

B. Com. Examination, 1931

BENGALI COMPOSITION

Paper-Setter—MR. S. P. MOOKERJEE, M.A., B.L.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Examiner—MR. TAMONASCHANDRA DASGUPTA, M.A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

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

(a) Generally speaking, the retail trade consists of all those business which buy from the wholesaler in fairly large quantities and sell to the public in smallest quantities. The wholesale trade consists of those businesses which act as intermediaries between the producer or manufacturer and the retailer. Some of the public buy direct from the producer or manufacturer, and so, also, do some retailers but they are comparatively few in number. It is obvious that the wholesaler and retailer depend on acting as middlemen for their livelihood and they must therefore add a percentage to the producer's price as their profit.

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(b) Dear Sirs,

I have before me a statement of account against you dating back some two months with a note attached to the effect that it has been absolutely disregarded by you. I enclose a copy herewith and must request that you give it your immediate attention.

Should there be any discrepancy relating to this account, please communicate with me personally and I shall have the matter looked into. If on the other hand the account is correct I must insist that a settlement is made forthwith.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,
Secretary.

(c) The situation of a shop is most important as it is absolutely essential to choose a locality where the goods which you intend to sell will be in demand. Again, some businesses will be much more successful if in the main road where they are seen by a good many people. Take the case of a tobacconist's shop. A man may have run short of cigarettes or tobacco. The sight of the shop reminds him of the fact and he makes a purchase. So that it is reasonable to presume that the more people who see the shop the bigger the sales of that shop—hence the main road is the best position.

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2. Translate the following into English :—

দুর্ভিক্ষ ভারতের যেন নিত্য সহচর। প্রায় তিন চারি বৎসর অন্তর ভারতের এক প্রদেশে না এক প্রদেশে দুর্ভিক্ষ উপস্থিত হয়। দুর্ভিক্ষের দৃশ্য অতি ভয়ানক। দেখা গিয়াছে দুর্ভিক্ষের সময় হঠাৎ কিছু খাবার পাইলে জননী পেটের জ্বালায় আপন শিশুমস্তানকে ঠেলিয়া ফেলিয়া নিজে তাহা ভক্ষণ করিতেছে। লোকে উপযুক্ত অন্নভাবে

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পেটের ক্ষুধার যা তা খাইতে আরম্ভ করে। গাছের পাতা এমন কি মাটি পর্যন্ত খাইতে ক্রটি করে না। অধিকাংশ লোককেই পেটের পীড়াতে মরিতে দেখা যায়।

3. Give Bengali equivalents for the following expressions :— 10
 (a) Bill of exchange, (b) Government promissory note,
 (c) Co-operative credit society, (d) Indent.
4. Write an essay in Bengali on one of the following subjects :— 30
 (1) Middle class unemployment in Bengal.
 (2) Bengal Loan offices.
 (3) Present Trade depression.
 (4) Industrial development in India.

HINDI COMPOSITION

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 two of the following into English :— 24
- (a) जापानी वस्त्रों की प्रतियोगिता इस समय इतनी भोषण हो गई कि उससे भारत के प्राच्यदेशीय बाजारों पर तो जापान का अधिकार हो ही गया। अब भारत में भी जापानी वस्त्रों का आधिपत्य विस्तृत होने लगा है। यह अवस्था यहां तक पहुंच चुकी है कि भारतीय बाजार के बचेखुचे भाग पर भी जापान का अधिकार होने की संभावना दिखाई पड़ने लगी है। जापान भारत के साथ इस प्रकार प्रतियोगिता करने में क्योंकि सचम हुआ है, इस संबंध में विचार करना आवश्यक है।
- (b) आजकल छोट-मोटा कारखाना खोलने या और कोई व्यवसाय करने के लिये इतनी पूंजी होनी तो आवश्यक है, जिससे वास्तविक रूप में काम आरंभ हो सके। बहुत से ऐसे व्यवसाय हैं, जिन्हें थोड़ी पूंजी से नहीं चलाया जा सकता। उनके लिये आरंभ में ही उपयुक्त पूंजी की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। पर यह पूंजी कहां से लावे ? उसके लिये पूंजी का प्रश्न ही अत्यन्त कठिन है। पूंजी के लिये दो मार्ग दिखाई पड़ते हैं—या तो उधार लेना या संभूय-समुत्थान की रीति अवलंबन करना।
- (c) भारत से समुद्र के रास्ते व्यापार करनेवाली जातियों में एक फिनीशियन जाति थी। जिस प्रदेश के ये लोग रहनेवाले थे, वह न बहुत बड़ा था और न उपजाऊ ही। इस कारण व्यापार से ही ये लोग अपनी शक्ति और धन को बढ़ा सकते थे। व्यापार में पूर्ण उत्साह होने के कारण इन्होंने लालसागर के किनारे के चार बंदरगाह अपने कब्जे में कर लिए, और इन्हीं के द्वारा भारत और दक्षिणी अफ्रिका से व्यापार करने लगे। परंतु लाल-सागर से टायर दूर होने के कारण उनको वहां तक गाड़ी में माल लादकर ले जाने में कष्ट होता था।

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

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(a) It sometimes happens that the ordinary revenue of the government does not suffice for its current expenditure. In such a case modern governments resort to the practice of borrowing. In former times governments used to lay by a large sum of money to serve them in times of need. But modern financial principles are against hoarding money out of revenue. Surpluses are utilized for remission of taxation. Only such money should be taken from the pockets of the subjects as is essential for public purposes.

(b) The United States is not only a great agricultural and mining country, but it is also a manufacturing country. Manufacture in the States gives employment to no fewer than eight million people, and the value of articles manufactured is reckoned at fully three thousand million sterling, or fully ten times the total value of textiles annually exported by Great Britain. Textile manufactures give employment to over a million and a half of wage-earners ; while iron and steel, and their products give employment to fully a million.

(c) I have your letter *re* account, and must say that I think you are somewhat harsh in your treatment of this matter. As my cashier explained, I am expecting some remittances in a few days, and I can promise you a cheque by Saturday at the latest. By waiting these few days only you will assist me greatly, as legal action will only run me into expenses which I would be glad to avoid ; and you can depend upon it that I shall not fail you on Saturday. I therefore rely upon your leniency in this instance.

3. (a) Give in Hindi very briefly the main ideas contained in the following :—

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साम्यवाद के छोटे-बड़े सभी आचार्य सिद्धान्त तथा कार्दनीति में मतभेद रखते हुए भी इस बात में सहमत थे कि धनियों और गरीबों की विषमता दूर हो जाय। साम्यवाद का यह आन्दोलन तभी शुरू हो गया था जब कि लोहमय दानवों के वर्तमान व्यवसाय का प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ था।

(b) Fill up the blanks in the following :—

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गत २४ जनवरी —— बात है। मैनेचेष्टर गार्जियन —— एक संवाददाता —— भारत —— रहनेवाले उसके एक अंगरेज-व्यापारी दोस्त —— वर्तमान भारतीय राजनीति —— सम्बंध में एक पत्र लिखा था। —— पत्र से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता —— कि भारत —— रहनेवाले अंगरेजों —— यहां का राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन बिलकुल पसंद नहीं है।

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

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(a) Labour strikes, their cause, and their effect.

(b) The comparative importance of division of labour in agriculture and industries.

(c) The Coal trade of India—its present unsatisfactory condition—the obstacles to its development—foreign competition—high railway freight.

URDU COMPOSITION

Paper-Setter and Examiner—SHAMS-UL-ULAMA HIDAYET HUSSAIN,
KHAN BAHADUR, F. A. S. B.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into Urdu :—

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(a) Judging from Sir Mirza Ismail's recent address to the conference of South Indian States at Bangalore, India is distinctly fortunate in having this distinguished statesman as one of its prospective spokesmen at the Round Table Conference. Sir Mirza Ismail is the Dewan of Mysore, the second State in India in the table of precedence, but, as any one who has been there will admit, second to none in enterprise, enlightenment and prosperity. The mere fact that this Hindu State should be administered by a Mahomedan nobleman suggests that it has gone far to solve the perennial Hindu-Moslem problem. Sir Mirza Ismail's unique position in India lends additional weight to his observations on the political situation; but a perusal of them reveals a sanity and an original viewpoint sufficient in themselves to commend them.

(b) Angkor is mysterious. A thousand years ago it was the great capital city of the Khmer Empire. The empire was vast; millions paid tribute to the Brahmin emperors who ruled on a throne supported by pillars of religious superstition. The entire Khmer empire revolved about the deities and to these strange gods the emperors paid a tribute even greater than the tribute paid to themselves.

A great building plan was devised; huge temples and monuments to the gods were to be erected in the capital city in order that the empire might acquire merit. Nothing but the greatest of human achievements would suffice. Angkor was situated on a plain; the gods surely would be pleased if vast and beautiful temples were erected on this site, temples of stone erected on a spot lying hundreds of miles from the stone quarries.

2. Translate into English :—

دو کبوتر ایک ہی اشیانے میں رہا کرتے تھے - ایک
کا نام تھا بازندہ - دوسرے کا فواندہ - بازندہ کے دل میں
سیر و سیاحت کا شوق پیدا ہوا - اپنے دوست سے کہا ”اؤ
ہم تم مل کر دنیا کی سیر کریں کیونکہ سفر میں بے شمار
عجائبات نظر سے گذرتے ہیں اور بڑا تجربہ حاصل ہوتا
ہے“ - فواندہ نے کہا ”سفر بھائی - تم نے کبھی سفر
کی محنت نہیں سہی اور غربت کی مشقت نہیں اٹھائی -
اگر تم اس سے واقف ہوتے تو ہرگز ایسا فضول ارادہ نہ
کرتے“ - بازندہ بولا ”یہ تو سچ ہے“ کہ سفر میں تکلیف
ہوتی ہے لیکن نئی چیزوں کے دیکھنے اور نئے لوگوں سے

ملنے کے بعد انسان یہ تمام کلفتیں بھول جاتا ہے - اس
وقت مصیبت بھی راحت معلوم ہوتی ہے * ”

3. Explain :—

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اور عشرت کی تمنا کیا کریں
سامنے تو ہو تجھے دیکھا کریں
محو ہو جائیں تصور میں ترے
ہم بھی اپنے قطرے کو دریا کریں
ہم نہیں ہیں واقف رسم ادب
دلکی بے قابی کو رحمت کیا کریں

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

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- (i) Insurance and its advantages.
(ii) Weaving in India—past and present.

(iii) گلی میں یار کی اے شاد سب مشتاق بیتے ہیں
خدا جانے وہاں سے حکم کس کے نام آئے گا

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MALAYALAM COMPOSITION

Paper-Setter—MR. K. ZACHARIAH.

Examiner—MR. C. E. ABRAHAM.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

1. Translate any one of the following passages into idiomatic English :— 20

(a) നിയമ സഭയുടെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സമ്മേളനം കഴിഞ്ഞു കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സംഭവശൂന്യമായ ഈ സമ്മേളനത്തെ പറ്റി എന്താണു പറയേണ്ടതെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭാഗത്തു നിയമ സഭയെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു അനാദരവും നിരന്തരവാദപ്രവൃത്തിയാണു പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടതെങ്കിൽ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പരന്മാരുടെ പക്ഷത്തു എന്തെന്നില്ലാത്ത നിരാശയാണുണ്ടായത്. എന്നുതന്നെയല്ലാ ഗൗരവമായ ഒരു കൃത്യമാണ് തങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ള ബോധമോ തങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളെ അനേക സഹസ്രം നയനങ്ങൾ സൂക്ഷ്മമായി വീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണെന്നുള്ള വിചാരമോ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാർക്കു കുറവായിരുന്നെന്നും സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

(b) നാടൊട്ടു വ്യാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പണത്തിനുള്ള ദൗർലഭ്യം എത്രയാണെന്നു നാനാതരക്കാരും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വിവിധ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലുള്ളവരുമായി ദിനപ്രതി ഇടപെട്ടു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഞങ്ങൾക്കു നല്ലവണ്ണമറിയാം. സാമാനങ്ങൾ കുറഞ്ഞ വിലക്കു കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ അപേതനമായ സ്വപ്നവും വെള്ളിയും കുറയുന്നതിലേന്തെന്നെന്നു തത്പജ്ഞാനികൾ ചോദിച്ചേക്കുമെങ്കിലും കർഷകപ്രധാനമായ ഈ രാജ്യം ഇന്നു തരണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു

വിഷമഘട്ടം പിന്താഴ്ന്നുവന്നുവരുന്ന സാഹചര്യങ്ങളിൽ പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ പാവപ്പെട്ട തരമില്ല. അതിനാൽ സകല ആദായമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെയും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയും അതേസമയം തന്നെ വ്യയമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ ചുരുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ജാഗരൂകരായിരിക്കുന്നവരിൽ നിന്നു വിചാരിച്ചുടത്തോളമുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ലഭിച്ചില്ല.

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

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(a) We have no hesitation in recording our belief that the greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt rests in the growth and spread of a healthy and well-organised co-operative movement based upon the careful education and systematic training of the villagers themselves. Thrift must be encouraged by every legitimate means, for the savings resulting from the thrift of the cultivating classes form the best basis of the capital they require.

(b) Over-production of goods and raw materials, over-capitalization of railways, and feverish speculation in all sorts of corporate enterprise brought financial panics. During the hard times that followed, labour expressed its dissatisfaction by strikes of unparalleled violence. It was a period of cut-throat competition in which the big fish swallowed the little fish and then tried to eat one another.

(c) The Stock Exchange is only a department of the money market. The commonest way of hiring money for business purposes is to keep an account at a bank and hire spare money there when you want it. The bank manager will lend it to you if he feels reasonably sure that you will be able to repay him; in fact, that is his real business. He may do it by letting you overdraw your account.

3. Write an essay in Malayalam on *one* of the following topics :—

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- (a) The uses and limitations of technical education.
- (b) Trade Unions and their proper functions.
- (c) The problem of the 'depressed classes.'

TAMIL COMPOSITION

Paper-Setter and Examiner—RAO BAHADUR L. K. ANANTHA
KRISHNA IYER, B.A., L.T.

The questions are of equal value.

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

(a) As economically, the railway is length with little breadth, in undeveloped countries it can only be looked upon as an artery, depending for its freight on the roads and tracks which converge upon it. If these roads and tracks be few in number, generally speaking, freights will be insignificant, and the railway in place of fostering wealth, will swallow it up or stifle it. The

railway must, therefore, be skirted by a network of roads. The cheapest form of road is a rough cart track, and where the country consists of grass land and the rainfall is low, as in South Africa, extensive use can be made of bullock carts for purposes of transportation. The bullock wagon has reached, however, the zenith of its evolution, and is by no means suited for countries where grazing is difficult. If fodder has to be carried in bulk, it at once becomes an uneconomical means of movement. If the country to be traversed is unsuited to this form of transport, we are left with the lorry.

(b) With the evolution of man, and in the course of ages, the distribution of forests was profoundly affected. At first the progenitors of Man were insignificant individuals, wandering in the depths of primaeval and gigantic forests on which they were dependent for the necessities of existence. The forest was their home and the trees of the forest their gods. But gradually Man became gregarious, collected into tribes and communities, and started an agricultural and pastoral existence, clearing the land in ever widening circles for cultivation and grazing. The destruction of forests was not however uniform, but varied directly with the stage of civilization reached. The destruction of forests went on in all countries with the expansion of civilization. In this process Man forgot the great importance of forest products to civilization itself. Modern civilization is largely dependent on forest products and a definite area of land under forest is an economic and physical necessity for the well-being of every progressive country.

(c) Several measures can be suggested for combating the poverty evil. Besides introducing improvements in the methods of agriculture and extending the cultivated area, every effort should be made to diversify the occupations of the people. The Government and the people should join hands in establishing manufactures of all sorts—large-scale industries as well as small handicrafts and cottage industries. Greater moderation in the assessment of the land revenue, together with less rigidity in its collection during bad years, a definite limitation of the share of the State in the income derived from land, will ensure the cultivator the fruits of his labour and greatly improve his economic condition. Emigration, if properly organised, will appreciably help to relieve the pressure of population on the soil. The extension of co-operative credit will be very useful in checking the indebtedness and promoting thrift among villagers. The establishment of Arbitration Courts will decrease ruinous litigation. And, lastly, it is to be hoped that the leaders of the people will take active steps to root out evil customs wherever prevalent.

2. Write an essay in Tamil on *any two* of the following subjects :—

- (a) The Handloom Industry.
- (b) Railways and Economic Progress.
- (c) The Indian Village.

GERMAN COMPOSITION

Paper-Setter—DR. STELLA KRAMRISCH, D.LITT.

Examiner—DR. REV. P. JOHANNES, S. J.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :—

25

Meine Mutter, Fran von Schuabelewopka, gab mir, als ish Nerauwuchs, eine gute Erziehung. Wie oft als Knabe versäumte ish die Schule, um auf den schönen Wiesen von Schuabelewops einsam darüber nachzudenken, wie man die gauze Menschheit beglücken könnte. Man

Nat mich deshalb oft einen Müziggänger gescholten und als solchen bestraft; und für meine Weltbeglückungō gedanken umolte ich schon damals vid Leid und Not adulden. Die Geyend non Schuabelewops ist übrigens schr schön, es flieszt dort ein Flüsschen worin man des Sommers schr angenehm baolet anch gibt es allerliebste Vogeluester in den Jehölzendes Nfers. Das alte Gnesen, die ehemalige Hauptstadt von Polen, ist mor drei Meilen dovon eubgant.

2. Translate into English :—

25

The Preiscourant ist uns diesen Morgen zugekommen und wir eutnehmen darans, dasz sich Thre Preise ab Hütte verstehen.

Wir sind mit den kontinentalen Frachtverhältnissen nicht vertrant, und es wäre uns lieber, wenn Sie für uns immer frei an Bord Hamburg quotieren wollten.

Wir können Thuen diesen Monat unr 6 Tonnen Drahtstifte, Grösze No. 4 abnehmen; hoffen aber, bald bedeutendere Geschäfte mit Thuen machen zu können.

Da dies unser erstes Geschäft ist, schlieszen wir Rimessen auf Hamburg bis und verweisen Sie bezüglich Referenzen au unsere Bank, die London and County Bank, Hull, und au die Herren Schmederer und Flügel, Hamburg.

Wir sind überzeugt, dasz di·se Häuser Thuen alle gewünschte Anskunft ertislen werden. Wir arbisten mit dreimonatlichem Kredit und erwarten, dasz auch Sie uns eiuem solchen eiräumen werden.

Hoch achtung voll

Sunth & Hammonol.

3. Translate into German :—

26

Referring to my letter of this morning, I We regret to have been without any communication from you since your favour of August 12th of last year.—I consider you to be in possession of my letter of Monday last, and am still awaiting an answer. We confirm our letter of the 1st inst. and as we are still without your reply ... —In continuation of my letter of the day before yesterday, I beg to inform you that

4. Write an essay in German about the striking characteristics of one of the large cities of Germany, such as Berlin or Munich.

27

FRENCH COMPOSITION

Paper-Setter—DR. PRABODHCHANDRA BAGCHI.

Examiner—MR. N. N. CHANDRA, M.A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate the following into English :—

40

(a) Voyez quelle folie d'aller vous chercher, d'aller vous attendre à Breslau ! vous y serez occupé du roi, des troupes de vos succès, etc., etc., et rien ne vous portera à jeter vos regards vers Paris. J'ai tort, Paris est bien grand, mais vous m'y laisseriez dans la foule. Cependant croyez-moi, il y a peu, mais très peu, et si je ne craignais de vous affliger, je vous dirais : il n'y a personne qui vous regrette plus sincèrement que moi.

(b) J'en suis bien fâchée, mais, mon ami, pourquoi me demandez-vous l'impossible ? donnez-moi l'occasion de vous être utile dans ce que

vous croirez juste, je vous réponds que cela ce fera, et sans que je m'en mêle : vous n'aurez qu'à parler. Si vous saviez ce qu'il m'en coûte pour vous cacher quelque chose !... Bonjour. Si je n'ai pas une lettre demain, il n'y a point de justice à attendre de vous.

2. Translate the following passages into French :—

30

(a) There were at this time two parties in the State, one was powerful and the other was very feeble. The King's object was to help the weak party. Accordingly, golden images of the leader of the second party were secretly made and placed in the public places by night. The next morning the people were full of admiration for the beautiful images.

(b) My dear friend I am gone! My loss in the transactions of the last two years is heavy and I cannot hope to make that up in the near future. My credit in the market is ruined. I am compelled to apply for insolvency. It is not possible for me to pay even 25% of my debts to you. I hope you will have sympathy for your old friend and wait till better days come.

3.

Either,

30

Draw up a report, in French, to be submitted to the French Trade Commissioner in Calcutta about the possibilities of the French trade in the local market.

Or,

Write a letter in French, on behalf of your firm, to its Commercial agent in Marseilles, asking him to secure orders for Indian hats from the dealers in Abyssinia and French Indo-China. Intimate also to him the conditions under which your firm is prepared to carry on business with those dealers.

GENERAL ECONOMICS

Paper-Setter—SIR J. C. COYAJEE, K.T., B.A., LL.B.

Examiner—MR. MOHINIMOHAN CHAUDHURI, M.A.

The questions are of equal value.

Six questions only to be attempted.

1. Indicate the scope of Economics, and examine the relation between Economics and the sciences of Politics and Ethics.

2. "Value, supply, and demand are inter-dependent." Explain this statement carefully.

3. Explain the economic theory of Rent, and show what relation Rent bears to the cost of production.

4. Distinguish between Profits and Interest, and analyse the former into their main elements.

5. Account for the differences of wages (a) as between different countries, and (b) as between different occupations.

6. Account for cyclical trade fluctuations, and show how the recurrence of over-production is connected with the nature and character of the present system of production.

7. Discuss carefully the relation between the supply of money and the level of prices.

8. Discuss the functions of banks, and describe the services rendered to a country by its banking system.

9. Show how banks possess the power of manufacturing credit so as to increase currency. What are the limits to this power?

10. Explain the meaning of "comparative cost of production" as the principle governing International trade.



INDIAN ECONOMICS

Paper-Setter—MR. SATISCHANDRA RAY, M.A.*Examiners*— { PROF. P. N. BANERJEA, M.A., D.Sc. (LOND.).
{ DR. NALINAKSHA SANYAL, M.A., PH.D.

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

All questions are of equal value. Attempt only six questions.

1. What constitute the natural resources of India? Enumerate some of the principal commercial agricultural products. What are their industrial uses, and what part do they play in her external commerce?
2. Give a brief description of the indigenous system of Indian Banking and the methods by which it finances internal trade.
3. Indicate briefly the present currency policy of the Government of India adopted on the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Committee of 1926.
4. Taxes are levied both for revenue as well as for social purposes. Give examples from the Indian system.
5. What are the implications of the theory of State-landlordism in India? Criticise this theory.
6. Does the Government intervene in the organisation of internal trade of India? If so with what results?
Give the main features of the organisation of the Jute trade.
7. Summarise the reasons for the depression of jute industry of Bengal, and suggest remedies for the future.
8. Explain what is meant by "discriminating protection." To what industries has this principle been applied, and for what reasons?
9. Enumerate the special functions of the Central and Provincial Co-operative Banks. Have you any reasons to believe that the Co-operative movement in Bengal has not been as successful as was anticipated at their inception?
10. Indicate the different stages in organising relief measures during famines. Explain the object and significance of each of these organisations.
11. Discuss the advantages of a Central State Bank for India. What are the grounds that led to the proposal of establishing such a Bank in 1927?

ACCOUNTANCY

Paper-Setter—MR. S. N. MUKHERJEE, M.A.*Examiner*—MR. NARENDRANATH SARKAR, M.A.

The questions are of equal value.

Answer any six questions.

1. From the following schedule of balances of Liberty Contractors, Ltd., prepare Trading and Profit and Loss A/c for the half year ended June 30th, also Balance Sheet as on that date :—

	Rs.
Share Capital (10,000 shares of Re. 1/- each, -/8/- called) ...	5,000
6% Debentures issued 1st Jan. ...	4,500
Debtors ...	4,250
Bank Overdraft ...	1,730
Bills Receivable ...	1,492
Goodwill and Patent Rights ...	4,000

		Rs.
War Loan Investments	...	600
Creditors	...	4,246
Machinery and Plant	...	6,000
Preliminary expenses	...	124
Calls in arrear	...	200
Calls paid in advance	...	400
Stock 1st Jan.	...	1,709
Work in progress 1st Jan.	...	685
Cash in hand	...	86
Wages	...	6,184
Salaries of office staff	...	834
Postages and Telephone	...	54
Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	95
Stationery and Printing	...	3
Office expenses	...	17
Materials purchased	...	2,486
Bills payable	...	2,815
Royalties on Patents (received)	...	287
Sales	...	9,874

At 30th June, the stock of materials was Rs. 1,087, and the value of the work in progress Rs. 419. There was a contingent liability on Bills under Discount of Rs. 284. Ignore depreciation.

2. How would you treat the following in the Accounts and Balance Sheet of a Company :—

- (a) " Collateral " Debentures issued to the Bankers.
- (b) Loans by the Company to one of the Directors.
- (c) Premiums on shares.
- (d) Profits earned prior to the incorporation of the Company.

3. X, Y, and Z are in partnership sharing Profits and Losses equally. On 31st December, 1930, they decided to dissolve the partnership, on which date their position was as follows :—

Balance Sheet.

	Rs.		Rs.
Capital, X	5,000	Plant, etc.	5,500
„ Y	2,500	Debtors	2,400
„ Z	500	Stock	3,000
Loan A/c Y	1,000	Cash	100
Creditors	2,000		
	11,000		11,000

Y agreed to take over the stock at a valuation of Rs. 2,700. The Plant and Debtors realised Rs. 6,400. The Creditors were paid in full.

• Close the Partnership books.

4. What is the average due date of the following instalments payable under a contract :—

			Rs.
June 1st	...	...	3,000
July 1st	...	...	4,200
August 3rd	...	...	1,800

Draw a bill to meet the Rs. 9,000/-, with interest at 5 per cent. thereon at 60 days from the average due date.

Or

B. Banerji has the following transactions with C. Chatterji :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1930.				
Sept.	1. Balance due to Banerji at this date	50	0	0
„	2. Goods sold to Chatterji	120	0	0
„	10. Received cash from Chatterji on account	100	0	0
Oct.	1. Goods bought from Chatterji invoiced December 1st	80	0	0
„	10. Goods sold to Chatterji invoiced 1st December	250	0	0
Decr.	1. Drew Bill at 3 months on Chatterji for Rs. 200 and discounted same for Rs. 197/-			
1931.				
Jan.	10. Sold goods to Chatterji invoiced 1st February	150	0	0

Make out an Account current, to be rendered by Banerji, to record the above transactions, the account to be made up to 31st January, 1931, interest at 5 per cent. per annum to be charged and allowed.

5. (a) What is meant by the term "Depreciation"? Is it the same as ordinary wear and tear? Explain the object of charging Depreciation in the Profit and Loss Account as an expense.

(b) Explain the following terms :—

Capital Expenditure; Capitalised Expenditure; Capital Receipts; Capital Profits; Capitalised Profits; Capital Reserve; Capital Reduction; Capital Appreciation.

6. Rama draws a Bill of Exchange on Hari on 1st February at three months for Rs. 300. Hari accepts the Bill and Rama discounts it on 4th February with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at 6 per cent., remitting one half on the proceeds to Hari. Rama does not forward his proportion of the Bill, but Hari meets it upon the due date. Shew the transactions in the books of both Rama and Hari.

7. Prepare Journal entries to record the following transactions in the books of Everfailing Co., Ltd. :—

200 shares of £1 each, 12/6 called up, and on which 7/6 per share had been paid, were forfeited and subsequently sold to Fox, for £100, credited with 12/6 per share paid up.

8. Describe the entries necessary to record the transactions relating to a consignment in the books of both the Consignee and Consignor.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

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

Examiner—DR. NALINIMOHAN PAL.

The questions are of equal value.

Answer any six of the following questions.

1. Carefully examine the geographical position of Egypt in relation to world trade routes.

2. Describe the present development of irrigation in South Africa, and examine its possibilities.

3. Consider the position of France with regard to her supplies of (a) fuel, (b) water-power.
4. Examine the influence of geographical factors on the localisation of the iron and steel industry in U.S.A.
5. Examine the growth of either the cotton industry, or the jute industry in India.
6. Discuss briefly the position of the following industries in India :—
 - (1) Paper-making;
 - (2) Match;
 - (3) Iron and steel.
7. Describe any six of the principal British coal-fields, and their connection with British manufacturing industries.
8. Examine and estimate the relative importance of the principal means of transportation for carrying on inland trade in India.
9. Describe the chief forest areas in India, and mention the chief industries that are mainly dependent on forest products

BUSINESS ORGANISATION

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

The questions are of equal value.

Answer ANY FIVE of the following questions.

1. Trade is sometimes divided into "Import and Export;" "Wholesale and Retail." Discuss carefully the defects of this division. Can you suggest any useful method for the classification of trade? Give full reasons.
 2. What is a Limited Partnership? Compare its advantages and disadvantages with those of a Private Limited Company.
 3. "The Joint Stock Company is the only form of organisation in which a permanent opposition of interests can exist." Examine this statement, and show by what devices this opposition can to a certain extent be eliminated.
 4. "The financial resources of producers are not adequate to carry the whole risk of price fluctuations as well as the expenses of production." Carefully explain this statement and show how this risk is borne in the modern business world.
 5. Critically examine the various methods of remunerating labour in industry.
 6. Explain clearly how movements in the Bank Rate affect the price of securities on the Stock Exchange. Also show how trade is affected by a low Bank Rate.
 7. Define Speculation and show how it differs from Gambling. Also carefully examine how far the speculator performs a useful function in the modern economic system.
 8. "A contract of Marine Insurance is a contract founded on the utmost good faith." Examine this statement carefully and show how far it is justified.
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INLAND AND FOREIGN TRADE

Paper-Setter & Examiner—DR. JOGESCHANDRA SINHA, M.A., PH.D.

The questions are of equal value.

Answer ANY SIX questions.

1. "There is no essential difference between domestic and international trade and consequently no place for any special theory regarding international trade."

Comment on this statement.

2. Discuss the importance of marine insurance in seaborne trade, and distinguish in this connection between a "general average loss" and a "particular average loss."

3. What are bonded warehouses and what services do they render to persons engaged in foreign trade?

4. What are the chief peculiarities in the financing of foreign shipments by Germany?

5. Give an account of the chief methods followed in financing the export of British textile goods to India.

6. Describe the part played by (a) indigenous bankers, and (b) the Imperial Bank, in financing the inland trade of India

7. Describe the present commercial organisation in the movement of jute from the villages to the port of Calcutta. Can you suggest any method by which some of the middlemen in this trade may be eliminated?

8. X, a merchant in Calcutta, accepts an offer from Y, a merchant in London, for supplying jute worth £10,000 at 3 months' credit. Is there any method by means of which X can get cash against shipment? Describe also how the money is ultimately paid by Y. Answer this questions, as fully as you can, giving all necessary details.

9. Account for the changes in the direction of India's foreign trade, as indicated by a comparison between the latest trade statistics and those for the period immediately before the War.

10. Write notes on *any three* of the following :—

- (a) Consular invoice,
- (b) Trust receipt,
- (c) Letter of hypothecation,
- (d) Bill of lading,
- (e) Bill of sight.

ELEMENTARY COMMERCIAL LAW

*Paper-Setter—MR. PRAMATHANATH BANERJEE, M.A., B.L.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.*

*Examiner—MR. SATYENDRANATH CHATTERJEE, B.Sc.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.*

The questions are of equal value.

EIGHT questions in all to be attempted : FOUR out of each Half.

FIRST HALF

1. Distinguish between void and voidable contracts.

State whether the following agreements are void or valid :—

(a) A promises B in consideration of Rs. 1,000 never to marry throughout his life.

(b) *A* promises to pay a certain sum of money to *B* who is an intended witness in a suit against *A*, in consideration of *B*'s absention himself at the trial.

2. Define consideration. What are the points of difference between the English law and the Indian law on the subject of consideration for a contract ?

3. What is bailment ? What is the extent of the liability of a Railway company in India as a bailee ? Does the liability of such a company differ in England ? If so, to what extent ?

4. Explain *any two* of the following terms :—

- (a) Quantum meruit,
- (b) Stoppage in transit,
- (c) Resale,
- (d) Del credere Agent.

5. *A* was given a power of attorney by *B* to manage *B*'s shop. *A*, who had to go out of town one day, authorized his son *C* to look after the business. *C*, who held a power from his father *A*, entered into a contract in the name of *B* and signed the same. What is the position of the parties ?

6. Distinguish between a contract of guarantee and a contract of indemnity.

7. *A* gets hold of *B*'s cheque book and forges *B*'s name on a cheque. He obtains money from *B*'s bankers by presenting the forged cheque and then disappears. Who bears the loss—*B* or the bankers ?

8. What is the position of a minor in the matter of Negotiable Instruments ?

SECOND HALF

9. Explain :—

- (a) A drawee in case of need.
- (b) A holder in due course.

10. State the points of difference between the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of a Limited Company. How can you alter the Memorandum of Association ?

11. Under what circumstances will the Court compel the winding up of a company ?

12. Define : (a) Life insurance, (b) Marine insurance. Can you assign (a) a life policy, (b) a marine insurance contract ? If so, how ?

13. Distinguish between a Charter party and a Bill of Lading. What are the warranties implied in a Charter party ?

14. Can (a) an infant, (b) a married woman, (c) a resident alien be made a bankrupt ?

15. Under what circumstances can the Court set aside the award of an arbitrator ?

16. What are the rights and duties of partners as (a) between themselves, (b) against third parties ?

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Paper-Setter—DR. NAGENDRANATH GANGULI, C I.E.

Examiners— { PROF. NAGENDRANATH GANGULI, M.A.
DR. N. N. GUPTA, PH.D.

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.

Answer ANY FIVE questions.

1. With special reference to the position of the Bengal cultivator during the last six months of 1930, explain how the scarcity of money can bring a famine condition more acutely than the scarcity of foodstuff. 20
2. If Ryots as a body refuse to pay rents and taxes to their superior landlords, how can the factor affect the general condition of agriculture in a province like Bengal where the permanent settlement is in vogue. 20
3. What normal conditions are necessary to make agriculture a successful industry? Broadly contrast agriculture with manufacturing industries. 20
4. What do you mean by rural industries? Name a few that can profitably be allied to rural agriculture. 20
5. Write a short essay on the Co-operative movement in Bengal, and indicate how it can help the rural folk. Indicate in it also some promising lines in which this movement can be adapted. 20
6. In what respects can the agriculture of the country be improved and what are the chief factors for the improvement of agriculture in modern times? 20

SECOND PAPER

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer ANY FOUR of the following questions.

1. Write short notes on the following crops with reference to the following points :— 25

(a) Acreage in Bengal approximately, (b) average outturn per acre, (c) cost of cultivation per acre, (d) average price per maund, (e) chief varieties recommended by the department of agriculture.

Crops :—Paddy, Jute, Sugarcane, Wheat.

2. What do you mean by the following : intensive crop, food crop, khariff crop, artificial manure, rural indebtedness, waste labour, rotation of crops? Give concrete examples wherever possible. 25
3. Do you think that the adoption of agriculture as a profession by the young men of Bengal can solve the problem of unemployment to any extent? Give reasons and facts and figures for your contention. 25
4. Write a short note on rural depopulation, and explain fully how the villages can be improved. 25
5. Give the following figures :— 25
- How many Bengal bighas make one acre?
 - How many pounds make one maund?
 - What is the present relation of a shilling to a rupee?
 - What is the average rainfall of any district in India?
 - How many gallons of water are equivalent to an inch of rainfall per acre?
 - How many maunds of jute are there in a bale?

ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING

Paper-Setters—{ MR. RANJIT RAY, M.A.
,, NARENDRA K. MAJUMDAR, M.A.

Examiners—{ MR. G. BASU, M.A.
,, S. R. BATLIBOI.

FIRST PAPER

The questions are of equal value.

FIVE questions carry full marks, not more than THREE to be attempted from any Half.

First Half.

1. Goods are invoiced by G to his Agent in Rangoon at selling price. The Agent reports sales made and collection of book debts by him by monthly advice. He receives 5% on Cash collected, plus an allowance for expenses at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per annum. During the half-year ended 30th June, 1930 goods were invoiced to the Agent at a value of Rs. 4,03,000. Such goods cost G Rs. 2,75,000, plus freight and charges thereon Rs. 38,700. During the same period, sales were made by the Agent amounting to Rs. 3,42,000. Debts collected were Rs. 2,88,000, and discounts were allowed amounting to Rs. 2,000. The Agent remitted to G Rs. 2,80,000.

Included in the shipments to the Agents was a consignment partly damaged by sea transit. A claim on the underwriters was settled for Rs. 6,200, which together with the proceeds of sale by the Agent, Rs. 8,300, exceeded the value invoiced by Rs. 300.

At 30th June, 1930, the stock in the hands of the Agent and unsold represents an invoice cost to G of Rs. 40,300.

Prepare, as in the books of G, Accounts showing the results of these transactions for the half-year ended 30th June, 1930.

2. The accounting year of the All-India Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta, with Branches at Rangoon and Madras, closed on 30th April, 1931. After making all the necessary adjustments, the balances in the books of the Head Office and Branches were as follows :—

		Head Office. Rs.	Rangoon Branch. Rs.	Madras Branch. Rs.
Authorised Capital, 5,000				
Shares of Rs. 10 each	...	50,000	...	...
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	...	30,000	...	...
Freehold Premises	...	22,000	...	...
Rangoon Branch	...	2,945	...	...
Madras Branch	...	1,155	...	...
Stock, 1st May, 1930	...	8,000	4,000	1,500
Stock, 30th April, 1931	...	10,500	4,100	1,050
Plant, less Depreciation	...	1,200	500	250
Fixtures and Fittings, less Depreciation	...	2,500	800	500
Creditors	...	3,540	1,250	250
Debtors	...	6,500	1,300	400
Cash in hand	...	100	50	20
Bills Payable	...	1,000	250	150
Bank Overdraft	...	4,000	900	300
Dividend, 10%	...	3,000	...	...
Head Office Account	...	...	2,945	1,155
Insurance	...	200	100	20
Insurance paid in advance	...	50	25	5
Purchases	...	16,000	6,500	2,500
Duty and charges on purchases	...	500	200	90
Manufacturing Wages	...	5,080	3,000	...
Sales	...	32,000	15,750	4,500
Discounts (Cr.)	...	300	120	50
Discounts (Dr.)	...	550	250	25
Salaries	...	4,650	2,750	550
Directors' Fees	...	500	...	...
Bad Debts	...	150	60	20
Reserve for Doubtful Debts, 1st May, 1930	...	300	120	50
Rent of Office, etc.	...	...	1,000	350
Depreciation	...	370	130	75
Interest	...	540	370	50
General Expenses	...	600	300	100
Profit and Loss A/c, 1st May, 1930. (Cr.)	...	5,450	...	...

Prepare Profit and Loss accounts of the Head Office and Branches, and Balance Sheet of the Company.

3. On 1st July, 1925, A. B. Co., Ltd., issued Debentures for Rs. 5,00,000 redeemable at par on 1st July, 1930. It was decided to establish a Sinking Fund for the purpose of redemption.

Show the Ledger accounts for the five years assuming the annually invested amounts to earn 5% interest net, and that the amount annually set aside for the purpose is Rs. 90,487-8-0.

4. The following is the Statement of Affairs at 31st March, 1930, of Young and Old, who are in partnership, sharing profits and losses in the proportions of 2/3 and 1/3, respectively :—

From the particulars given hereunder, prepare as at 31st March, 1931, (a) a Statement of Profit, apportioning the balance between Young and Old, and (b) a Statement of Affairs as at that date :—

B.COM. EXAMINATION

Statement of Affairs as at 31st March, 1930.

		Rs.			Rs.
Capital accounts--			Plant and Machinery	...	4,000
	Rs.		Freehold	...	12,000
Young	...	20,000	Furniture	...	1,000
Old	...	8,000	Stock	...	7,000
		28,000	Sundry Debtors	..	13,090
Bills Payable	...	1,000	Bills Receivable	...	3,000
Sundry Creditors	...	12,000	Bank	...	990
			Cash	...	10
		41,000			41,000

The position as at 31st March, 1931, was as follows :—

Cash at Bank Rs. 1,500; Cash in hand Rs. 100; Sundry Creditors Rs. 19,000; Bills Payable Rs. 1,200; Sundry Debtors Rs. 16,000; Bills Receivable Rs. 2,800. The stock on hand amounted to Rs. 8,400. Young's drawings during the year had been Rs. 3,000 and Old had drawn Rs. 1,200. Young withdrew the sum of Rs. 4,000 on 30th September 1930, from his Capital account.

Depreciate Machinery and Plant by 5 per cent., Furniture by 10 per cent., and allow interest on partners' Capital at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Ignore interest on drawings.

SECOND HALF

5. The Balance on the books of the Dalhousie Club at 31st March 1931, were as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Furniture at 31-3-30	84	0	0
Furniture additions to 31-3-31	54	4	8
Fixtures and Fittings, 31-3-30	29	5	6
Billiard Table and Accessories, 31-3-30	89	1	6
China, Glass, Cutlery and Linen, 31-3-30	20	0	0
Stock in Restaurant, 31-3-30	3	0	11
Stock in Bar, 31-3-30	35	15	3
Restaurant Takings	1,616	17	4
Bar Takings	1,305	0	7
Billiards and sundry receipts	256	13	1
Subscriptions from Members	315	0	0
Interest on Deposit Account	8	15	6
Purchase for Restaurant	1,078	14	2
Purchase for Bar	829	9	4
Rent and Rates	342	0	11
Wages	623	8	0
Repairs and Renewals of China, Glass, Cutlery and Linen	179	18	1
Fuel and Light	175	17	2
Sundry Expenses	134	18	1
Cash in hand, 31-3-31	13	13	0
Bank Balance, 31-3-31	91	15	6
Bank Deposit, 31-3-31	283	7	2
Debtors, 31-3-31	74	18	4
Creditors, 31-3-31	178	11	5
Balance on Income and Expenditure Account at 31-3-30	462	9	8

You are required to prepare separate Trading Accounts for the Restaurant and Bar and Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st

March, 1931, together with Balance Sheet at that date, after making adjustments of the following :—

The cost of maintenance of staff is estimated at £ 275, of which £ 250 is to be credited to Restaurant and £ 25 to the Bar.

Stock at 31st March, 1931 : Restaurant, £2 6s. 5d.; Bar, £29 11s. 10d.

Depreciation : Furniture, 10 per cent.; Fixtures and Fittings, 5 per cent.; Billiard Table and Accessories, 15 per cent.

6. The following extract of costing information relates to a commodity for the six months ended 30th June, 1930 :—

	Rs.
Purchases—Raw Materials	30,000
Direct Wages	25,000
Rent, Rates, Insurance and Works on cost	10,000
Stock, 1st January, 1930—	
Raw Materials	5,000
Finished Product, 1,000 tons	4,000
Stock, 30th June, 1930—	
Raw Materials	5,560
Finished Product 2,000 tons	8,000
Work in progress, 1st January, 1930	1,200
Work in progress, 30th June, 1930	4,000
Cost of Factory Supervision	2,000
Sales, finished product	75,000

Advertising, discounts allowed, and selling costs amount to annas four per ton sold.

16,000 tons of the commodity were produced during the period.

You are required to ascertain—(a) The value of the raw materials used; (b) The cost of the output for the period; (c) The cost of the turnover for the period; (d) The net profit for the period; (e) The net profit per ton of the commodity.

7. From the following balances of the Hindu Family Mutual Life Assurance, Ltd., as at 31st December, 1930, prepare a Revenue Account for the year ended 31st December, 1930, and a Balance Sheet as at that date.

	Rs.
Mortgages on Property in British India	9,80,000
Loans on Policies with their surrender value	8,04,100
Deposit in Government Paper with the Controller of Currency	2,00,000
India Government Securities	49,00,000
Other authorised investments	20,50,000
Railway and other debentures	33,62,000
Business Premises	8,00,000
Reversionary Interests purchased	14,000
Agents, Balances	50,000
Outstanding Premiums	70,000
Outstanding interests and dividends	12,000
Interest accrued, but not payable	1,70,000
Cash in hand and at bank	45,000
Claims admitted but not paid	1,03,000
Creditors for income-tax, commission, etc.	50,000
Surrender Values unclaimed	5,000
Profit on sale of investments	9,80,000
Life Assurance and Annuity Fund, 1st January, 1930	1,15,51,000
Premiums, less Re-assurances	10,60,100
Consideration for annuities granted	27,000



	Rs.
Claims under Policies paid and outstanding—	
By death	4,40,000
By Maturity	2,04,000
Annuities	6,000
Surrenders	60,000
Bonuses in reduction of premiums	14,000
Interests, dividends and rents	6,27,000
Income-tax on above	59,000
Commission	81,000
Expenses of management	1,05,000
Amounts transferred to Investment Reserve	30,0,000
Life Assurance and Annuity Fund at 31st December, 1930	1,29,79,100

The results of the triennial valuation of liabilities at 31st December, 1930, disclose a liability under assurance and annuity contracts of Rs. 1,13,99,000. What is the significance of this figure in connection with the above accounts?

8. The Directors of a Limited Company propose, on the strength of a large balance at the Bank, to pay an interim dividend, subject to your approval as Auditor. Assuming that interim accounts have not been prepared, state what steps you would take before expressing an opinion on the proposal.

9. In what circumstances and by what authority may a Limited Company pay interest out of Capital? What statutory obligation in relation to their accounts is imposed on Companies who have made such payment of interest?

SECOND PAPER

(AUDITING)

The questions are of equal value.

Answer ANY SIX questions.

1. Submit a *pro-forma* Balance Sheet containing the following :— (a) Payment made in advance of the current year, (b) a Contingent Liability, (c) a Suspense Account, (d) Reserve for Bad Debts, (e) Reserve for discount on Book Debts, (f) Uncalled Capital of 50%.

Describe your duties, as auditor, with reference to the entries you submit.

2. State how the investments by a Limited Company should (1) be valued, and (2) stated in the published Balance Sheet when they are held for the following purposes :—

(a) Investment of the reserve fund, (b) Interest in subsidiary companies for trade purposes (c) Temporary investment of working Capital otherwise unemployed, (d) Pledged security for a Bank Loan.

3. The Articles of Association of a limited Company state that the Managing Director is entitled to a commission of 2½% on the net trading profits and the Directors to a commission of 5% on the net divisible profits. As auditor to the Company, state briefly the principles that would guide you when verifying the amounts charged in the annual accounts under the articles quoted above. Illustrate your answer by means of *pro-forma* accounts.

4. Describe and contrast (a) a Reserve which is a charge against profit, and (b) a Reserve which is an appropriation from profit. Give an illustration of a reserve of each class, and state how they should appear in the accounts of a Limited Company and describe, as auditors, your duties in relation thereto.

5. Name and describe the uses of the books (other than the ordinary financial books) which Limited Companies are under statutory obligation to keep. State the duties (if any) of an auditor with reference to all or any of the books you describe.

6. As auditor of a company, what are your duties as regards checking the stock valuation, when the directors do not want the words "as certified" to appear on the Balance Sheet?

7. What is the difference between Capital and Revenue profits? Is Capital Profit divisible among the shareholders of a Limited Company?

8. Is an auditor under any obligation to satisfy himself as to the adequacy of the provision made for bad and doubtful debts, and what steps would you take to satisfy yourself that the book debts are good or not?

9. The Directors of a limited Company, of which you are the auditor, desire to pay an interim dividend and ask your advice.

Describe the procedure you would recommend your client to adopt before declaring the dividend.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Paper-Setters— { MR. A. C. SENGUPTA, M.A.
DR. HARISCHANDRA SINHA, M.Sc., PH.D.

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

FIRST PAPER

The questions are of equal value.

Answer six questions only.

1. What do you understand by the Clearing House system? What are its advantages? Explain the working of the system in this country.

2. Indicate the recent changes in the laws relating to Bank notes in England.

3. How are the current accounts of—
(a) a partnership;
(b) two or more persons, not being partners, but having a joint account;
(c) an Agent;
with a Bank operated in India?

4. If you are working in a bank to what particulars will you devote your attention before passing a cheque for payment? Give your reasons.

5. In discounting bills for a customer, what are the points a banker should consider?

6. What do you understand by specie points? When are they effective? How do you account for the fluctuations of the German 'mark' beyond specie points after the Great War? How were exchange rates of German marks with foreign currencies determined then?

7. "The discount rate has thus an important bearing on the foreign exchanges." (Withers.) Explain.

8. Explain in what different ways funds can be remitted from one place to another in India.

9. Write short notes on :—

- (a) Endorsement in blank.
- (b) General crossing of a cheque.
- (c) Special crossing of a cheque.
- (d) A cheque crossed "not negotiable."

SECOND PAPER

The questions are of equal value.

Answer ANY SIX questions.

1. "An extension of hire-purchase or instalment-selling system represents but a process of inflation." Discuss.

2. Explain clearly the meaning of any five of the following :—

(a) aval; (b) accommodation bill; (c) arbitrage in foreign exchange; (d) "nostro" and "vostro" accounts; (e) gold bullion standard; (f) "exchange as per indorsement" bill; and (g) referee in case of need.

3. (a) What is the connection between international indebtedness and the market rate of exchange?

(b) Explain why the Calcutta bankers' selling rates for T.T. and O. D. are the same at present.

4. "There is a constant interaction between the rate of discount prevailing in a country and her foreign exchange." Fully discuss this statement, bringing out the nature of the interaction.

5. (a) Under what circumstances does the rate of exchange (i) rise above the upper specie point, and (ii) fall below the lower specie point?

(b) What are the principal causes of the export of bullion from a country?

6. Define "Par rate of Exchange", and mention any two "Parities", which now differ from their quotations in 1920, explaining briefly the basic reason for the new quotations.

7. (a) Explain fully the maxim, 'Buy high, sell low.' When is this maxim not applicable?

(b) What do you mean by the expressions "favourable" and "unfavourable" in connection with foreign exchanges?

8. The exchange rate between the Argentine gold peso and the £ sterling for immediate T.T. is, say, $46\frac{1}{2}d.$, and, by law, 44 gold pesos are equivalent to 100 paper pesos.

Assuming that the mail-time between Buenos Aires and London is 30 days, and that the rate of discount applicable is $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, work out an exchange between the paper peso and the £ sterling in the form of 90 d/s draft on London. Allow for days of grace, but stamps may be ignored.

9. Given a spot rate of exchange Calcutta on London of $1s. 5\frac{3}{4}d.$, calculate the three months' forward rate of exchange. (Rate of interest in London is 4 per cent. per annum and in Calcutta 6 per cent.)

10. What is the meaning of the expression "Tel Quel Rate"? If the 3 months' rate Paris on London were 125.70 and the discount in Paris were $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, find the tel quel rate for a 2 months' bill for 3,000 francs, and show what would have been the sterling value at that rate.

MODERN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Paper-Setters— { Mr. BHUJANGABHUSHAN MUKHERJEE, M.A.
 ,, ROHINIMOHAN CHAUDHURI, M.A.

Examiners— { Mr. HARISADHAN CHATTERJEE, M.A.
 Dr. JITENDRAPRASAD NIYOGI, M.A., Ph.D.

FIRST PAPER

The questions are of equal value.

Answer any six questions.

1. Trace the causes which led to the ultimate break-up of the Manorial system in England.
2. What was the nature of craft-guilds in England ? Indicate the methods by which they sought to achieve their ends.
3. Indicate briefly the socio-economic effects of the factory system in England, and show how far it upset the regional balance of power in the country.
4. What were the causes which led to the decline in English agriculture since 1875 ? How far do you think these causes were responsible for the rural depopulation of England ?
5. Explain the doctrine of *Laissez faire*, and indicate the causes which led to its ultimate abandonment in England
6. How far do you think the financial policy of Pitt was responsible for the growth of public debt in England ? Explain in this connection his policy of a sinking fund for the repayment of debt.
7. Give a brief account of the movement for Tariff Reform—initiated by Chamberlain in 1903—as a revolt against the doctrine of one-sided free trade in England.
8. What were the Navigation Acts ? How far did they achieve the end in view ? Discuss, in this connection, their economic and political effects.
9. How far, and in what ways, did the Great War of 1914 affect the banking and monetary organization in Great Britain ?
10. Is there any relation between Trade Unions and Guilds ? How far do you think the Trade Unions have given a better and higher status to labour ?

SECOND PAPER

The questions are of equal value.

Answer any six questions

1. Give an account of the various discriminating measures passed by the East India Company to promote British trade in India.
2. Describe the nature of transit duties levied by the East India Company on Indian merchandise. How did they affect the trade and industries of India ?
3. Trace briefly the history of the development of tea industry in India. What were the various measures adopted by Government for the recruitment of labour for this industry ?
4. Discuss the adequacy of the various measures passed by Government to protect the interests of the tenants in India.
5. What were the circumstances that led to the adoption of a policy of discriminating protection in India ? How far has this policy been successful ?

6. Why is it that agricultural income in India has been exempted from the payment of income-tax? Were there occasions when this income was subjected to this tax?
7. What are the causes of the recent industrial unrest in India? Do you think that the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 will offer a satisfactory remedy for labour troubles in India?
8. Give an idea of the difficulties experienced by Government in improving Indian agriculture.
9. What do you know of the Meston Award? How has it affected the finances of the provinces?
10. Briefly indicate the circumstances that led to the establishment of the gold exchange standard in India. Why did this standard break down during the last war?

ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORT

Paper-Settlers—{ SIR CHARLES STEWART WILLIAMS.
MR. MOHITKUMAR GHOSH, M.A. (CAL.).
B.COM. (LOND.)

Examiners—{ MR. MOHITKUMAR GHOSH, M.A., (CAL.), B.COM.
(LOND.)
DR. NALINAKSHA SANYAL, M.A., PH.D.

FIRST PAPER

The questions are of equal value.

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Distinguish carefully between :—
(a) Capital and Revenue Expenditure.
(b) Gross and Net Receipts.
(c) Terminal Charges and Conveyance Charges.
2. What are the main features of the Railways Act, 1921?
3. Discuss fully how far the separation of Railway Finance from the General Finance of this country has secured the advantages claimed by the Acworth Committee for this arrangement.
4. Examine closely the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Motor Omnibus and the Tram for the carriage of passengers in Calcutta.
5. Discuss carefully the importance and place of the Inland Waterways of Bengal in the general transport system of the province.
6. Explain fully the various forms of 'discrimination' occurring on railways.
7. State briefly what are the chief economic characteristics of railways.
8. What were the principal changes made in 1922 in the Classification of Goods on Indian Railways?

SECOND PAPER

The questions are of equal value.

Answer any FIVE questions.

1. "The Law of the Survival of the Fittest is one which does not apply to railways."
Examine this statement, and consider whether this is applicable to other means of transport.

2. "The Railway Rates should be based on the principle of cost of service." Discuss this statement, and show what element of truth it contains.

3. Examine the importance of close co-operation between Railway companies and their customers. How can this be achieved? Explain the methods employed in this country to achieve this end.

4. Discuss the extent of State control that should be exercised over railways. Compare the conditions prevailing in India in this respect with those in England.

5. "Railways constitute a striking example of the Law of Increasing Returns."

Carefully examine this statement and discuss its limitations.

6. Explain fully the meaning of the following :—

(a) The Long and Short Haul Clause,

(b) Charging what the traffic will bear,

(c) Undue Preference.

7. "Low Railway Rates are impossible unless large railway wagons are used."

Examine the truth of this statement, specially in connection with the railways and trade of India.

8. Discuss State v. Company Management of railways in India.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper-Setters— { PROF. SATISCHANDRA RAY, M.A.
MR. W. C. WORDSWORTH, M.A.

Examiners— { PROF. SATISCHANDRA SEN, M.A.
MR. HARISCHANDRA SARKAR, M.A.

FIRST PAPER.

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

All questions are of equal value.

Attempt only FIVE questions.

1. Describe the administrative machinery of the Government of Bengal, separating the purely administrative from the financial side.

Or,

Describe the machinery for the administration of Justice in Bengal.

What are the nature and extent of the judicial powers exercised by executive officers?

2. Define the principles of *self-government*. To what extent are these principles applied to the government of local authorities in Bengal?

3. What are the functions of the British Parliament? What is its relation to the Cabinet?

State the characteristics of the British Cabinet.

4. Describe the procedure by which a spending department in England obtains funds for the service of the department; and indicate the nature of the control exercised over public expenditure by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Comptroller, and Auditor General.

5. What were the relations between the House of Commons and the House of Lords in regard to financial matters before 1911, and how have those relations been changed since that year?

6. Define a Political Party.
"The Party system has grave defects; but it is indispensable in a Parliamentary system of Government." Explain.
Is there a Party Government in India?
7. Discuss the powers and position of the Crown in the British Constitution.
Why does monarchy endure in democratic England?
8. What is the genesis of the Act of 1832 for the reform of the House of Commons?
Describe the nature of the reforms of 1832 and of subsequent years.

SECOND PAPER.

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

All questions are of equal value.

Attempt only FIVE questions.

1. Distinguish between the powers and functions of a Provincial Minister and a Member of the Executive Council.
In what way are the powers of the former fettered by the Government of India Act of 1919?
2. What is the procedure by which a Provincial Government obtains loan for local purposes from the Central Government, and to what purposes are these loans applied?
3. Indicate the sources of income of the Municipalities, and District and Local Boards in Bengal.
What are the legal restrictions upon the financial and administrative powers of municipal authorities?
4. Outline the main provisions of the Indian Income Tax Act of 1926.
5. What are the powers of a Provincial Government in regard to—
 - (a) famine expenditure;
 - (b) raising loans;
 - (c) taxation;
 - (d) legislation?
6. In what respects are the legislative powers of the Central Legislature of India restricted by the British Parliament?
What are the powers of, and the relations between, the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature?
7.

Or,

What should be the proper functions of the Second Chamber in a Legislature? What should be its composition in order that it may best perform these functions? (*Alternative with Question 6.*)