

B. Com. Examination 1926

FRENCH

Paper-Setter:—MR. Y. J. TARAPOREWALA, M.A.

Examiner:—DR. KALIDAS NAG, M.A., D.LIT.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into French :—

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Under the old system of industry, manufacturing was carried on mostly in houses of the workmen themselves. There the man of the house made his shoes, wove his cloth, or worked with his leather or iron, assisted by wife and children, or, where the guild-system still survived the master worked in the midst of apprentices who were learning their trades. Most of the work they did with their hands, or with small and simple machines. Personal intimate relations existed between all these workers. The father might be a little of a tyrant; a bad master might abuse or overwork his apprentices; but an honest and kindly man watched out for the welfare of those around him, and was able to do it because he lived with them and knew of the things which concerned them. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this system was being partly superseded by small factories and capitalism. None the less, most of the manufacturing continued to be done as before by the domestic system, in the houses of the workers, and many of them worked for themselves. But the Industrial Revolution involved a fundamental change in manufacturing methods, and in relations between employers and employees. Machines came to be more important than men. Factories became larger and larger. There was no longer any personal relation between the masters and servants, and often no understanding between them.

2. Translate into English *one* of the following :—

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(a) Le même esprit d'association, qui a donné au métier sa physiologie corporative, a présidé aussi au développement du commerce. Dans l'insécurité générale qui entravait les échanges, seule l'association pouvait rendre la confiance, diminuer les dangers, atténuer les pertes. Les corporations marchandes de l'époque gallo-romaine et les guildes germanique offraient les antécédents. Toutefois, les formes caractéristiques de la société marchande du moyen âge eut été modelées par la pression des circonstances. La société marchande telle qu'elle se présente à vous à l'époque féodale, est à la fois société de défense, d'assurance, d'exploitation. Comme société de défense, elle ne recule pas devant l'entretien d'hommes d'armes, s'il est nécessaire; comme société d'assurance, elle est une mutualité qui garantit ses membres contre la destruction ou le dommage; comme société d'exploitation, elle opère sur le marché et ne craint pas d'aller jusqu'aux manœuvres

d'accaparement pour réaliser des hausses factices. Le grand commerce était aux mains de ces associations. L'approvisionnement au détail se faisait surtout dans les marchés et les foires. En dehors des foires, il faut surtout compter sur les colporteurs, ces marchands ambulants qui vont de château en château, la pacotille au cou.

(b) La transformation du village en ville est assez fréquente. Toutefois, il ne faut pas en juger du point de vue moderne. Aujourd'hui, vous dirions qu'un village est devenu ville si, en raison d'un essor économique rapide, sa population se multiplie, son importance industrielle et commerciale s'accroît très notablement, son aspect s'embellit, sa vie s'anime et prend l'éclat relatif que notre pensée associe au concept d'existence urbaine. On ne l'entend nullement ainsi autrefois : entre le village et la ville, la différence ne vient pas du chiffre de la population ou de l'élégance de la vie, mais d'une considération d'ordre militaire. La ville est dénommée telle du fait de ses fortifications. La langue usuelle est si fort instructive : cité, c'est la ville épiscopale ; place, c'est tout autre ville. Transformer un village en ville, c'est donc le ceindre de ramparts solides, capables de faire face à un siège. Les guerres, les intérêts seigneuriaux sont à la base de telles transformations. La ville a pour origine soit une nécessité stratégique, soit une opération financière. En ce cas, il s'agit de constituer dans la seigneurie, en un point désigné par le courant des échanges, un marché bien à l'abri. Le souci d'ordre économique est ainsi généralement à l'origine des villes.

3. Discuss in French, in the form of a letter or otherwise, the causes of the commercial backwardness of India. 30

GERMAN

Paper-Setter }
and Examiner- } DR. I. J. S. TARAPOREWALA, B.A., PH.D.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (a) Write out the principal parts of the following verbs:— 15
bleiben, geniessen, bringen, stellen, and zuzufügen.
(b) Decline, with the proper definite article attached, the following words:—
Hemd, Adler Wissenschaft, Zug, and Dorf.
(c) Give also the English meanings of all the words in (a) and (b) above.
2. Write in your own words as far as possible the story of either 15
Doktor Allwissend or *Rotkäppchen.*
(N.B.—The answer not to exceed three pages of your book.)
3. Give in German an account of your academic career, with special reference to the commercial and kindred subjects you may have studied. You should try to prove herein your fitness for a commercial career. 20
4. Give the German equivalents (giving also the usual abbreviations) for the following:— 10
e.g., i.e., Co. Ltd. etc., and the 21st inst,

5. Give the English for the following words and phrases:—

10

Mitteilung, der Eingang Ihres werten Schreibens, ubermitteln, Probeauftragen, and Robatt.

6. Translate into idiomatic English:—

(a) Die preise unseres Verlags werden errechnet durch Multiplikation von Grundzahlen mit einer Schlüsselzahl. Die jeweilig gültig Schlüsselzahl erfährt man in jeder Buchhandlung. Also, Grundzahl × Schlüsselzahl ergibt den Preis für die broschiierte Ausgabe. Auf die gleiche Weise erfolgt die Berechnung der Einband preise. 10

(b) Sollten sie für Ihre Tätigkeit weitere Muster *benötigen*, so bin ich gern bereit. Ihnen solche zu übermitteln. Ich habe Ihnen mit meiner Mustersendung *zunächst* nur gangbare Nummern zugeschickt, doch besitze ich viele andere Arten. 10

In der angenehme Erwartung, durch Ihre Bemühungen und *Vermittlungen* recht bald Geschäft mit Br. Indien tätigen zu können, begrüsse ich sie und zeichne,

Hochachtungroll
X. Y. Z.

7. Explain *clearly* the words italicised in Question 6. 10

HINDI

Paper-Setter and Examiner—MR. NALINIMOHAN SANYAL, M.A.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate *one* of the following extracts into English:—

16

(a) यदि प्रत्येक भारतवासी की आमदनी और जीवन को आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य पर विचार करें, तो स्पष्ट विदित होता है कि भारत सचमुच दरिद्र है। समय समय पर इस विषय का जो हिसाब लगाया गया है उस से जान पड़ता है कि सन् १८६७ से १९२२ तक भारतवासियों की आमदनी बढ़ती ही गयी है। परन्तु फिर भी देश में दरिद्रता की दुहाई मची हुई है। इस का कारण क्या है ?

(b) मैसूर-राज्य से प्रकाशित “इकोनोमिक जर्नल” ने कुछ अंक प्रकाशित किये हैं। इन अंकों से खाद्य पदार्थों के भावका बहुत कुछ पता लगता है। सन् १९२५ की ३१ जनवरी को खाद्य पदार्थों का भाव जनवरी के प्रथम दो सप्ताहों की अपेक्षा ५ प्रतिशत चढ़ गया। ज्वार और चना ५ प्रतिशत, बाजरा ६ प्रतिशत, मक्का ७ प्रतिशत, जौ ८ प्रतिशत और गेहूँ ९ प्रतिशत। चावल का भाव ज्यों का त्यों रह गया।

2. Translate any *two* of the following into Hindi:—

48

(a) Italy has sometimes been called the “Garden of Europe.” Why is this? Because it is so full of fruits and flowers. If you were to see the beautiful flowers with which many of the shrubs are laden, the oranges and the lemons growing in the orchards, and the rich purple grapes hanging on the vines, you would exclaim, “Why, the whole country is one vast garden!”

(b) When you consider that seventy-two per cent. of the total population of India are devoted entirely to the business of agriculture, you will realize that the Ryot or tiller of the soil is a figure of no little importance in the industrial history of the great country. The farmer finds contentment in simple natural things. He works hard to obtain the food to sustain his large family.

(c) It is only in the hands of the good that money becomes a blessing. It helps the poor, it wipes the tears from the eyes of many an orphan and widow. It may help works of public charity, and thus benefit an infinite number of persons. It may also help the spread of religion and morality, promote education, and further the cause of arts and industries.

3. Write a letter in Hindi for Messrs. Syamlal Ghansyamdas & Co. of Barabazar, Calcutta, to Messrs. Topping and Taylor of Karachi, asking the latter to despatch by the next available train 1,000 maunds of Egyptian cotton at current market rate, sending the railway receipt per V.P.P. to the address of the Manager, Karnani Bank. Ltd., Calcutta. 12

4. Write an essay in Hindi on *one* of the following subjects :— 24
 (a) Rise and fall of prices.
 (b) Advertisements.
 (c) The export of food grains from India.

ASSAMESE

Paper-Setter—MR. SATYANATH BORAH.

Examiner—MR. SURYYAKUMAR BHUIYAN, M.A.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate any *two* of the following extracts into English :—

(a) মানুহৰ জীৱন বাখিবৰ উপায় আহাৰ। খেতিৰ দ্বাৰা সেই আহাৰ উৎপন্ন হয়। শৰীৰ বক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তে আহাৰ যেনে, কাপৰো তেনে প্ৰয়োজনীয়। সেই কাপোৰ ঘাইকৈ কপাহৰ পৰা হয়, কপাহো খেতিৰ বস্তু। এতেকে খেতিয়েই জীৱন বক্ষাৰ ঘাই উপায়। পৰ্বতৰ সমান সোণ থাকিলেও অন্ন নহলে মানুহৰ প্ৰাণ নৰয়। 10

(b) হাতী পৃথিবীৰ সকলো চাৰিঠেঙ্গীয়া জন্তুতকৈ ডাঙৰ। তাৰ বৃহৎ আকাৰ, বল আৰু চতুৰতা দেখি সকলো কালৰ মানুহ আচৰিত হৈছে। যদিও সি সকলো চতুষ্পদী জন্তুতকৈ অধিক বলবন্ত, তথাপি তাৰ ধং নুতুলিলে সি কাৰো অনিষ্ট নিচিন্তে! হাতীবিলাকৰ অনেকে লগ লাগি জাক পাতি থাকে, আৰু গছৰ ডাল পাত আহাৰ কৰে। 10

(c) মহাবীৰ আলেকজেণ্ডাৰৰ নাম তুমি শুনিছানে? তেওঁ ইউৰোপ মহাদেশৰ এজন বৰ ডাঙৰ বীৰ আছিল। এচিয়া মহাদেশৰ নানা দেশ তেওঁ জয় কৰিছিল। সেই কালত তেওঁৰ সমনীয়া বীৰ পৃথিবীত আৰু নাছিল। কিন্তু এনেজন বীৰ মাকৰ ভয়ত কঁপি আছিল। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি জানানে? ইয়াৰ কাৰণ মাতৃশ্ৰেহ। 10

2. Translate any *two* of the following extracts into Assamese :—
- (a) This is our hut. It has two rooms. This room is mine. There is a loom in my room. The loom is made of wood. My sister sweeps my room everyday with a broom, and keeps it neat and clean. 15
- (b) Rice is our chief food. Do you know how the farmer grows rice? The farmer ploughs the field when rain begins to fall. Then he breaks up the soil and sows the seed. Soon the green shoots sprout up. In two or three months they grow tall and golden. 15
- (c) In most parts of the world the rose grows wild. But wild roses are not so large nor so beautiful, nor do they smell so sweet as the garden rose. In every garden in England this sweet flower may be seen, and without it no garden would be perfect. 15
3. Give the meanings of:— 6
- লৰা, তিবোতা, গাখীৰ, সৰিয়হ, চোলা, চেলেং।
4. Rewrite the following sentences, adding the right case-endings to the words underlined in them:— 2
- (a) সি ঘৰ নাই, (b) যই বজাৰ গৈছিলোঁ।
5. Give the negative forms of:— 2
- যাওঁ, পাবোঁ, দিবি, and শুবি।
6. Write an essay in Assamese on *one* of the following subjects :— 40
- (a) What is easily gained is easily spent.
- (b) The kind of food used by a people bears a large part in modelling its general moral character.
- (c) A system of post and telegraph is always necessary for the proper development of trade and commerce.

URDU

Paper-Setter } SHAMS-UL-ULAMA DR. HIDAYET HOSSAIN KHAN
and Examiner— } BAHADUR, PH.D.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into Urdu:—

(a) The term slavery is hardly applicable to the persons who hold that status in Islam; for slavery among the Moslems bears no analogy to that practised among any other people. The Arabian Prophet forbade human chattlehood; he ordained that parents should not be separated from their children nor one relative from another; he directed that "slaves" should be fed and clothed as their masters and mistresses, and should never be ill-treated. They should be allowed to ransom themselves, or to work out their emancipation. In spite, however, of their superior position compared to their status in other legal systems, their introduction in large numbers had an unwholesome effect on Arab society; it tended to lower their standard of ideals, and to relax their bonds of morality. 40

(b) The province between the Euphrates and Tigris was the richest and most important in the whole empire, and being under the direct administration of the supreme government, particular attention was devoted to its agricultural development and prosperity. A network of canals lent fertility to the soil, and a complicated system of drainage works drained the marshy tracts. Mahdi built a canal in the Wasit district, which brought into cultivation a large area of land. The districts east of the Tigris enjoyed the same agricultural facilities. These were not confined to any particular province; all over the empire the work of promoting agriculture and horticulture was regarded as a religious duty.

2. Translate into English

یہ انقلاب حقیقت میں وقت بوقت ہر ایک زبان پر گذرتا ہے ' چنانچہ قوم عرب جو ایک زمانہ میں روم ' یونان اور ہسپانیہ و غیرہ سے خلط ملط ہوئی تھی ہزاروں لفظ علمی اور غیر علمی وہاں سے لئے ' اسی طرح فارسی زبان عربی و ترکی و غیرہ الفاظ سے مالا مال نظر آتی ہے - انگریزی کے باب میں کچھ کہنا زیبا نہیں - کیونکہ اب روشن ضمیر انگریزی خوان بہت ہیں اور وہ مجھ سے زیادہ جانتے ہیں - مگر اتنا کہنا کافی ہے کہ جس طرح ایک مہذب سلطنت کو تمام ضروریات سلطنت کے کارخانے اور ملکی سامان موجود ہونے چاہئیں ' اسی طرح سب قسم کے الفاظ اور تمام ادائے خیالات کے انداز انگریزی زبان میں موجود ہیں ' *

3. Expand the idea contained in:—

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عیش دنیا پر نہ بھولو دل کو غم کھانا بھی ہے
پھول کو گلش میں کھلنا اور مرجھانا بھی ہے

4. Write an essay on one of the following subjects:—

25

- (i) The economic condition of India.
- (ii) Your favourite poet.
- (iii) انقلاب زمانہ.

TAMIL

Paper-Setter { RAO BAHADUR L. K. ANANTHAKRISHNA AIYAR.
and Examiner— { B.A., L.T.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into Tamil any two of the following passages:— 20

(a) There are at least two views of the value and place of ambition in the lives of men. The one is that held by the young and the successful. The other is that held by those who are no longer young, and have missed success. To the one, ambition is good. To the others, it often hardly seems worthwhile. Where there are youth and health, life without ambition has no savour, while to those who have arrived at the afternoon of things it is not infrequently a weariness of the flesh. It may be said that the home is usually the nursery of ambition, because it is in the home that the young get their first impressions of life, and their first equipment for the fight which lies before them. The education and dreams of children are there shaped for this end or that, and the vocation or profession to which they give themselves, there receives its initial bent and direction.

(b) To know oneself to be a failure, and to be conscious that others also know it, is a humiliating state of mind, and often does much to cloud one's days and to embitter one's whole life. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that those who are acknowledged and praised by the greatest of mankind were not the successful and ambitious, but the lowly and humble. In a sense, and to mortal eyes, the failure of the Son of God, for a time, was utter and complete, the sign and seal of his failure being a cross of shame. And yet, in another and true sense, the "pale Galilean" was, and is, the greatest success the world has ever known. His ambition was as great as it was divine. His dreams were so exalted, and His aims were so high, that to-day, He has become the Light of the world and the hope of mankind.

(c) One of the great virtues of habit is that it ensures a measure of ease. An old garment is more comfortable than a new one, and that for the simple reason that the very tissue of it has gradually accommodated itself to the figure. A lock works better after use as an old shoe is easier to wear than a new one. All this means that resistance has been overcome by habit, and that, as a result, there is an increase of comfort, ease, and pleasure. It is what we try to do for the first time that is difficult and often painful. What we do daily soon becomes automatic, demanding less and less care, and smaller and smaller conscious effort. Now, is it not true that many of our unhappy moods and fits of depression are partly, at least, just bad habits? 20

2. Write a letter in Tamil to your friend on one of the following subjects:— 20

- (1) The economic aspect of the Caste System.
- (2) Industrial organization.

3. Write a short essay in Tamil on one of the following:—

- (1) Need for more industrial and technical education in India.
- (2) The application of Imperial Preference in India.
- (3) The present state of Agriculture in India and suggestions for improvement.



MALAYALAM

Paper-Setter and *Examiner*— { RAO BAHADUR L. K. ANANTHAKRISHNA AIYAR,
B.A., L.T.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into Malayalam any *two* of the following passages :—

(a) It should be said that knowledge is itself a condition of the highest happiness. The mind is made for knowledge: knowledge is the food of the mind, and lacking it, it languishes and sinks into materialism. One of the most happy periods of life is that in which, emerging from one's first youth, one hungers to know. Life and the world then are a challenge to our minds, and he who does not meet the challenge with courage and hope, is bound to miss one of the highest kinds of happiness. 20

(b) The love of reading, then, would seem to be essential to the satisfaction and happiness of most of us. It is true that some of the sunniest people are those who read very little. They do not feel the need for contact with minds greater than their own. They think their own thoughts, live upon their own dreams, spending their days on the dead level of everyday things and events. Theirs is not a very high order of happiness, may be, but, within its limitations, it seems satisfying enough. It must not be forgotten, however, that the material of thought reacts upon thought, and that it partly determines the quality of the happiness which comes to us through our mental life. Milton makes his fallen angels grow small as they enter the infernal council chamber. Our minds also shrink, or become enlarged as the subject-matter of our thought is mean or elevated. Hence it is of enormous importance, if we would know the highest kind of happiness, that our minds should find pleasure in reacting to the noblest and the best. 20

(c) Wisdom is possible when and where knowledge is not present, history bearing testimony that, not infrequently, lowly wisdom has been preferred while acclaimed knowledge has been denied. After all, how little the Ancients knew, and how much of what they thought they knew was wrong! Plato thought that the earth was flat, and that the sky was a kind of inverted bowl. In many things, men like Aristotle, Virgil, and Horace, were ignorant, by comparison with a modern child in an ordinary school. But many of these Ancients were very wise, for all that. Indeed, in spite of all the knowledge which has come down to us through the centuries, we are still no wiser than they, and even turn back to them for guidance and consolation. 20

3. Write a short essay in Malayalam on one of the following (1) the indigenous banker in India, or, (2) our agricultural indebtedness. 40

3. Write a short essay in Malayalam on one of the following subjects :— 20

- (1) Any important industry or handicraft in your village.
 - (2) Financing of the jute crops in Bengal.
 - (3) International trade.
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GENERAL ECONOMICS

Paper-Setter— PROF. PRAMATHANATH BANERJEA, M.A. (CAL.),
D.Sc. (LOND.), M.L.C.

Examiner—MR. PRAPHULLAKUMAR SARKAR, M.A.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

All questions are of equal value.

Only SIX questions to be attempted.

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of division of labour.
2. "Production is carried on *ahead* of demand on an *estimate* of it." Explain.
What is the main cause of over-production?
3. Discuss the strength and weakness of the joint-stock company system.
4. Describe the various forms which the organisation of capital assumes in modern industry.
Is there a 'market for capital'?
5. Show how competition gives rise to conflicting as well as common interests in the modern industrial system. Are there any cases in which competition proves wasteful or futile?
6. What is Gresham's Law? Discuss the circumstances in which Gresham's Law becomes applicable.
7. Mention the different kinds of paper money. Point out the advantages of the use of cheques.
"The National Dividend is at once the aggregate net product and the sole source of payment for all the agents of production." Explain.
What is the Wages' Fund Theory?
9. Define the term 'tax.'
Explain Adam Smith's first canon of taxation.
10. Discuss the theory of maximum utility in public expenditure.

INDIAN ECONOMICS

Paper-Setter—MR. SATISCHANDRA RAY, M.A.

Examiner—BINOYKUMAR CHOUDHURI, M.A.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. State the causes of agricultural indebtedness in India, and examine the nature of the remedies adopted in this country with a view to relieve the indebtedness of the cultivators.
2. "Excessive subdivision and fragmentation of holdings are the bane of Indian agriculture." Examine this statement. How do you propose to remedy these defects?

3. Classify the various kinds of irrigation works used in India. How is the construction of private irrigation work encouraged by the Government of this country?

4. "Labour legislation in India is yet in its infancy." Examine this statement, and describe generally the nature of the measures passed with a view to ameliorate the condition of Indian industrial labour.

5. "The Gold Exchange Standard in India definitely broke down in 1917." To what would you attribute this break-down?

6. What are the considerations which should be taken into account in stabilising the exchange value of the rupee at 1s. 4d.?

7. What precisely do you understand by "discriminating protection"? Illustrate your answer from Indian conditions.

8. Describe the financial relations between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal. Criticise the Meston settlement.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

Paper-Setter—MR. MOHITKUMAR GHOSH, M.A. (CAL.),
B.COM. (LONDON).

Examiner—MR. JOGISCHANDRA SINHA, M.A.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

All questions carry equal marks.

Answer any FIVE questions.

1. Trace the history of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and indicate briefly the chief provisions of the Act.

2. Give a brief account of the Corn Laws of England, and state the causes which led to their final repeal.

3. Summarize briefly the present position of India as regards manufactures. In what directions are developments possible or desirable in the near future?

4. Trace the growth of either the cotton industry or the jute industry in India.

5. Trace briefly the history of Trade Unionism in England.

6. Give a brief account of the Factory Acts in India, dealing specially with the measures adopted to protect the interests of women and children working in the factories.

7. Briefly trace the growth of the co-operative movement in India. Discuss the difficulties which stand in the way of a more rapid development of the system.



ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Paper-Setter—MR. MONOMOHAN RAY, M.A.

Examiner—MR. JITENDRAPRASAD NIYOGI, M.A.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

All questions are of equal value.

Attempt SIX questions only.

1. "The opening of the Panama Canal brought about many changes in ocean routes, but by no possibility can it have such an important effect on the commerce of the world and lead to such rapid expansion of trade and traffic as was brought about by the opening of the Suez Canal."

Discuss the statement.

2. The recent disturbances in China are said to be of economic origin; write a short note on the present economic condition of this country, with special reference to (1) treaty ports, (2) customs administration, and (3) railway developments.

3. Discuss the economic importance of—

- (1) Manchuria to China;
- (2) Korea to Japan;
- (3) Saar to France;
- (4) Upper Silesia to Germany and Poland.

4. Discuss the present positions of mercantile marine in the more important maritime countries of the world. What do you know about the recent developments in India in this direction? State also what you know about the tendency of utilising other forms of motive power than coal in new constructions.

5. What do you know about the British Empire Cotton-growing Association and its activities? What, in your opinion, are the prospects of the British Empire becoming independent of foreign supply of raw cotton? Examine the prospects of the cotton-growing projects in (1) Iraq, (2) Sudan, and (3) Sind.

6. Raw rubber was selling below 11d. per lb. in the second quarter of 1924, but, in July, 1925, the price rose as high as 4s. 5d. per lb. State how the price appreciated to such an extent. What are the main sources of supply of rubber, and what countries control these sources? What are the possibilities of India becoming an important rubber-producing country?

7. The British coal industry has been reduced to such a plight that subsidies have been granted to it. Discuss the factors that have brought about the crisis.

8. Explain why—

- (1) the Tariff Board has been formed in India;
- (2) the import of Italian piece-goods is steadily increasing in India;
- (3) the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 was held;
- (4) there is a demand for protection for the steel industry in India, in spite of the fact that India exports large quantities of pig iron.

9. What are the most important geographical conditions favouring the growth of commercial towns? Account for the rapid development of Cawnpur, Karachi and Lyalpur, and also for the decay of Mirzapur, Surat and Saugar.

10. Discuss the changes, both in magnitude and direction, in the export of ray jute, brought about by the last great War. What do you think of the prospects of jute being cultivated in other lands or of substitutes being used in its place?

**BUSINESS ORGANISATION**

Paper-Setter—MR. DEVIPRASAD KHAITAN, B.L.

Examiner—MR. MOHITKUMAR GHOSH, M.A. (CAL.),
B.COM. (LOND.).

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Any SEVEN questions may be answered.

All questions bear equal marks.

1. What is meant by Indent business? How is it carried on? What is meant by a Documentary Bill, and what is its utility in Indent business?
2. State the important distinctions between a partnership firm and a joint stock company. State shortly the advantages of the latter over the former.
3. What is meant by a Business Exchange? State how business is carried on at Exchanges generally or at a particular Exchange. State the advantages that a Business Exchange confers on merchants and dealers.
4. What do you understand from the following terms?—
 - (a) Charter Party.
 - (b) Bill of Lading.
 - (c) Mates Receipt.
 - (d) Demurrage.
 - (e) Salvage.
5. (a) Define the expressions (i) Valued Policy, (ii) Open Policy, (iii) Time Policy, (iv) Floating Policy.
(b) What are the principal clauses of a Marine Insurance Policy?
(c) Distinguish between actual total loss and constructive total loss.
6. What are the different methods of remuneration, giving short explanations under each head?
7. What steps at successive stages would you take to float a Limited Liability Company from the inception to commencement of work?
8. State generally the kind of organisation you would have if you were in charge either of an export and import business or of an industrial concern.

INLAND AND FOREIGN TRADE

Paper-Setter—MR. ROHINIMOHAN CHAUDHURI, M.A.

Examiner—MR. J. KELLAS, M.A.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

The questions are of equal value.

Answer any SIX questions.

1. What are the effects of standardisation upon the extent of a market? Do you know of any trade in India that is handicapped by the lack of suitable standardisation?
2. State the conditions that a commodity must fulfil for its dealing in an organised market. Compare and contrast an Indian produce exchange with the English and the American. Are you in favour of imposing any legal restriction upon the organised markets of India?



3. Enumerate the principal commercial varieties of raw cotton produced in India. Briefly indicate the position of India as a supplier of cotton to the world's trade.

4. Examine briefly the causes of trade depression. What are the trades that are at present passing through a period of depression in India, and why?

5. Describe fully the nature of indent business in India, and bring out clearly the relative position of the indenter and the indentee. Give a specimen of an indent form.

6. What is a Bank Acceptance? Examine the part played by Bank Acceptances in the foreign trade of a country.

7. What are the normal limits of the fluctuation in the rate of exchange? Are there any such limits between two countries that are on a paper standard? Do you support the statement that a depreciating exchange is a bounty to exports?

8. Indicate, in brief, the course of Indian foreign trade during 1873 and 1920.

9. Trace the circumstances that have led to the growth of a forward market in exchange. How would you use the forward market in exchange (a) as an exporter, (b) as an importer?

10. Write notes on any four of the following:—

(a) Deferred Rebate, (b) Ad Valorem duties, (c) Call option (d) Charter Party, (e) Cross rate, (f) Accepting House.

COMMERCIAL LAW

Paper-Setters (DR. SASANKAJIBAN ROY, M.A., D.L.

and Examiners— (MR. NIRMALCHANDRA CHATTERJEE, M.A., B.L.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are expected to answer the FIRST question and any THREE of the others in each part.

Part I

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. State briefly the rules governing the measures of damages for breach of contract. | 14 |
| 2. State the rules as to appropriation of payments. | 12 |
| 3. Is a minor's contract valid under the Indian Contract Act? Under what circumstances is an infant bound on his contract for necessities? | 12 |
| 4. What elements are essential to make a contract a contingent one? | 12 |
| 5. Define " Pledge " and state the respective rights and duties of the pledgor and the the pledgee. | 12 |
| 6. What is a Warranty? Distinguish a ' Warranty ' from a ' Condition.' Is there any, and if so, what condition or warranty implied in a sale of goods by sample? | 12 |
| 7. Discuss the difference between (1) a factor, (2) broker, (3) auctioneer, and (4) del credere agent. | 12 |

Part II

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. What is the right of stoppage in transitu? By whom is it exercisable, and what is the effect of its exercise? | 14 |
| 2. What are the chief duties of an agent? What degree of diligence must an agent show in discharge of his duties. | 12 |
| 3. Mention in detail the acts for which a partner has implied authority to bind the firm. For what acts is authority to bind the firm not implied? | 12 |

4. Who are the usual parties to a Bill of Exchange, and against what persons can a holder of a dishonoured bill maintain an action? 12
5. What are the Articles of Association of a Joint Stock Company? How far do these articles bind the Company and the members thereof? 12
6. Explain: "The contract of Fire Insurance is a contract Uberrimae fidei." 12
7. Enumerate the "Acts of Insolvency," and state the exact effect of an Order of Discharge. 12

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Paper-Setters (MR. N. L. PURI.
and Examiners— (.. HARISCHANDRA SINHA, M.Sc.

FIRST PAPER

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Only FIVE questions are to be answered.

All are of equal value.

1. Explain the different items in the following weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India for August 14, 1925:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Subscribed Capital ...	11,25,00,000	Government securities	12,16,00,000
Capital Paid up ...	5,62 50,000	Other Authorized Securities under the Act	1,12,77,000
Reserve ...	4 77,50,000	Loans ...	15,35,28,000
Public Deposits ...	21,70,11,000	Cash Credits ...	27,74 78,000
Other Deposits ...	75,53,97,000	Inland Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	4,26,57,000
Loans against securities per contra ...	.....	Foreign Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	31,48,000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland bills discounted and purchased	.....	Bullion ...	.....
Contingent Liabilities...	.....	Dead Stock ...	2,74,90,000
Sundries ...	79,32,000	Liabilities of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	.....
		Sundries ...	52,08,000
		Balances with other banks ...	9,91,000
			64,33 77,000
		Cash ...	44,09,63,000
	108,43,40,000		108 43,40,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London ...	1,181,600
Advances in London ...	1,169,309
Cash and balances at other banks in London ...	67,900

Percentage 44.98
 Bank rate 4 per cent.



2. Explain the meaning of the following remark:—

“ Every loan or investment by a bank creates a deposit but a loan or purchase of securities by the Bank of England has a further effect. It creates bank cash.”

3. Define a “cheque.” What are the essential requisites of open and crossed cheques? Explain them briefly.

4. A customer of the Imperial Bank of India asks for a draft of the Calcutta Branch upon its Bombay Office for Rs. 503. 2as. 9p., and requests the Calcutta Branch to make it payable to “bearer.” Are there any objections to issuing such a draft, and if so, what are they?

5. Explain the meaning of any four of the following terms:—

- (a) Collateral Security.
- (b) Banker's Lien.
- (c) Holder in Due Course.
- (d) Undischarged Bankrupt.
- (e) Accommodation Bill.
- (f) Qualified Acceptance.

6. State the functions which the Imperial Bank of India performs for the State and for other bankers.

7. “A banker should realise the enormous difference between a mortgage and a bill of exchange.” Explain this difference.

8. “The art of banking lies wholly in successful loaning.” Discuss this statement, and state the principles on which banks grant loans.

SECOND PAPER

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Only FIVE questions are to be answered.

All are of equal value.

1. What is an “Index Number?” Explain briefly its uses and objects.

2. Upon what does the value of money depend? What causes make that value rise and what causes make it fall?

3. What do you mean by Foreign Exchanges? Explain the meaning of Favourable and Unfavourable Exchanges and also of the saying “High rates *are* for us and the low rates *against* us.”

4. “We live under a Money Economy.” Explain.

5. Describe Gresham's Law, and extend it to the standard currency of two metals and the paper currency.

6. (a) Distinguish between “Gold Exchange Standard” and “Gold Standard.”

(b) What do you understand by “Managed Currency?” Explain your meaning with special reference to India.

7. “If credit is the principal circulating medium, it is to credit and not to gold that we must look as the immediate regulator of prices.” Criticise this statement with special reference to Britain's reversion to Gold Standard.

8. What, in your opinion, should be the exchange value of the rupee? Give reasons for your answer.

9. Analyse the causes of the periodic rise in the Bank rate in India, and describe the measures which have been adopted for its relief.

ACCOUNTANCY

Paper-Setters— { MR. S. K. DEY.
,, S. N. MOOKERJEE.

Examiners— { MR. RANJIT RAY, M.A. (CANTAB.).
,, SATYENDRANATH MUKHERJEE, B.A.

FIRST PAPER

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give a form of Bills Payable book and also of Bills Receivable book entering into each full particulars of two bills. Are Bills Receivable discounted and not yet matured contingent liability, and, if so, how should they be shown in the Balance Sheet? 15

2. From the following balances, prepare Trading, Profit and Loss A/cs, and Balance Sheet. Value of Stock, 31st December, 1905, £120,550. Adjustments necessary before closing the accounts:— 30

(a) Depreciation to be written off Plant and Machinery at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, off Patents @ 15 per cent. per annum, and Premises 5 per cent.

(b) Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts 5 per cent. By reason of losses application was made for leave to reduce the Capital by £50,000. Show by Journal entry how this would be effected.

Dr. Balances :—		£
Purchases	...	569,842
Stock, 1st January, 1905	...	65,892
Patents (Unexpired)	...	1,560
Freehold Premises, 1st January, 1905	...	5,026
Wages (remunerative)	...	25,090
Do. (unremunerative)	...	2,060
Unpaid Calls A/c	...	200
Cash (office)	...	125
Bad Debts	...	476
Repairs to Building	...	56
Interest on overdraft	...	260
Plant and Machinery	...	10,140
Salaries and Directors' fees	...	3,400
Bills Receivable	...	6,060
Rates and Taxes	...	1,578
Debtors	...	5,175
Sundry Office Expenses	...	275
P. and L. A/c (Loss from) previous year	...	7,050
Cr. Balances :—		£
Bank overdraft	...	8,060
Bills Payable	...	30,900
Share Capital	...	150,000
Unclaimed dividends	...	106
Bad Debts Reserve	...	150
Sundry Creditors	...	9,086
Outward Returns	...	1,500
Sales	...	504,203
Rents from Property	...	260



3. Prepare the Income and Expenditure A/c of the Oriental Club for the year ended 31st December, 1918. 10

Rent, Rates and Taxes (not paid) £50, Fuel and Gas £40, Care-taker's wages £68, Printing and Stationary £30, Repairs £12, Salaries £100, Subscriptions due or accrued £200; Donations £50, Billiard Room £60, Refreshment Room £100, Sundry hiring £20.

4. J. Moss & Co., of London, consign goods to the cost amount of £1,500 to their agent, J. Solomon, Hongkong, on which they pay freight, insurance, and charges £55, drawing on him at 90 days for £1,300. They discount the bill at Lloyds Bank, being charged £15 therefor. They receive A/S of the consignment for £1,729, less Agent's Commission, etc., £71 and a draft on the Bank of Hongkong for the balance. Make the entries in the books of Moss & Co. 15

5. An English Company owns a Tea Plantation in Ceylon. All the tea produced is shipped to a London firm of tea brokers, who duly furnish A/S and remit proceeds to the London Office of the Company. The accounts of the detailed expenditure in Ceylon are kept in Indian Currency and are sent to the Head Office in London monthly. The A/S and the account of the remittances to Ceylon are kept in sterling. What method would you adopt for dealing with the two currencies employed when writing up the Head Office books? 15

6. Baxter & Sons, whose Head Office is in London, remitted £500 to their Manchester Branch on 30th December, 1909. The books of the Head Office and the Branch are balanced as on 31st December each year. The above-mentioned remittance did not reach Manchester until the morning of the 1st January, 1910. How would you deal with the amount in question in the Trial Balances of the Head Office and Branch, and when preparing the combined Balance Sheet of the whole business? 15

SECOND PAPER

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

All questions carry equal marks.

Answer any FIVE.

1. The following is the Receipts and Payments Account for the North London Sports Club for the year ending 31st December, 1924:—

Receipts.				Payments.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st Jany., 1924	115	0	0	By Rent	220	0	0
To Entrance Fees	30	0	0	By Stationery, etc.	124	0	0
To Subscriptions, 1923	6	6	0	By Wages	156	0	0
To Subscriptions, 1924	882	0	0	By Capital Expendi- ture	250	0	0
To Subscriptions in ad- vance, 1924	21	0	0	By Repairs and Re- newals	63	10	0
To Locker Rents	25	0	0	By Interest on Loan	45	0	0
To Tennis Fees	148	0	0	By Affiliation Fees	10	10	0
				By Balance	358	6	0
Total	1,227	6	0	Total	1,227	6	0

Of the Locker Rents, £3 referred to 1923, and £4. 10s. is still outstanding; one quarter's rent is still outstanding, but the rent for the last quarter of 1923 was not paid till 1924; there is an item for £12. 4s. outstanding in respect of stationery; Subscriptions in arrear amount to £8. 8s.

Prepare an Income and Expenditure A/c for the year ending 31st December, 1924.

2. In the Bad Debt Account of a business, there was brought forward at 31st December, 1924, a sum of Rs. 1,600, as a reserve against Bad and Doubtful Accounts. During the year 1925, the account was debited with various bad debts amounting to Rs. 1,755. The Reserve to be carried forward to next year amounts to Rs. 1,200. Raise the Ledger Account showing these entries, and the amount to be charged to Profit and Loss A/c on the 31st December, 1925.

3. (a) Compare the position of a partner in a private firm with that of a shareholder in a limited liability company.

(b) A, B and C agree to dissolve partnership. On realising their assets and discharging their liabilities, the following state of affairs resulted:—

	Rs.		Rs.
To A, Capital A/c	... 1,000	By Cash	... 580
To B, Capital A/c	... 500	By Deficiency on Realisation	630
		By C overdrawn	... 290
Total	... 1,500	Total	... 1,500

C is insolvent and is unable to contribute anything towards either his overdraft on Capital or his share in the deficiency of the Firm.

Close the books of the Firm.

4. (a) What is meant by a "private company?" Discuss its advantages.

(b) A shareholder in a Limited Company who applied for 500 Re. 1 shares has remitted the Application and Allotment money -/4/- in the Re. 1 each, but has not paid the balance of -/8/- long overdue. State the procedure the Company must pursue to forfeit the shares, and give the entries in the Books of the Company to record the forfeiture.

5. (a) Explain the process by which a large number of Ledgers may be made self-balancing.

(b) What is meant by Double Entry Book-keeping? Mention some of its advantages, and state your reasons for considering whether it is, or is not, adaptable to every kind of business.

(c) What are the advantages of keeping Petty Cash under the system known as "Imprest" System?

6. (a) Differentiate between "Sales" and "Consignments," explaining the principal features of each.

(b) What is an Account Current, and in what way does it differ from an Account Sales?

(c) How can a trader who keeps his books by "Single Entry" ascertain his profits for a given period?