the pillow. Vickers and Lambert sleep uneasily in the beds beside me ......

I dress hurriedly but quietly, creep from the hut and make my way to the kit store. A party of soldiers is already preparing our departure. We will leave Lemnos on the tide, the same tide that carried us here. I watch as our few belongings are packed firmly but carefully into kit bags. My portable typewriter, camera and papers are folded neatly into my suitcase; Lambert's oils, brushes and canvas, along with a healthy stock of 'medicinal' brandy, line a hefty travelling trunck. Vickers' camera proves the most challenging item of them all. Its fragile frame of glass and cloth collapses into itself and is bound up securely in an old Flanders greatcoat. The soldiers take special care. And I know why. A photograph of a distant grave is what every grieving mother longs for.

The morning passes slowly; as does every morning before a journey. I wonder for a moment where my own journey might end. Was home Australia where I was born, England where I was raised, India, Egypt, any of the Imperial frontiers I'd wandered? Perhaps this was my only home now. The rough companionship of men who'd lived through war, the strange band of tenderness that held us together.

Questions:

(a) What does the term 'noisy clatter' refer to? Why does the author dress 'quietly'?   5

(b) What are the belongings that are packed into the suitcase and trunck?   5

(c) Which of them is the most challenging item to pack? How is it packed? Why do the soldiers take special care of this item?   5

(d) Why was the place considered as the author's 'only home now'?   5

4. Amplify the idea contained in *one* of the following statements: 15

(a) It's no use crying over spilt milk.

(b) Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

(c) Don't put the cart before the horse.

2020

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

Time Allowed—3 Hours   *Full Marks—100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions
attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the
remaining ones ignored.

Parts of questions to be answered together and should not be interposed by
answers to other questions.

Answers may be given either in <u>English</u> or in <u>Bengali</u> but all answers
must be in one and the same language.

Group-A

1. Name the authors of the following books: 2×5=10

    (a) Celestial Bodies

    (b) The Third Pillar

    (c) The Story of My Life

    (d) Life Divine

    (e) War and Peace

2. What do the following abbreviations stand for: 2×5=10

    (a) IBRD

    (b) DHTML

    (c) PSLV

    (d) NASSCOM

    (e) MUDRA

3. Explain the following terms in brief: 2×5=10

    (a) Green Banking

    (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies in Indian Constitution

    (c) Carbon Tax

    (d) Cyber Security

    (e) BHIM

4. Attempt the following questions: 2×5=10

    (a) What names were chosen for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands when the INA established provisional government there?

    (b) Which anime character is the ambassador of the 2020 Summer Olympics to be hosted by Tokyo?

19144   **Please Turn Over**

(c) What does a cruciverbalist indulge in?

(d) Which musician of the Mughal Court authored Ganesha Strotra and Sangeetha Sara, two classical books on music?

(e) What is the capital of Venezuela?

5. Answer the following questions: 2×5=10

(a) Who was the president of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power in 1947?

(b) Which country, the first to give Arab women voting rights, has the flag with the star of David on it?

(c) What is the name of a series of numbers where each number is the sum of the two preceding numbers?

(d) What is the name of the bird in the Twitter logo?

(e) Who was the first human to die during a space mission?

Group-B

Attempt *any four* questions: 12½×4=50

6. Explain the Right to Equality as enshrined in the Constitution of India.

7. Discuss the significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

8. Explain the concept of Conservation of Biodiversity.

9. Write an essay on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

10. Write an essay on Chandrayaan–2, India's space mission in 2019.

11. Write an essay on the features of Indian democracy.

———————

2020

HINDI ESSAY, PRECIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the Prescribed number, only the
questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.*

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Do not write your name, address etc. anywhere inside the answer book. Write X, Y, Z if necessary.

1. Write an essay an *any one* of the following: 35

   (क) आतंकवाद और विश्वशांति

   (ख) इंटरनेट के लाभ और हानि

   (ग) लोकतंत्र और चुनाव

2. Write an imaginary dialogue between two friends an *any one* of the following topics: 10

   (क) बेरोजगारी का बड़ता दर

   (ख) डीजिटल इंडिया

3. Write the meaning of the following phrases and make sentences with them: 10

   (क) आग बबुला होना

   (ख) कमर कसना

   (ग) गाल बजाना

   (घ) आँखों का तारा

   (ङ) नमक मिर्च लगाना

4. Make a précis of the following passage and write a suitable title. (Use the précis sheet)   25

   कुछ लोगों के अनुसार मनुष्य का सर्वश्रेष्ठ लक्ष्य धन-संग्रह है। नीतिशास्त्र में धन-सम्पत्ति आदि को ही 'अर्थ' कहा गया है। बहुत से ग्रंथों में अर्थ की प्रशंसा की गई है, क्योंकि सभी गुण अर्थ अर्थात् धन के ही आश्रित रहते हैं। जिसके पास धन है वही सुखी रह सकता है, विषय-भोगों को संगृहीत कर सकता है तथा दान-धर्म भी निभा सकता है। वर्तमान युग में धन का सबसे अधिक महत्व है। आज हमारी आवश्यकताएँ बहुत बढ़ गई हैं, इसलिए उनको पूरा करने के लिए धन-संग्रह की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। धन की प्राप्ति के लिए भी अत्यधिक प्रयत्न करना पड़ता है और सारा जीवन इसी में लगा रहता है। कुछ लोग तो धनोपार्जन को ही जीवन का उद्देश्य बनाकर उचित-अनुचित साधनों का भेद भी भुला बैठते हैं। संसार के इतिहास में धन की लिप्सा के कारण जितनी हिंसाएँ, अनर्थ और अत्याचार हुए हैं, उतने और किसी दुसरे कारण से नहीं हुए हैं। अत: धन को जीवन का सर्वोत्तम लक्ष्य नहीं माना जा सकता, क्योंकि धन अपने आप में मूल्यवान वस्तु नहीं है। धन को संचित करने के लिए छल-कपट का सहारा लेना पड़ता है, जिसके कारण जीवन में अशांति और चेहरे पर विकृति बनी रहती है। इतना ही नहीं इसके संग्रह की प्रवृत्ति के पनपने के कारण सदा चोर, डाकू और दुश्मनों का भय बना रहता है। धन का अपहरण या नाश होने पर कष्ट होता है। इस प्रकार अशांति, संघर्ष, दुष्प्रवृत्ति, दुख, भय एवं पाप आदि का मूल होने के कारण, घन को जीवन का परम लक्ष्य नहीं माना जा सकता।

       Please Turn Over

5. Translate into Hindi.   20

Once there lived a mosquito in a pond. The pond was her favourite place. She was living a peaceful life there. But one day she came to the pond and found that her dear dirty pond was not there. It had turned into a very clean pond. She was shocked. The homeless mosquito did not know what to do. She had nowhere to go. She began to cry. Suddenly she saw her friend-the fly. She also looked very sad, "Whats the matter?" asked the mosquito. "Please do not ask me," answer the fly with tears in her eyes. "I am hungry, I visited many kitchens. The food was all covered and I could not eat anything."

"That's very bad," said the mosquito, "I am also unhappy. Look my favourite pond is gone, Where should I lay my eggs?"

———————

2020

INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

*Answers may be given either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers must be in one and the same language.*

Answer Question number 1 *and* any four *from the rest.*

1. Answer *any five* from the following: 8×5=40

   (a) Differentiate between money market and capital market. Name some players of both the markets.

   (b) What are non-banking financial institutions? Give examples.

   (c) What is high-powered money? What is money multiplier?

   (d) What is NPA? Why is it harmful for the profitability of commercial banks?

   (e) What is call money market?

   (f) What do you mean by Repo rate and reverse Repo rate?

   (g) What do you mean by primary and secondary markets of shares?

   (h) Write a short note on SEBI.

   (i) What are fund based and fee based services? Give one example of each.

2. What is the importance of financial system? What are the problems of Indian Financial System?

                                                                           8+7=15

3. Describe the credit creation process of commercial banks. What are the limitations of the process?

                                                                          10+5=15

4. Discuss the functions of the RBI. Examine the methods of credit control.   8+7=15

5. What are mutual funds? What are the advantages of investing there?   5+10=15

6. Define index funds. What are their advantages?   5+10=15

7. Write a short note on Merchant Banking.   15

2020

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATION IN BUSINESS

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   Full Marks — 100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions
attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.

*Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers*
must be in one and the same language.

Group-A

Answer *any ten* questions.   2×10=20

1. (a) (i) Write the full form of SAP.

    (ii) What is big bang?

   (b) What is message management?

   (c) Name the first search engine in internet.

   (d) What is the first web browser invented in 1990?

   (e) What do you mean by artificial intelligence?

   (f) What is the use of firewall in computer? Give an example.

   (g) What is the specific use of C language?

   (h) How many layers are found in the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model?

   (i) Which protocol is used to receive e-mail?

   (j) Which computer programme converts assembly language to machine language?

   (k) What is the basic unit of an excel spreadsheet called?

   (l) What is the maximum number of primary partitions that can be created on a hard disk?

   (m) Give two examples of B to B e-commerce.

Group-B

Answer *any eight* questions.   5×8=40

2. What is an open source software? How does it differ from closed source software? Give an example of each.

3. Differentiate between data, information and knowledge.

19152   **Please Turn Over**

4. Why is it important to define the data type of a field when designing a relational database?

5. State advantages of using a data warehouse.

6. Discuss the major security threats that can be faced by Government treasury.

7. Differentiate the uses of IFSC and SWIFT code in banking transaction.

8. What is the difference between an intranet and an extranet?

9. What are the three members of the information security triad?

10. What are the different modes of transmission of data? Why do different modes need to be used?

11. What is Information System audit?

12. Illustrate two different types of network topology.

Group-C

Answer *any four* questions.   10×4=40

13. Examine the impact of technology on economic growth of India. Illustrate with examples.

14. What are the advantages of DBMS over traditional system of processing files? Differentiate between Hierarchial, Network and Relational database.

15. What are the threats associated with e-commerce and how can an organisation safeguard itself from vendor purchases?

16. (a) What are the characteristics of MIS and how is it different from TPS?

    (b) Critically evaluate the success and failure of ERP. Define the various application components of ERP.

17. (a) What are the steps in SDLC methodology?

    (b) What is RAD software development?

2020

MACROECONOMICS AND PUBLIC FINANCE

Time Allowed — 3 Hours   *Full Marks — 100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

*Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers must be in one and the same language.*

Answer *any five* questions.

1. (a) Define Gross National Product (GNP) and distinguish it from Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

    (b) What are transfer payments? Why are they not a part of GDP?

    (c) What do you mean by GDP deflator?

    (d) How far does GDP reflect a nation's welfare?   6+(2+2)+2+8=20

2. In the Simple Keynesian Model with government determine the equilibrium level of income. What role do inventories play in this model to ensure adjustments towards equilibrium?   15+5=20

3. Present the IS-LM model. Analyze the impact of an increase in government spending on equilibrium output in this model. Comment on the difference in the impact in the Simple Keynesian and IS-LM models.   8+8+4=20

4. Write short notes on: 5×4=20

    (a) Keynesian Theory of Money Demand

    (b) Effectiveness of Monetary Policy in relation to the slopes of the IS and LM curves

    (c) Money Multiplier

    (d) Cost-Push Inflation

5. What is meant by the Principle of Maximum Social Advantage? What are its limitations?   10+10=20

6. What are the objectives of the Finance Commissions in India? Indicate the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission.   8+12=20

7. Write short notes on: 5×4=20

    (a) Public Finance and Private Finance

    (b) Ability to pay Principle of Taxation

    (c) Objectives of India's Fiscal Policy

    (d) Sources of State Finances

19147

2020

NEPALI ESSAY, PRÉCIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

Time Allowed—3 Hours   Full Marks—100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Do not write your name, address etc. anywhere inside the answer book. Write X, Y, Z if necessary.

1. Write an essay on *any one* of the following: 35

    (क) आजको युवामा सांस्कृतिक चेतना

    (ख) विश्वव्यापी स्तरमा उष्णता वृद्धि

    (ग) नारी सशक्तिकरण

2. Write an imaginary dialogue between two friends on *any one* of the following topics: 10

    (क) सी. ए. ए. (Citizen Amendment Act) आवश्यक वा अनावश्यक

    (ख) राजनीतिमा विद्यार्थीको सहभागिता उचित वा अनुचित

3A. Expand the idea of *any one* of the following: 5

    (क) गहिराबाट अतासिनेहरू भोतीबाट वञ्चित बन्छन्।

    (ख) उद्देश्य के लिनु? उड़ी छुनु चन्द्र एक।

3B. Write the opposite words of the following: 5

    अन्त, उत्कर्ष, मौखिक, उदार, लघु।

4. Make a precis of the following passage and write a suitable title: 25

    वेदनाले कुनै न कुनै रूपमा प्रकाश पाउनैपर्छ नत्र व्यथित हृदय आफै नष्ट हुन्छ। यस दृष्टिबाट हेर्दा मानिसको जीवन नष्ट हुन नदिने एउटा साधन साहित्य रहेछ भन्ने देखिन्छ। हजारौं वर्षअधि साहित्य थिएन, व्यतिबेला कुन कुराले मानिसको अस्तित्व मेट्न दिएन भने साहित्य निर्माणमा चाहिने सम्पूर्ण सर्जाम त्यस बेला पनि थियो, तर साहित्यको जन्म लिपिमा भएको थिएन। व्यतिबेला पनि अस्पष्ट साहित्य थियो, तर साहित्यले ललितकलाको दर्जा प्राप्त गरेको थिएन। सभ्यता र संस्कृतिले ती शब्दमा मात्र व्यक्त भएका भावनालाई अक्षरमा बाँधी साहित्यकलाको जन्म भयो। यसरी साहित्य सभ्यता र संस्कृतिको बाहक पनि बन्नपुग्यो।

5. Translate into Nepali: 20

Once there lived a mosquito in a pond. The pond was her favourite place. She was living a peaceful life there. But one day she came to the pond and found that her dear dirty pond was not there. It had turned into a very clean pond. She was shocked. The homeless mosquito did not know what to do. She

19318   **Please Turn Over**

had nowhere to go. She began to cry. Suddenly she saw her friend-the fly. She also looked very sad, "Whats the matter?" asked the mosquito. "Please do not ask me," answer the fly with tears in her eyes. "I am hungry, I visited many kitchens. The food was all covered and I could not eat anything."

"That's very bad," said the mosquito, "I am also unhappy. Look my favourite pond is gone, Where should I lay my eggs?"

————

2020

URDU Essay, Precis Writing and Composition

Time Allowed – 3 Hours   Full Marks - 100

If the question attempted are excess of the prescribed number, only the question attempted

first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and remaining ones ignored.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Q. 1   Give the precis of the following passage. Use the precis sheet supplied.   25

خردمند کو تاب نہ رہی، بے اختیار دوڑ کر قدموں میں جا گرا۔ بادشاہ نے سر اس کا اٹھایا اور فرمایا ''لو، مجھے دیکھا، خاطر جمع ہوئی؟ اب جاؤ، زیادہ مجھے نہ ستاؤ، تم سلطنت کرو۔'' خردمند سن کر دو باڑ مار کر رویا اور عرض کی۔ ''غلام کو آپ کے تصدق اور سلامتی سے ہمیشہ بادشاہت میسر ہے۔ جہاں پناہ کی، ایک بیک، اس طرح کی گوشہ گیری سے، تمام ملک میں تہلکہ پڑ گیا ہے اور انجام اس کا اچھا نہیں۔ یہ کیا خیال مزاج مبارک میں آیا؟ اگر اس خانہ زاد مورثی کو بھی محرم اس راز کا کیجیے تو بہتر ہے۔ جو کچھ عقل ناقص میں آوے، التماس کرے۔ غلاموں کو جو یہ سرفرازیاں بخشی ہیں، اسی دن کے واسطے کہ بادشاہ عیش و آرام کرے، اور نمک پروردہ تدبیر ملک کی رہیں۔ خدا نخواستہ جب فکر مزاج عالی کے لاحق ہوئی تو بندہ ہائے بادشاہی کس دن کام آویں گے؟'' بادشاہ نے کہا کہ ''سچ کہتا ہے، پر جو فکر میرے جی کے اندر ہے، سو تدبیر سے باہر ہے۔''

Q.2   Write an essay on *any One* of the following: 35

(الف) اردو کی احتجاجی شاعری   (ب) طلباء کی سماجی ذمہ داریاں

(ج) ہندوستانی سیاست میں خواتین کا کردار   (د) قومی یکجہتی وقت کی اہم ضرورت

Q. 3.   Write an imaginary dialogue of two friends on *any one* of the following: 10

(الف) موبائل کے مضر اثرات   (ب) تعلیمی اداروں کی صورت حال

(ج) پب جی کھیل اور نوجوان نسل   (د) حقِ آزادی

Please Turn Over   19317

Q. 4. Give the maening of *any five* of the following and use them in your own sentence   5

چراغ پا ہونا- باغ باغ ہونا- خاک اڑانا- آنکھ پھیر لینا- الٹی گنگا بہنا- پتھر کی لکیر ہونا- تارے گننا-

Q. 5. Use *any five* of the following in your own sentences showing their gender.   5

جبر- حق- زمانہ- خواہش- کھیل- پھول- ریل- کالج

Q. 6. Translate into Urdu.   20

Once there lived a mosquito in a pond. The pond was her favourite place. She was living a peaceful life there. But one day she came to the pond and found that her dear dirty pond was not there. It had turned into a very clean pond. She was shocked. The homeless mosquito did not know what to do. She had nowhere to go. She began to cry. Suddenly she saw her friend-the fly. She also looked very sad, "Whats the matter?" Asked the mosquito. "Please do not ask me," answer the fly with tears in her eyes. "I am hungry, I visited many kitchens. The food was all covered and I could not eat anything."

That's very bad," said the mosquito, "I am also unhappy. Look my favourite pond is gone, Where should I lay my eggs?"