

B. Com. Examination

1928

BENGALI COMPOSITION

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M.A.

Examiner—DR. SITANATH PRADHAN, M.Sc., Ph.D.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

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

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(a) আমরা এইরূপে নিজেদের বিলাস-প্রিয়তার দ্বারা দেশের অভাববৃদ্ধি ও দরিদ্রতার বৃদ্ধি করিতেছি, অথচ আমাদের পূর্বপুরুষগণ যে সকল উপায়ে দরিদ্রদের অভাব দূর করিতে চেষ্টা করিতেন, আমরা সেগুলি একে একে পরিত্যাগ করিতেছি। আমাদের দেশে গৃহস্থমাত্রেরই অতিথি-সংকার একটি অবশ্য কর্তব্য ধর্ম বলিয়া পরিগণিত ছিল। এই পবিত্র অনুষ্ঠানের দ্বারা যেমন অনেক অভাবগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি গৃহস্থের আলয়ে আশ্রয় পাইত, তেমনি গৃহস্থও সর্বজনপ্রীতির অনুশীলন দ্বারা হৃদয়ের প্রশস্ততা লাভ করিতেন। কিন্তু বড়ই দুর্ভাগ্যের বিষয়, সেই অতিথিসংকার এখন হিন্দু সমাজ হইতে উঠিয়া যাইতেছে। এখন আমরা আমাদের কত শত কৃত্রিম অভাব পূরণ করিতেই ব্যস্ত, অতিথি-সেবার ব্যয় বহন করিতে পারিব কেন? আমাদের ভারতসম্রাট মহামতি এড্‌ওয়ার্ডের শুভ অভিষেক উপলক্ষে তাঁহার প্রীতিপূর্ণ হৃদয়ের শুভ আকাজক্ষায় অনেকগুলি দরিদ্র-লোক এক বেলা আহারের জন্ত নিমন্ত্রিত হইয়াছিল, সেইজন্য বিলাতে এক মহা হৈ চৈ পড়িয়া গেল। কারণ, এরূপ অনুষ্ঠান সে দেশে অশ্রুতপূর্ব।

(b) আমাদের দেশে বিদ্যাকে অত্যন্ত ব্যয়সাধ্য করা কোনমতেই সম্ভব নহে। আমাদের সমাজ শিক্ষাকে মূল্য কল্পিয়া রাখিয়াছিল—দেশের উচ্চনীচ সকল স্তরেই শিক্ষা নানা সহজ প্রণালীতে প্রবাহিত হইতেছিল। সেই সমস্ত স্বাভাবিক প্রণালী ইংরাজি শিক্ষার ফলেই ক্রমে ক্রমে বন্ধ হইয়া আসিতেছে।—এমন কি, দেশে রামায়ণ-মহাভারত-পাঠ, কথকতা-যাত্রা-গান প্রতিদিন বিদ্যায়োন্মুখ হইয়া আসিতেছে। এমন

সময়ে ইংরাজি শিক্ষাকেও যদি দুর্বল করিয়া তোলা হয়, তবে গাছে তুলিয়া দিয়া মই কাড়িয়া লওয়া হয়। বিলাতী সভ্যতার সমস্ত অঙ্গপ্রত্যঙ্গই অনেক টাকার ধন। আমোদ হইতে লড়াই পর্যন্ত সমস্তই টাকার ব্যাপার। ইহাতে টাকা একটা প্রকাণ্ড শক্তি হইয়া উঠিয়াছে এবং টাকার পূজা আর সমস্ত পূজাকে ছাড়াইয়া চলিয়াছে।

(c) ভারতবর্ষের যে ইতিবৃত্ত নাই, আমরা বলি সে ঐ বাহিরের ইতিবৃত্ত। ভিতরের ইতিবৃত্ত স্তরে স্তরে গাঁথা রহিয়াছে। এখনও দেশের নানা স্থানে প্রস্তরফলকে, তাম্রশাসনে, বিলুপ্ত নগর সকলের ভগ্নাবশেষে ইতিবৃত্তের অনেক ঘটনা নিহিত রহিয়াছে, যাহা হইতে পুরাতত্ত্ববিদগণ গবেষণার দ্বারা প্রাচীন ইতিবৃত্তের অনেক কথা আবিষ্কার করিতেছেন। দক্ষ, ভগ্ন, উৎসন্ন সারনাথতীর্থের সন্নিধানে কাশীর বিশ্বেশ্বরের তীর্থ, বুদ্ধগয়ার সন্নিকটে বিষ্ণুপদ, বহুসংখ্যক বৌদ্ধকীর্তির মধ্যে জগন্নাথের শ্রীমন্দির, এ সকলে কি প্রকাশ করিতেছে? ইহাতে কি এই প্রকাশ করিতেছে না যে, এ দেশে এমন যুগ আসিয়াছিল, যখন পুনরুত্থিত হিন্দুধর্ম বৌদ্ধকীর্তি বিলোপ করিয়া হিন্দুকীর্তি স্থাপন করিবার চেষ্টা করিয়াছিল? বর্তমান প্রধান হিন্দুতীর্থগুলি আর কিছুই নহে, বৌদ্ধধর্মের উপরে হিন্দুধর্মের জয়-ঘোষণা মাত্র।

2. Write an essay, in Bengali, on any one of the following subjects :— 30

- (i) Liberty of worship.
- (ii) Compulsory elementary education.
- (iii) The advantages and dangers of commercial life.

3. Translate the following passage into Bengali :— 30

Hours passed away in this manner; but towards eight in the morning a white speck was seen in the distance, and they both opened their parched lips to shout "a sail!—a sail!" They shook hands, with tears of joy and hope, and strained their eyes as the vessel came nearer, and the dark hull could be seen above the horizon. Nearer, nearer—scarcely half a mile from them was the vessel, when, alas! she altered her course: she was sailing away. They shouted their loudest, and waved their jackets; but in vain—they were unseen, and were being left to perish!

The gunner's mate now rose up. He was the elder and the stronger man, and he quietly announced his intention of swimming to the vessel. It was a long, fearfully long distance for a man fasting for so many hours; and more terrible still than drowning was the other danger that was hidden under the golden ripples of those blue waters. But to remain was certain death to both, and this attempt gave the one last hope.

ASSAMESE COMPOSITION

Paper-setter and 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 passages into Assamese :— 15

(a) The spirit which distinguishes the present from the past in India is that of freedom. The old walls of the villages have been broken down in more senses than one. The raiyats and the artisans may go where they like and when they please. The roads are kept in order without forced labour ; the prices at which food-stuff and other articles may be sold are not fixed by law or regulation, and all classes and persons may bring their complaints before the courts of justice. The villager is not confined to his village, and his thoughts go out to the district or province to which he belongs.

(b) Famines are one of the great scourges of the country. They are occasioned by failure of the food crops ; and failure of crops is occasioned by bad seasons, such as one of drought or flood. In consequence of failure or deficiency the price of food-grains rises high, and not only agriculturists but all other poor people such as petty artisans or traders, greatly suffer. The extreme poverty of these classes, occasioned not only by the smallness of their gains even in good seasons, but also by the growth of their families, their habits of thriftlessness, and sometimes of litigation, makes them live from hand to mouth in ordinary times. 15

(c) The Assamese describe their country as one unaccustomed to any famine or to any astounding prosperity, and this is true of every country where the majority of the people are dependent on agricultural pursuits. One would scarcely come across in Assam an instance of extreme poverty attended by starvation. Mendicancy is rare ; and the beggar class are generally recruited from stranded or diseased up-country people. Instances of prosperity are limited to the circle of leading businessmen who traffic in money-lending, or collect local produce on a large scale. The tea concern has produced in Assam several magnates who are in the highest rank of the wealthy among the Assamese. 15

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

(a) আন দেশত শিক্ষিত মানুহৰ লগত অশিক্ষিত মানুহ থাকিলে 10
শিক্ষিত হয়। কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত এজন শিক্ষিত মানুহৰ লগত গোটেই
জীৱন কটায়ো তেওঁৰ অশিক্ষিতা ভাৰ্য্যাই কিবা শিক্ষা পায়নে? ইয়াৰ
কাৰণ কি? ইয়াৰ কাৰণ, তেওঁ এটা বিদেশী ভাষাৰে শিক্ষা পাইছে, আৰু
তেওঁৰ ভাৰ্য্যাই সেই ভাষা নেজানে; গতিকে তেওঁৰ স্বামীয়ে লিখা-পঢ়া

যি কৰে তেওঁ তাৰ অলপো ভাগ নেপায় ; আৰু সেই গুণেই তেওঁ খোৱা-বোৱা আৰু ঘৰ চলোৱা আদি কামৰ বাহিৰে আন বিষয়ত স্বামীৰ ওচৰত কথা পাতি জ্ঞান লাভ কৰিবলৈ একো সুবিধা নেপায়। মুঠতে কবলৈ গলে আমাৰ জাতীয় উন্নতিৰ একমাত্ৰ বাট শিক্ষা, আৰু এই শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰ কৰিবৰ একমাত্ৰ বাট মাতৃভাষা।

(b) এই সংসৰত মানুহ সুখেৰে থাকি চলিবলৈ হলে ধনৰ আৱশ্যক। জাতীয় গোৱৰণা, জাতীয় প্ৰধানতা জাতীয় ধনৰ ওপৰতহে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। এই নিমিত্তে কি কি উপায়েৰে ধন সবহকৈ উৎপন্ন আৰু বিস্তাৰ কৰিব পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে এই সভা জগতত সকলোৱে জনা উচিত। পাশ্চাত্য প্ৰদেশৰ ডাঙ্গৰ ডাঙ্গৰ পণ্ডিতসকলে এই ধন-তত্ত্ব বিষয়ে নিয়ম বান্ধি বিজ্ঞানত পৰিণত কৰি থৈ গৈছে। এতেকে যি শাস্ত্ৰত ধনৰ উৎপন্ন, বিস্তাৰ আৰু সালসলনিৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা হয় তাকে ধন-বিজ্ঞান শাস্ত্ৰ বোলে। ধন কাক বোলে?—যিবিলাক বস্তু অইন অইন বস্তুৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে সলাব পাৰি সেই আটাইবিলাক বস্তুকে ধন বুলিব পাৰি। আমাৰ টকা-কড়িকে ধন বুলি ধৰোঁ ; কিন্তু ই সমূলি ভুল ধাৰণা।

(c) হিন্দুস্থানৰ পূব ফালে বঙ্গদেশ। তাৰ সমান উৰ্ব্বা ঠাই প্ৰায়েই নাই, আৰু ইয়াত ধান, নীল, মৰাপাট আদি শস্য হয়। এই দেশৰ ৰাজধানী কলিকতা নগৰ। এই নগৰ পূৰ্বে গাওঁহে আছিল। এতিয়া ই বাৰ লাখ লোক থকা পকী ঘৰেৰে আবৃত এখন মহানগৰ হৈছে। এই নগৰ গঙ্গানদীৰ নিচেই পাৰতে, আৰু তালৈ বাণিজ্যৰ কাৰণে অনেক জাহাজ অহাযোৱা কৰে। কলিকতাত আগেয়ে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অধিপতি গৱৰ্ণৰ-জেনাৰেল চাহাব বাস কৰিছিল। এতিয়া তেওঁ দিল্লীত থাকে, জহ কালি চিমলালৈ যায়। দুখৰ বিষয় যে কলিকতাৰ ডাঙ্গৰ ডাঙ্গৰ কাৰবাব-বোৰ বিদেশী হাতত। কলিকতাৰ আদিমবাসী বঙ্গালীসকলে ডাঙ্গৰ কাৰবাবত অতি কমেহে হাত দিছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ সকলোৱে ভালকৈ আলোচনা কৰা উচিত।

3. Convert the following sentences into their negative forms :—

- (a) অসমীয়া তিবোতাই সূতা কাটিব পাৰে।
- (b) কেচুৱাই কান্দে, লৰাই হাঁহে।
- (c) শাস্তি দিলেহে ছাত্ৰই শিকে।
- (d) ৰবিবাবুৰ এখন নতুন কিতাপ ওলাইছে।
- (e) কামিলা ছোৱালীয়ে পুৱাতে তাঁত মেলে।

. Give the meanings of the following words :—

ধেমালি, ঘূণে-ধৰা, আইদেউ, বেহা, নিলগীয়া।

5. Write an essay, in Assamese, on *one* of the following subjects :— 40
- The commercial utility of the Post Office.
 - The automobile trade in India.
 - The Imperial Bank of India.
 - Weaving as a cottage industry in India.
 - “ In India every man is born into a certain status in society or family, and the whole course of his life is determined by such status.”

HINDI COMPOSITION

Paper-setter and Examiner—MR. NALINIMOHON SANYAL, M.A.

Candidates shall 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 :— 20

(a) बंगाल सरकार ने रेशम के उद्योग को फिर से प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिये मालदा में “ बंगाल को-आपरेटिव सिल्क युनियन ” की स्थापना की है। इससे बंगाल में रेशम के उद्योग को सहायता मिलीगी। बंगाल में रेशम का उद्योग अत्यन्त महत्त्वपूर्ण है। किसी समय बंगाल के रेशमी वस्त्रों से योरप के बाजार भरे पड़े रहते थे। ईष्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने सन १६५८ में मुर्शिदाबाद के समीप कासिम-बाजार में एक कारखाना खोला था। १७७६ में बंगाल के रेशम ने अंगरेजी बाजार में इटली और चीन के अतिरिक्त अन्य सब प्रतिद्वन्द्वियों को हटा दिया था। उस समय अढ़ाई करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का रेशम भारतवर्ष से निर्यात होता था।

(b) आज-कल बम्बई के कारखानों को जिस विदेशी कपड़े का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है, वह कपड़ा जापान का है। जापान के कारखाने भारतवर्ष के कारखानों के समान मोटा कपड़ा और सूत तैयार करते हैं और वह यहां लाकर बहुत थोड़े नफे में बेचते हैं। इस लिये बम्बई के कारखाने जापानी कपड़े का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। कारण, बम्बई में सूत और कपड़ा तैयार करने के लिये बहुत खर्च पड़ता है। बम्बई के गरीब मजदूर अत्यन्त गरीबी से रहने पर भी अन्य स्थानों की अपेक्षा उसका खर्च अधिक होता है। इस लिये बम्बई के कारखानेवालों को अपने मजदूरों को अन्य स्थानों की अपेक्षा अत्यधिक मजदूरी देनी पड़ती है ॥

2. Translate *two* of the following extracts into Hindi :— 40

(a) London is the largest and busiest port of England. Into the mouth of the Thames come ships from every part of the globe. Here, among others, come the ships from India with tea and rice and jute, as well as the wool and meat ships from Australia and New Zealand

and the tea ships from China. The next largest port of England is Liverpool, and as you might expect from its position, the trade of this busy port is chiefly with America. Here is landed the wheat from Canada, as well as the flour and meat and cotton from the United States.

(b) The United States is not only a great agricultural and mining country, but it is also a great manufacturing country. Manufacture here gives employment to no fewer than eight million people, and the value of the articles manufactured is reckoned at fully three thousand millions sterling. Textile manufacture gives employment to over a million and a half of wage-earners, and iron and steel and their products to fully a million. Cottons, silks, and woollens are among the textiles manufactured.

(c) We regret to inform you that the twenty bales of cotton goods shipped to us per S.S. *Newhaven* on the 4th instant arrived here in a very wet condition. We have advised the insurance company's surveyor, who declares them to be damaged by sea water, and herewith enclose his certificate. The estimated deterioration in the value is about half, and we therefore debit you with half the cost of the bales, as per debit note herewith, which please pass to the credit of our account, and obtain from the insurance company in the usual way.

3. *Either,*

Re-write the following in correct Hindi :—

15

साहब ने बोला, "तुम जानता है यह इकरार का सजा क्या है ? तुम्हारा फांसी का सजा होमा। हम जानता है तुम खून नहीं किया है। तुम अपना जान काहे देता है ? अभी वक्त है, इनकार कर दो। फिर बात हमारा हाथ से निकल जायगा।

Or,

Write a dialogue in Hindi between an illiterate country cultivator and a well educated gentleman on the ruin caused to borrowers of money from village *Mahajans* and the advantages derived from holding money transactions with agricultural banks established on co-operative principles.

25

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

25

(a) The benefits caused to trade by Insurance.

(b) The utility of Advertisements in trade.

(c) The advantages and disadvantages to Indian trade by the rise of the rate of exchange to 18d.

URDU COMPOSITION

Paper-setter and Examiner—SHAMS-UL-ULAMA HIDAYET
HUSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into Urdu :—

40

(a) In fact, when the new Emperor's army crossed the Sutlej and he himself arrived at the river, once more Dara's genius quailed before

that of Aurangzib. How could he hope to resist a rival, who with inferior forces had conquered Jaswant Singh and Rustam Khan, who had triumphed over fatigue, bad roads, and rain-swollen rivers, and who was now coming up with a large army of veterans that had never known a defeat? Against these Dara's raw recruits and heartless fugitives from Samugarh could make no stand. The traitors in his ranks and his mercenaries whose lukewarm services he had bought, became a source of danger to him as the enemy came nearer and made it easier for them to desert or mutiny.

(b) Poetry has ever been, and is still, held in the greatest veneration in the East, and its admirers include almost the whole population; respect and esteem attend on the aspirant for poetic fame, and even the smallest spark of genius is hailed with delight. The power and effect of the art are so much appreciated by the Arabs, that they have given it the name of legitimate magic; and 'to string pearls' expresses in their figurative language to compose verses.

2. Translate into English :—

25

ابو ظفر سراج الدین بہادر شاہ - اکبر ثانی کے بیٹے تھے - اور
شاہ عالم بادشاہ کے پوتے تھے - ہندوستان کی سلطنت دادا کے وقت
میں جا چکی تھی - ایک وظیفہ خوار کی حیثیت سے برائے نام
بادشاہ رہ گئے - اور ان کی حکومت دہلی میں قلعہ معلیٰ کی چار
دیواری کے اندر کے اندر سمت کر رہ گئی تھی - لیکن اقلیم
سخن کی فرمانروائی دادا سے ترکہ میں ملی تھی - اس بد نصیب
بادشاہ کی ساری زندگی روتے گزری - دلون کے ارمان دل ہی میں
رہے - سلطنت کا خواب جو دیکھا تھا اس کی تعبیریں ظاہر ہوئی
کہ غدر سنہ ۱۵۷۷ء کے بعد قلعہ معلیٰ سے بھی نکال کر رنگون
پھینک دئے گئے *

3. Expand the idea contained in :—

10

گر فرشتہ رش ہوا کوئی تو کیا
آدمیت چاہئے انسان میں

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

25

- (i) The advantages of the study of Science.
- (ii) The cottage industries of India—how to improve them?
- (iii) انقلاب زمانہ.

TAMIL COMPOSITION

Paper-setter and Examiner—RAO BAHADUR L. K. ANANTHAKRISHNA
IYER, B.A., L.T., F.R.A.I.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into Tamil any *two* of the following passages :—
- (a) If you decide to trade as partners, I have no doubt, I could draw up a deed capable of guarding you against all the pitfalls which keep the courts busy—but I am going to suggest to you that a private limited company would answer your purpose more satisfactorily. Such companies are limited either by guarantee or by shares. In the first case, each member of the association makes himself responsible for an amount not exceeding a certain sum, and in the second, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the nominal value of the shares he holds. When his shares are fully paid up, he has no further liability. 30
- (b) You can put as much or as little as you like into your company. You will have control as Directors, you can limit the numbers of shareholders, you can raise money by issuing debentures, you can increase your capital—you can wind yourself up or write yourself down—in short, the possibilities are such that several of our noblemen are already managing their estates under the Limited Liability Acts. I am so sure that you will see the wisdom of trading under such conditions that further details at this juncture are superfluous. 30
- (c) Companies, Associations, and Societies are sometimes incorporated by Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament. This very often occurs where the enterprise is of a national, scientific, learned, philanthropic, or utilitarian character. The Royal National Life-Boat Institution is incorporated by the Royal Charter; railway and water and gas companies derive their authority from Acts of Parliament. Business are also carried on as provident and co-operative societies in which event they come under the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Friendly Societies. 30
2. Write in Tamil, as an exercise in composition, an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—
- (a) The economic effects of the caste system in India. 40
- (b) Any cottage industry you know of, with suggestions for improvement. 40
- (c) The need for a Central Bank in India. 40
-



MALAYALAM COMPOSITION

Paper-Setter—RAO BAHADUR L. K. ANANTHAKRISHNA IYER,
B.A., L.T., F.R.A.I.

Examiner—MR. C. E. ABRAHAM.

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

(a) A coconut palm bears at eight years and when about twenty-five feet in height. It rises seventy or eighty feet, and has a hundred curves. It is the wily creature of the winds, but outwits them in all but their worst moods. To the tropical man the coco-palm is life and luxury. He drinks the milk and eats the meat, or sells it dried for making soaps and emollients and other things. The oil he lights his house with and rubs upon his body to assuage pain; he builds his house and wharves of it, and thatches his home with the husks, which also serves for fuel, fibre for lines and dresses and hats, leaves for canoesails and the shell of the nut for his goblet.

(b) You can read men by the clothes they wear, perhaps you may also gain some insight into their merits by glancing at the houses they live in.

A partner can assign his share of the profits, but the assignee acquires no right over the other partners nor any jurisdiction over the management or policy of the partnership. Partners can be expelled or removed by order of the court on various grounds such as Bankruptcy, Death, Lunacy, and Contumacy. An outgoing partner is repaid the capital he has put in with any profits which may have accrued, and on the winding-up of a partnership, the assets are divided after all the creditors have been satisfied.

(c) Partnerships may be implied or constituted by deed, and I need hardly say that the ambiguity of partnerships of the former kind has led to a plentiful crop of litigation. The word Firm, you will be interested to know, is the firm or the fixed name under which a partnership is carried on. In the absence of a deed, the receipt by a person of a share in the net profits of a business will be generally held to make him a partner in the business, though it is not exclusive evidence to that effect. Indeed, in the Partnership Act of 1890, five exceptions are specially mentioned.

2. Write, as an exercise in composition, an essay on one of the following subjects :—

- (a) Agriculture in India.
 - (b) The indigenous banker in India.
 - (c) Co-operation in agriculture.
-

FRENCH COMPOSITION

Paper-setter and Examiner—DR. KALIDAS NĀG, M.A., D. LITT.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into French :—

30

In the textile industry it is sometimes contended that the lack of skilled labour makes it impossible to introduce into the lands of the Orient, where so much of the competition with Lancashire industries takes place, the elaborate and expensive machinery required for the finer products. But this need not be a permanent state of affairs. In itself it is no proof of inherent difference in capacity between Oriental and Occidental labour. In the Orient there is neither the opportunity nor the inducement to supply the education needed for skilled labour. And as to capacity, consider what is stated by Professor Gilbert Slater in writing of a visit he paid to the great iron and steel works of the Tata firm at Jamshedpur. There, he says, he found natives "who became adepts at the highly skilled task of straightening steel rails, who were willing to accept 11d. a day for a much larger output than the Yorkshiremen who were first employed."

But however great the capacity of Oriental races may be, the enormous difficulty of raising the efficiency of the bulk of the people is recognised by all who are acquainted with those countries. It involves a great rise in the standard of living.

2. Translate into English :—

40

"Le rapport de la Commission du commerce, que je vais analyser rapidement, apres avoir indiqué les causes et les caractères des principaux obstacles rencontrés par le commerce international, rappelle les causes nouvelles d'obstruction, c'est-à dire la guerre, et ce qui l'a suivie : les prohibitions, les restrictions d'importation et d'exportation, le système des licences dont vous connaissez les difficultés et meme les abus.

On a reconnu que toutes ces mesures étaient en régression, mais on a indiqué très nettement que ce qui survivait de ces mesures de guerre devait disparaître complètement.

Immédiatement après, la Commission attaqué le gros morceau, le question des tarifs. Elle a indiqué très nettement que les tarifs actuels dans le monde entier, et peut-être plus spécialement en Europe, étaient supérieurs à ceux d'avant-guerre, plus détaillées et plus complexes, ce qui constitue un inconvénient au point de vue pratique, et ce qui, très souvent, est une manière de dissimuler les augmentations et un certain protectionnisme. Enfin, ce qui est presque aussi grave, les tarifs étaient beaucoup plus instable qu' avant guerre."

Journal de la Huitieme Session ordinaire de l'Assemblée de Société des Nations, Dimanche 18 Septembre 1927.

3. Write a letter in French to a Paris firm, explaining the advantages and disadvantages of direct commerce between France and India. 30



GERMAN COMPOSITION

Paper-setter and Examiner—PROF. 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. Write a note on the declension of adjectives in German, with or without the articles. Give the German renderings of the following :— 15
Of a handsome girl ; to a brave boy ; in a large palace ; the good king (nom.) ; from the old village ; into the deep river.
2. Give the English equivalents of :— 20
hochgeehrter, G.m.b.H., Erwartung, Dienstbarkeit, and sorgfältigste.
Also give the German equivalents of :—
As per your esteemed order ; discount ; we will allow your credit : Life-insurance Company ; and conditions of sale.
3. Give in full (both numbers) the declension of [the German pronouns for "I," "thou," "he," "she," and "it." 10
4. Parse the following forms and give their meaning :— 5
strömend, gerettet, übergezogen, ausgelassen, and erwartet.
5. Write a letter in German asking for a post as a correspondence clerk in English and German, stating your qualifications and your expectations. 20
6. Write a note on the order of words of simple and subordinate sentences. Give at least two examples of each sort. 10
7. Translate into English :— 20

SCHIFFBAU.

Zu diesem gehören auch die mit dem Schiffbau •zusammenhängenden Industriezweige, für deren Entstehung der Seeverkehr massgebend war. Sie hat ihren Sitz im *Freihafen*, auf der Halbinsel *Steinwärder* und kleiner *Grasbrook*, neuerdings auch auf *Finkenwärder* und beschäftigt rund 30,000 Arbeiter. Vorhanden sind 8 grössere Seeschiffswerften und etwa 75 kleinere Betriebe, die sich vorwiegend mit der Herstellung und Ausbesserung von kleinen Fahrzeugen und Booten befassen. Die grössten Schiffe der Welt sind auf ihnen gebaut worden. *Imperator*, *Vaterland* und *Bismark* sind kennzeichnende Namen, Schiffe von 50,000 Tonnen und 90,000 Pferdstärken.



GENERAL ECONOMICS

Paper-setter—PROF. PRAMATHANATH BENERJEA, M.A. (CAL.),
D.Sc. (LONDON), M.L.C.

Examiner—MR. PRAPHULLACHANDRA GHOSH, M.A., B.Sc.

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

*Six questions only to be attempted. All questions are of equal
value.*

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of large scale production.
2. Explain the law of diminishing returns. Show how far the law is applicable to manufacturing industries.
3. What are the factors which determine wages? Distinguish between 'real' and 'nominal' wages.
4. Discuss the influence of competition and of monopoly on value.
5. "Production is carried on ahead of demand and on an estimate of it"
Explain.
Distinguish between the legitimate and illegitimate uses of speculation.
6. Describe the uses of credit.
Explain how credit is created by banks.
7. What is Gresham's Law?
Give a brief account of the different forms of currency.
8. Indicate the chief reasons for the modern tendency towards the amalgamation of business undertakings. Point out the effects of such amalgamations.
9. Discuss the merits and defects of the system of direct taxation.
10. State the main arguments in favour of protection.
To what extent is a system of protection good for India at the present moment?

INDIAN ECONOMICS

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

Examiner—MR. PRAMATHANATH SARKAR, M.A.

The questions are of equal value.

Attempt only six questions.

(Question 9 is compulsory.)

1. Discuss to what extent the industrial development of India is hindered or facilitated by its social and physical conditions.



2. What are the principal agricultural and mineral products of India? Indicate the industrial uses of some of the more important of them.
3. To what extent can or ought the Government to subsidise industries?
4. Give the principal reasons for stabilising the exchange value of the rupee at 1s. 6d.
5. Analyse Home Charges, and describe the effect of a high sterling value of the rupee on Home Charges.
How are Home Charges redeemed?
6. Define *excise duty*. Discuss the effect of excise duty on Indian cotton manufactures. What is the object of its imposition and what are its limitations?
7. What part is played by the Exchange Banks of India in financing international commerce?
8. Formulate a scheme for a co-operative society for the sale of jute so as to give the highest return to the cultivator.
9. What is meant, in the language of Economics, by the price of a commodity? Explain the causes which determine the general level of prices in any country.

ACCOUNTANCY

Paper-setter—MR. MOHITKUMAR GHOSH, M.A. (CAL.),
B.COM. (LOND.).

Examiner—MR. G. BASU, B.A., F.S.A.A., A.I.S.A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. From the following Trial Balance as at January 1st, 1908, 25
prepare Manufacturing Account, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance
Sheet :—

		£	£
Purchases (Materials) ... ..	...	16,000	
Discount (Balance) ... ..	...	1,300	
Wages (Productive) ... ..	...	6,500	
Sales ... ..	...	...	30,000
Salaries ... ..	...	2,000	
Travelling Expenses ... ..	...	500	
Carriage ... ..	...	275	
Insurance ... ..	...	150	
Commissions ... ..	...	325	
Rent and Rates ... ..	...	500	
Cash in hand ... ..	...	25	
Cash at Bank ... ..	...	2,725	
Stable Expenses ... ..	...	195	
Repairs ... ..	...	105	
Sundry Expenses ... ..	...	55	
Mortgage and Interest to date ... ..	...	...	3,050
Mortgage Interest ... ..	...	150	
Buildings ... ..	...	4,000	
Machinery ... ..	...	1,500	
Horses and Carts ... ..	...	500	
Stock on hand, January 1st, 1907 ... ..	...	5,750	
Capital ... ..	...	...	10,655
Sundry Debtors and Creditors ... ..	...	3,250	2,100
TOTAL		45,805	45,805

Make provision for Rent and Rates unexpired, £30; Depreciation on Buildings at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum; Machinery at 5%; Horses and Carts $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Bad Debts £150; Liability for insurance £20; Discount on Sundry Debtors and Creditors at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock on hand, 1st January, 1908, £6,075.

2. Show the Ledger entries to describe the following, and show also how these items will appear in the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of each of these three years :— 20

On 1st January, 1912, the Reserve for Doubtful Debts shows a credit balance of £900. During the year, the Bad Debts amount to £700. The Debtors at 31st December, 1912, are £24,000 and a 5% Reserve for Doubtful Debts is required to be maintained. The Bad Debts during the year 1913 amount to £1,350. On 31st December, 1913, the Debtors are £25,000 and a 5% Reserve for Doubtful Debts is to be kept. In 1914, the Bad Debts are £300 and the Debtors at the end of the year amount to £10,000 on which a 5% Reserve for Doubtful Debts and a 5% Reserve for Discounts are to be kept.

3. Hari draws upon his customer *Jadu* at two months from January 1st, 1917, for Rs. 1,000 and three days after its date discounts it with the Central Bank at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. On the day of its due date *Jadu* intimates that he cannot meet the bill, but pays Hari Rs. 600 on account, and accepts a fresh bill for a like period for the balance upon condition that Hari retires the original bill, which he does. Detail seriatim the entries by which Hari should record these transactions in his books. 15

Or,

X sells to Y goods of the value of Rs. 2,000, payable by draft of the former on the latter at four months' date from 1st May. The drawer discounts his customer's bill with the National Bank at 5 per cent. per annum on the 1st June. At maturity the bill is dishonoured. Give the entries in the vendor's Day Book, Ledger, Cash Book, and Journal to duly record these transactions.

4. The Nominal Capital of X Co., Ltd., consists of 1,00,000 shares of £1 each. The whole of these shares were issued in 1918, and were fully called up in four instalments of 5s. each. On 12th February, 1919, after due notice, the Directors passed a resolution forfeiting the 1,000 shares held by Mr. W. Roberts, the final instalment due upon his holding not having been paid. On 1st May, 1919, the 1,000 shares thus forfeited were re-issued, as fully paid to Richard Blank, who paid £500 for them. Give the entries (both in the Journal and in the Ledger) with regard to the original issue of the shares, the forfeiture of the shares, and the re-issue of the forfeited shares. 20

5. X, Y, and Z carry on a business in partnership. Z wishes to retire from the firm. X and Y agree to carry on the business, taking over the Assets at a valuation as agreed by the three partners, and discharging the Liabilities of the firm. The following is the position of the firm as on September 30th, 1909, the date of dissolution :— 20

	£.			£.
Sundry Creditors	...	18,900	Plant	...
Loans	...	7,000	Fixtures	...
Capital Accounts :—			Furniture	...
X	...	3,000	Stock-in-trade	...
Y	...	4,000	Sundry Debtors	...
Z	...	1,000	Bills Receivable	...
Profit and Loss Account		3,000	Cash in hand	...
			Cash in Bank	...
		TOTAL ...		TOTAL ...
		36,900		36,900



The agreed values of the assets are as follows:—

Plant £3,050. Fixtures £350. Furniture £150. Stock-in-trade less 20 per cent. discount. Sundry Debts (less Discounts and Bad Debts) £15,000. Provisions for Doubtful Bills £1,000.

(1) Prepare Balance Sheet showing the position of the new firm of X and Y on taking over the business.

(2) Prepare also the Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of X, Y, and Z after the above valuation and dissolution adjustments have been made. The profits and losses are divisible on basis of capital originally contributed.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Paper-setter—MR. MONMOHAN RAY, M.Sc.

Examiner—DR. HARISCHANDRA SINHA, Ph.D.

Only SIX questions are to be attempted, THREE from each half.

The questions are of equal value.

Write the answers to the two halves in separate books.

FIRST HALF

1. State the main features and the characteristic products of the Mediterranean type of climate. In what other parts of the world outside the Mediterranean countries does this type of climate prevail? Account for the prevalence of this type of climate in such regions.

2. What are the basic requirements of a chemical industry? State the distribution of this industry over the Continent of Europe, and write what you know about the Consolidation movement in that industry.

3. Discuss the nature of exports and imports of Russia. What is the economic relationship of Russia with other countries, and what do you know of the boycott movement against Russian exports?

4. Mention the economic resources of the British possessions in Equatorial Africa. What are the prospects of developing these resources, and how will the Indian trade be affected by this development?

5. Describe the mineral resources of Mexico and discuss the chances of their full development. What do you know of the attempt in that country to check foreign exploitation of these resources?

SECOND HALF

6. What are the principal maritime countries engaged in the carrying trade of India? What do you think of the prospects of new concerns entering into the field? What is the place of purely Indian shipping concerns in the sea-borne trade of India?

7. Discuss the present position of Paper industry in India. What do you think of the prospects of India's becoming independent of foreign supply of paper? State briefly the distribution of the industry in the country, and

name also the important centres where the industry can be successfully established.

8. On an outline map of India show the more important Railways of the N. W. F. Province and their extensions into neighbouring countries. Discuss the economic significance of these Railways.

9. Recent economic developments in India point to a swing in the official policy towards Imperial Preference. Discuss the statement. How, in your opinion, will the iron and steel industry of India be affected by the preference granted to British steel? What are the main items of export from India to Great Britain and to what extent can Great Britain offer preference to India?

10. Name the countries from which India gets its supplies of motor vehicles. State what you know of the measures recently adopted in India to facilitate the growth of motor transport in this country. Discuss the prospects of a motor industry in India.

BUSINESS ORGANISATION INCLUDING COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Paper-setter and Examiner—MR. MOHITKUMAR GHOSH, M.A.
(CAL.), B. COM. (LOND.).

Answer ANY FIVE of the following questions.

The questions are of equal value.

1. (a) Give the particulars usually stated in an Invoice. What is Draft? Is it an invariable quantity?

(b) Explain : C.O.D. ; C.W.O. : Prompt Cash ; net 30 days ; Quarterly a/c less 5% ; 30 days, 1¼% ; Spot Cash.

2. Write out clearly from the notes below the reply to the following letter : 14, Charlton Road, Sanderstead, 10th August, 1908. Dear Sir, As I see from an advertisement in one of the daily papers that you have a Drapery business for sale in Kent, I shall be much obliged if you will favour me with particulars of same. Yours faithfully, Robert Williams. To Mr. G. Mint, Auctioneer, 8 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Notes for reply : The business comprises a Grocery, Drapery, and Outfitter's business. Situated at Maidstone. Takings last year £3,500 roughly. Has been established 100 years, and in same hand 20 years. Premises comprise : 3 shops, all adjoining, 7 rooms, nice yard, garden, stabling, and storehouses. Price including all fixtures, horse and van, and stock £950. About £100 of purchase money could remain. Will bear investigation. Owner retiring.

3. (a) Give the legal definition of a B/E. How many parties are there to every B/E, and by what names are they known?

(b) Mention several advantages attaching to the use of Bs/E, and show how they are used to finance general trade.

4. What is a Limited Partnership and wherein does it differ from an Ordinary Partnership? How are the Partnership Assets applied in the event of a dissolution of Partnership?



5. (a) Give the main classes into which securities are divided. Why should a Company appealing to the public for Capital sometime offer a choice of different classes of shares?

(b) Differentiate between a Private and a Public Company.

6. In a G/A sacrifice, how are the contributions of ship, freight, and cargo determined? When is a Marine Policy assignable? How may it be assigned?

7. Explain carefully and in detail the essential elements which a good copy of advertisement should embrace.

INLAND AND FOREIGN TRADE

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

Examiner—MR. J. KELLAS, M.A.

The questions are of equal value.

Answer any SIX questions.

1. Indicate carefully the machinery by which the inland trade of India is financed. What part does "Hundi" play in the finance of the inland trade of India? Is there in India any bill market corresponding to that of Great Britain?

2. Describe in brief, India's trade in seeds, with special reference to (a) locality of production, (b) organisation, (c) markets.

3. Describe the essential features of transactions in "futures." In what ways are transactions of this kind advantageous to manufacturers and wholesale traders?

4. "International markets are usually described as active or passive." Comment on this statement with special reference to Indian trade conditions.

5. Briefly describe the nature and trend of India's foreign trade with Japan.

6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect exporting. Can you assign reasons for the growth of export centres?

7. Describe the procedure usually adopted in the import trade of India. Indicate the rights and liabilities of the different parties engaged in this trade.

8. Describe, in brief, the technique of financing foreign shipments from Germany.

9. What are Long Bills? Indicate the factors that influence their value.

Find the value to the creditor and also the cost to the debtor of a three months' trade bill for £715. 9s. 3d. drawn on Paris and indorsed Fcs. 52.25, bank discount in Paris 4%.

10. Write explanatory notes on :—

(a) Confirmed credit, (b) Tariff value, (c) Certificate of origin, (d) Fully Middling, (e) Bank rate.



ELEMENTARY COMMERCIAL LAW

Paper-setter and Examiner—MR. NIRMALCHANDRA CHATTERJEE,
M.A., B.L., BAR-AT-LAW.

The questions are of equal value.

Answer FOUR questions out of EACH half.

• FIRST HALF

1. A offers a reward to whosoever shall bring him his lost dog. B brings to A his dog. Can B claim the award? Give reasons.
2. When and how does property pass in a contract for the sale of goods?
3. Discuss the rights and liabilities of the members of a partnership firm.
4. Distinguish between a contract of guarantee and a contract of indemnity.
5. Distinguish between Pledge, Mortgage, and Lien.
6. When is an agent personally liable for contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal?
7. What is the effect of a submission to arbitration on an action?
8. X agreed to let his theatre to Y for a show in connection with the Mayor's Fund. Before the date of the entertainment the hall was destroyed by accidental fire. Advise the parties.

SECOND HALF

9. A writes to B, "At the risk of your own life you saved me from a serious motor accident. I promise to pay you Rs. 10,000." A does not pay B. Advise B as to his legal rights.
 10. Explain :—
 - (a) A drawee in case of need.
 - (b) A holder in due course.
 - (c) Crossing of cheques.
 11. What is meant by suing on *quantum meruit*?
 12. When can you apply for the compulsory liquidation of a Company?
 13. What is an act of Bankruptcy? What are the effects of an adjudication?
 14. Distinguish between Charter-parties and Bills of Lading.
 15. Explain :—
 - (a) Bottomry Bond.
 - (b) Salvage.
 - (c) Particular Average.
 16. A hired B's rooms for a series of lectures. B discovered that the lectures would be of a seditious nature and declined to allow A to use the rooms. Discuss B's prospects in litigation.
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ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING

Paper-setters— { MR. S. K. DEY
 ,, RANJIT RAY, M.A. (CANTAB.).

Examiners— { MR. RANJIT RAY, M.A. (CANTAB.).
 ,, S. R. BATLIBOI

FIRST PAPER

The questions are of equal value.

Any six questions are to be answered.

1. Messrs B. Chemical Co., Ltd. are Chemical Manufacturers and the makers of the " Bloom Face Powder " and the " Lustre Hair Wash." You are asked to prepare from the following particulars the Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, showing the net Profit and Loss made in the Chemical, Face Powder, and Hair Wash departments, respectively, for the year ended 31st December, 1927 :—

				Rs.
Stock, 1st January, 1927	...	Chemicals ...	...	81,200
		Face Powder	...	49,980
		Hair Wash	...	22,500
Purchase of Raw Materials	...	Chemical Dept.	...	70,900
		Face Powder	...	28,360
		Hair Wash	...	8,560
Sales	... ..	Chemical Dept.	..	2,26,090
		Face Powder	...	70,700
		Hair Wash	...	49,490
Raw Materials supplied from the Chemical Dept. to the other Depts. for use in manufacture there	... ..	Face Powder	...	4,070
		Hair Wash	...	3,150
Factory Wages and Salaries	...	Chemical Dept.	...	35,000
		Face Powder	...	23,000
		Hair Wash	...	12,000
Bottles, Cases, Labels, and Cartoons	... ..	Chemical Dept.	...	9,550
		Face Powder	...	1,650
		Hair Wash...	...	2,180
Factory Rent, Rates and Taxes	...		...	11,900
Power, Lighting and other Factory Charges	... ..		...	630
Office Salaries	... ..		...	14,000
Office Rent, Rates, and Taxes	... ..		...	11,880
Traveller's Commission and Expenses	... ..		...	12,140
Office Gas, Coal and Electric Light	... ..		...	1,360
Printing and Stationery	... ..		...	510
Advertising...	... ..	Face Powder	...	3,180
		Hair Wash	...	2,560
Bad Debts	... ..		...	1,520
Stock on hand, 31st December, 1927		Chemicals...	...	62,800
		Face Powder	...	28,720
		Hair Wash	...	21,020

Apportion Factory Rent, Rates and Taxes, and Power, Lighting, and other factory charges, between the respective Departments, on a basis of the wages paid in each department.

Apportion all office expenses and other non-productive expenses (except advertising) between the departments on a basis of the sale effected by each, treating goods supplied by one department to another as sales.

2. A merchant in Calcutta supplies his branch establishment in Dacca with goods entirely from the head office, such goods being invoiced to the Branch Manager at cost price, with instructions that—

(1) the Manager is to sell the goods at such a price as will yield a clear 15% profit on the selling price of all goods ;

(2) before fixing the selling price, the Manager is to add 20% to the cost price to provide for overhead charges ;

(3) stock is to be taken on the last day of each month at cost price ;

(4) the exact balance in the local Bank, in the hands of the Manager, is to be remitted to the Head Office on the 1st of each month, after leaving at the local Bank a fixed float of Rs. 2,000 and retaining Rs. 100 in hand for petty cash expenses ;

(5) all goods to be sold for cash only. The Branch is not authorised to give credit.

On the 1st of December last, the Manager of the Dacca branch, after drawing his monthly cheque for the Head Office had Rs. 2,000 in the bank and Rs. 100 in hand. He also had stock valued at cost price Rs. 13,200. During the month of December, the Head Office supplied goods to the amount of Rs. 3,496. On taking stock, on the evening of the 31st December, the value at cost price was Rs. 11,200 ; and the expenses paid by the Manager during the month were Rs. 1,545.

You are required to show the account which the Manager should render to the Head Office on the 1st of January, and the remittance which he has to make.

3. Messrs. Calcutta Furnishing Company carry on business of Hire Purchase Furnishers, and give you the following information regarding the year ending 31st December, 1927, and ask you to prepare a trading account. They inform you that on all the amounts which are charged to customers as the price of goods one-third represented gross profit :—

	Rs.
Book Value of Stock 'on hire purchase on the 1st	
January, 1927	1,50,000
Value of Stock in Shop	20,000
Purchases made during the year	2,70,000
Instalments overdue on the 1st January, 1927	11,000
Instalments on the 31st December, 1927	21,000
Cash received on instalments during the year	3,50,000
Stock on Hire on the 31st December, 1927, at a Book	
Value of	1,30,000
Stock in Shop	30,000
Prepare the Trading a/c	

4. The following Impersonal Ledger Balances appeared in the trial Balance of the books of the Giridih Mica and Powder Co., Ltd. on the 31st

December, 1927 :—

	Rs.
Wages paid	5,52,000
Timber used	58,000
Sundry Stores and Maintenance of mines ...	97,000
Rates, Taxes, and Charges General ($\frac{1}{3}$ applicable to Talc Powder)	72,000
Wages paid and Stores used for Talc Powder Manufacturing	70,000
Royalties paid on Mica produced	72,000
Ropes used	12,000
Salaries Paid ($\frac{1}{4}$ applicable to Talc Powder) ...	28,000
Mica sold—194,000 tons	7,02,000
Talc Powder sold—72,000 tons	4,40,000

The total production of the Company was 304,000 tons of Mica and 72,000 tons of Talc Powder. 110,000 tons of Mica were used for making Talc Powder.

You are required to prepare Trading and Profit and Loss a/cs, showing the profit resulting from the sale of Mica and Talc Powder respectively, and showing the cost per ton of Mica, and the cost per ton of the Talc Powder, taking the Mica used for Talc Powder at cost price. The cost price in both cases to be worked out to two decimal points.

5. A merchant in Calcutta started business on the 1st January, 1927, with a sum of Rs. 10,000 and kept a Cash and Personal Ledger only. You were asked from these books to prepare a Profit and Loss a/c and Balance Sheet as on the 31st December, 1927, his stock on this day being Rs. 10,000. An analysis of the Cash Book gave the following figures :—

Dr.		Rs.	Cr.		Rs.
Received from Self ...		10,000	Paid to Creditors ...		50,000
Do. from Debtors ...		70,000	„ for Expenses ...		11,000
Do. Cash Sales ...		21,000	Drawn by Self ...		20,000
			Cash Purchases ...		8,000
			Cash Balance ...		12,000
TOTAL ...		<u>1,01,000</u>	TOTAL ...		<u>1,01,000</u>

The personal Ledger Balances were then taken out and it was found that the total of the Dr. Balances amounted to Rs. 60,000 and the Creditor Balances Rs. 55,000. Prepare the P. and L. a/c and Balance Sheet.

6. The firm of Hope Bros. and Co. consists of Messrs. A, B and C, who share profit and loss equally. A difference having arisen between A and B, it was decided that B should acquire $\frac{2}{3}$ and C $\frac{1}{3}$ of A's share. B and C were to pay A, the actual value of A's investment in the firm. In addition, B should pay for his share of A's goodwill, whereas C was given his share in A's goodwill.

The following figures were supplied to you as at the 31st December, 1927. How much each would B and C have to pay ?

	Rs.
Creditors	21,500
Stock	25,000
Liabilities	1,500
C's a/c	20,000
Book Debts	60,000
Payments in advance	2,000
B's a/c	30,000
Buildings	30,000
Furniture	4,000
Cash	12,000

It was decided that goodwill should be twice the average of the last three years' average, which were 1927—Rs. 60,000, 1926—Rs. 30,000, 1925—Rs. 40,000.

7. From the following figures, prepare Trading a/c, Profit and Loss a/c, and Balance Sheet of the A. B. Manufacturing Co., Ltd. as at 31st December, 1927 :—

	Rs.
Discounts	1,200
Carriage	2,300
Patterns	15,000
Rates and Taxes	2,200
Patents and Trade Marks	6,000
Stock, 1st January, 1927	26,600
Purchases	49,300
Wages	52,200
Fuel	2,520
Building and Plant	80,000
Goodwill	21,000
Debtors	16,020
Advertising	3,300
Trade Expenses	4,100
Bad Debts	1,020
Cash	720
Debenture Interest, $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 30th June	400
Preference Dividend, $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 30th June	1,200
Director Fees	2,000
Bank Charges	1,640
Ordinary Shares	80,000
4% Debentures	20,000
Bank Overdraft	30,280
Creditors...	9,620
Sales	1,44,680
Profit and Loss a/c, 1st January	4,140

The nominal capital of the Company is Rs. 1,00,000, Stock at 31st Dec., 1927—Rs. 28,320.

Write off Depreciation—

- Machinery and Plant 5% on Rs. 30,000
- Loose Tools 20% on Rs. 6,000
- Patterns 10% on Rs. 15,000
- Patents 10% on Rs. 6,000

Allow $2\frac{1}{2}$ % on debtors for Discounts and reserve Rs. 860 for Bad debts.

8. Describe the methods of Depreciation usually met with in practice, and state the advantages and disadvantages of each with illustrations.





ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING

SECOND PAPER

The questions are of equal value.

1. You are appointed as an Auditor of a public limited Company. Describe fully how you will conduct the audit.

2. How far is an auditor bound to enquire regarding the following items in conducting an audit?—

- (a) Large advances made for cotton purchase.
- (b) Large deposits in a Bank shown on the asset side of the Balance sheet when heavy overdraft from another Bank is shown on the liability side of the Balance sheet.
- (c) Valuation of goodwill.
- (d) Stock in trade.
- (e) Book debts.

3. You are consulted by a financier who wants to invest Rs. 1,00,000 on the security of assets of a public limited Company. Please advise your client how to satisfy himself as to the value of the security offered before recommending him to invest the amount.

4. In recent years many joint-stock companies have gone into liquidation. Will you please state the reasons for such failure? How far do you think it necessary the Indian Companies Act, 1913, should be amended in respect of (a) Directors, (b) Auditors?

5. Recently large amounts have been misappropriated by a responsible clerk of a Non-trading Institution. Suggest a suitable system of keeping accounts so that no such fraud may be committed in future.

6. State how you will satisfy yourself in respect of the following payments :—

- (a) Land purchase.
- (b) Purchase of Patent Right.
- (c) Wages sheet of a Mill.
- (d) Preliminary expenses.
- (e) Director's fees and commission.

7. State fully the duties of an Auditor in respect of an audit of a High English School.

8. You are consulted by a Board of Directors of a Limited Company on the following points :—

The Company's paid up capital is Rs. 50,000. Cash and Bank balances amount to Rs. 2,500. Net profit for the year is Rs. 7,500 before providing for any depreciation on fixed assets. Liabilities current Rs. 17,000. Mortgage Loan Rs. 12,000.

- (a) Do you recommend the Directors to declare a dividend?
- (b) Do you recommend to transfer a portion of the profit to Reserve Fund.
- (c) Write a report stating your reasons for your recommendation.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Paper-setters— { MR. N. L. PURI.
DR. HARISCHANDRA SINHA, PH.D.

Examiners— { MR. B. RAMCHANDRA RAO, M.A.
DR. HARISCHANDRA SINHA, PH.D.

FIRST PAPER

NOTE.—Only six questions are to be attempted, of which Question 9 must be one. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What do you mean by a "not negotiable" cheque? If such a cheque bears not only the endorsement of the payee but also another endorsement, is it invalid? Discuss the position from the point of view of (a) the paying banker, (b) the collecting banker. 16
2. Discuss the various factors that constitute India's balance of indebtedness and the extent to which they influence the exchange value of the rupee. 16
3. To what extent, if any, does an entry in a pass book bind— 16
 - (a) the customer,
 - (b) the banker?
4. Give your opinion as to how far loan (a) on lands and buildings, (b) on life insurance policies are advisable; and (c) if so, describe the usual precautions adopted when such securities are offered for an advance. 16
5. A customer opens two current accounts with a bank distinguished as No. 1 account and No. 2 account. One account is in credit and the other overdrawn. Discuss the value of any right of set off which the banker may possess. 16
6. Explain the nature and causes of a commercial crisis. What are the duties and responsibilities of bankers in this connection? 16
7. Give a skeleton balance sheet of an Indian Joint-stock Bank, and show how funds are attracted and employed. 16
8. Give your reasons briefly in favour of and against the establishment of "The Reserve Bank of India." 16
9. Write a short essay on the present organisation of the Calcutta Money Market, pointing out its defects and suggesting remedies. 20
10. Explain the meaning of the following terms :— 16
 - (a) Referee in case of need.
 - (b) Traveller's cheque.
 - (c) Banker's lien.
 - (d) Moratorium.
 - (e) Premium bonds.



BANKING AND CURRENCY

SECOND PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer the first question and any five of the remainder.

1. The following are the quotations—

20

Calcutta, November 5, 1927.

Bank selling:			
Tele. Transfer	...	...	.. 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{10}$ d.
On Demand	...	...	... 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.
Bank buying			
T.T.	...	...	... 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.
Sight	...	...	... 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.

Find out the rupee equivalent—

(a) paid by an importer who has to remit a demand draft to London for £2,333. 6s. 8d;

(b) obtained by an exporter who discounts a demand bill on London for £2,333, 6s. 8d.

2. Distinguish between :—

16

- (a) free coinage and gratuitous coinage;
 (b) limping standard and bimetallic standard;
 (c) fixed fiduciary reserve system and proportional reserve system.

3. Define "money." Are the following money?—

16

- (a) an individual's promissory note;
 (b) an individual's bank cheque;
 (c) a railway mileage coupon book;
 (d) an old Mughal coin.

4. Discuss the chief objections of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 as a proper system of regulating British currency in modern times. 16

5. Examine the importance of the bill on London in world's trade and finance. How far and for what reasons has its importance diminished after the war? 16

6. Discuss the theory of gold points. Will they be affected in any way with the development of air transport? 16

7. If a country adopted a new currency, what facts would you require to know before being able to fix a par of exchange? Illustrate your answer with any recent example that you may know of. 16

8. "Rising prices seem to cause prosperity and falling prices adversity." How far, if at all, are the real consequences different? 16

9. Wholesale prices in the United States in 1897, 1913, and 1919 were approximately as follows :— 16

Commodity.	How price quoted.	price in 1897.	Price in 1918.	Price in 1919.
Bacon	per lb.	\$.05	\$.12	\$.27
Coal	per ton	4.00	5.05	8.15
Wheat	per bushel	.80	.95	2.55
Woollens	per yard	.42	.62	1.32

10. Explain Gresham's Law and state its limitations. 16

ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORT

Paper-setter and Examiner—MR. MOHITKUMAR GHOSH, M.A.
(CAL.), B. COM. (LOND.).

FIRST PAPER.

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

Answer any five questions. The questions are of equal value.

1. Criticise the Railway Rates Policy of the Government of India.
2. Write a short essay on the passenger traffic on the railways of India. Suggest means whereby such traffic can be further developed.
3. Write short notes on the following :—
 - (1) Railway Rates Advisory Committee.
 - (2) Scale Rates—Sliding and Cumulative.
 - (3) Long and Short-Haul traffic.
4. "Railway rates and charges are not determined by the cost of carrying the goods themselves, for if that were the case, some goods would never enter into commerce at all." Critically examine the above.
5. Critically examine the present organisation of the Railway Department of the Government of India. Does it differ in any way from what the Acworth Committee recommended ?
6. What do you understand by "Train and Traffic Control"? What are its advantages? How far has this been Introduced in India?
7. Discuss briefly the four possible alternatives with regard to the management of Indian Railways in the light of the criticism offered by the Acworth Committee.



ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORT

SECOND PAPER

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

Answer any five questions. The questions are of equal value.

1. Explain the principles of the Divisional and Departmental systems of railway organisation, and discuss the relative merits of the two systems.
 2. Write short notes on the following :—
 - (1) Indian Railway Statistics.
 - (2) Indian Railway Conference Association.
 - (3) The Central Railway Advisory Committee.
 3. It is said that monopoly and nationalisation are specially suited to means of transport. Critically examine this statement.
 4. (a) State some of the main reasons which have led to the establishment of Exceptional Rates for the conveyance of goods by rail.
(b) What is the object of the Railway clearing house?
 5. Briefly explain the combination and grouping that have hitherto taken place among Indian Railways. Can you suggest improvement in that direction?
 6. Carefully explain the main features of difference between Company Lines of U.S.A. and Great Britain and Company managed lines of India.
 7. Discuss carefully the policies that may be adopted in classifying passengers and fixing fares.
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