

## S. Com. Examination

1923

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### HINDI

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

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

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

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A.

यह बात मानो हुई है कि भारत को पूर्व और वर्तमान दशा में भारी अन्तर है। एक वह समय था कि यह देण विद्या, कला-कौशल और सभ्यता में संसार का शिरोमणि था और एक यह समय है कि इन्हीं बातों का इस में शोचनीय अभाव हो गया है। जो आर्य जाति कभी सारे संसार को शिवा देती थी वही जाति आज पद पद पर पराया मुह ताक रही है। ठीक है, जिसका जैसा उत्थान उसीका वैसाही पतन ! परन्तु क्या हमलोग सदा अवनति ही में पड़े रहेंगे ? हमारे देखते देखते जंगली जातियां तक उठकर हमसे आगे बढ़ जायं और हम वैसे ही पड़े रहें, इन्से अधिक अधिक दुर्भाग्य की बात और क्या हो सकती है ? क्या हमलोग अपने मार्ग से यहां तक हट गये हैं कि अब उसे पा ही नहीं सकते ? क्या हमारी सामाजिक अवस्था इतनी बिगड़ गई है कि वह सुधारी ही नहीं जा सकती ? क्या हमारा रोग ऐसा असाध्य हो गया कि उसकी चिकित्सा ही नहीं ?

B.

एक बीमार आदमी एक अनुभवो वैद्य के यहां गोली लेने गया। उसे अजीर्ण रोग था। वैद्यने उसे रोज थोड़ा चलने की सलाह दी। बीमार आदमीने कहा,



मुझमें जरा भी चलने की ताकत नहीं है। वैद्यने समझ लिया कि वह कम हिम्मत है, और उसे अपनी गाड़ी पर चढ़ाकर घुमाने ले गया। रास्ते में उसने जान बूझकर चाबुक गिरा दिया। सभ्यता की रक्षा के विचार से रोगी चाबुक उठाने के लिये उतर पड़ा, इधर वैद्य ने गाड़ी हांक दी। बेचारे रोगी को हांपते हांपते गाड़ी के पीछे जाना पड़ा। उसे खूब चलाकर वैद्यने गाड़ी घुमाई और चढ़ा लिया और उस से कहा कि तुम्हारे लिये चलना ही दवा थी; इसी से मुझे इस निर्दय व्यवहार द्वारा तुम्हें चलाना पड़ा रोगी को कड़ाके की भूख लगी थी। उसने वैद्य का उपकार माना और घर जाकर सन्तोष पूर्वक भोजन किया। जिनकी चलने की आदत न हो, बदनजमी और उससे उत्पन्न होने वाली बीमारियां हों, उन्हें चाहिये कि वे चलने की आदत करें।

C.

अवध देश में सरयू नाम की एक नदी है। पहले उसके किनारे पर अयोध्या नाम की एक बहुत बड़ी और खूबसूरत नगरी थी। अयोध्या है तो वहां अब भी, परन्तु अब उतनी बड़ी नहीं। जब की बात हम कर रहे हैं तब इतना बड़ा शहर था कि उसके बराबर आज कल हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी शहर नहीं है। वह नगरी इक्ष्वाकु-वंशी राजाओं की राजधानी थी। इस वंश में बड़े बड़े प्रतापी, धर्मात्मा और वीर क्षत्रिय ही गये हैं। इस कुल में राजा रघु बड़े प्रतापी हुए। उनके अज और अजके, इन्दुमती रानी से, महाराज दशरथ, पैदा हुए। ये अपने समयमें बड़े राजा थे। इनके तीन रानियां थीं। इतने बड़े महाराज दशरथ, बड़ा भारी उनका राजपाट, तीन तीन उनके रानियां, परन्तु सन्तान एक भी नहीं। इसी से महाराज सदा उदास रहा करते थे।

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

Tradition has placed Delhi on the site of Indraprastha, the city sung of in the Mahabharata as founded by the Pandavas; and the name is preserved in Indrapat—the stronghold of Humayun and Sher Shah, otherwise called the Purana Quila (old fort). If this is true, no trace of that epic settlement remains. Delhi first became important in the eleventh century as a city of the Rajputs, contemporary with the Plantagenets in England. The question naturally arises why city after city was built on this particular site, and why, in a country where capricious monarchs thought little of transferring their place of residence at short intervals to long distances, the capital of India, with the exception of certain periods, remained rooted to this particular plain. To the east flows the Jumna; to the west is the Ridge—the last expiring effort of the Aravalli range in its push northwards. The plain forms a triangle, its apex to the north, where the Ridge meets the river at Wazirabad, gradually widening till we come to Old Delhi, situated on the western end of a low lateral spur; this spur runs in a broken line towards the river and includes on the way the rocky platform of Tughlaqabad. A theory advanced is that the river formed the attraction; and this theory is supported by the fact that in earlier times the river or some of its branches undoubtedly flowed further to the west than now, that it gradually receded eastwards and that the succession of cities followed this change. But the problem still remains why the seat of empire should have hugged this particular reach. The idea of the commercial advantages of a riparian site is difficult to maintain in view of the fact that any other stretch of river would





probably have been equally advantageous. The true cause is more probably to be found in considerations of defence—considerations of high importance in “a time that hovers between war and wantonness, and crownings and dethronements.”

This is now the fifth occasion upon which we have met together in general meeting and it comes as a distinct disappointment to your Board that the force of circumstances has prevented our declaring a final dividend. It has already been clearly set out in our report to the shareholders that although the profits from the ordinary banking side of our business have been well maintained, our industrial holdings have suffered further severe depreciation, which depreciation should be faced to the full extent. A year ago we decided to suspend the industrial department and in taking this step we had the extreme uncertainty of the future in view. Some of you may inquire as to why we have these industrial investments in the books, and quite briefly, our reply to this is that we felt as an industrial bank that not only should we promote industrial companies and support them by underwriting their shares, but that we should also be prepared to retain a considerable holding of shares in such companies as an earnest of our belief in the *Bona fides* and the prospects of the companies concerned. We beg to say that the results achieved by this bank from its ordinary banking operations during the past year will bear comparison with other banks operating in this country. Now turning to the balance sheet, which has already been in your hands for some days past, I would like briefly to draw your attention to the following points: This very substantial capital has enabled us to afford the greatest protection to our depositors. This question of capital to deposits is not, I think, sufficiently understood by many depositors and its proportion to current and fixed deposits has a vital bearing upon the protection afforded to would-be depositors and clients of the bank. The Directors have decided not to impair the security thus afforded to depositors and there is no intention to make a further call from the shareholders. 30

3. Suppose you are a wheat dealer in Calcutta having your branches all over India and you wish to establish business connections with a merchant in the United Provinces. Write a short letter (in Hindi about 25 lines in length), to that effect mentioning your bank references, the extent of the demand here for wheat and the commission you expect to obtain. 30

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ASSAMESE

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

*Figures in the margin indicate full marks,*

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

A.

মগধৰ ৰাজপাটত বহিয়ে অশোকে বৌদ্ধধৰ্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰে, আৰু তাক ৰাজধৰ্মৰূপে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিবলৈ যত্নবান হয়। তাৰ পাচত তেও নিজৰ ৰাজ্য বিস্তাৰ কৰিবৰ অৰ্থে মন মেলে। এই উদ্দেশ্যে অশোকে পোন প্ৰথমে বঙ্গোপসাগৰৰ দাঁতিৰ কলিঙ্গ ৰাজ্য আক্ৰমণ কৰে; আৰু এই ৰাজ্য অধিকাৰ কৰি তাৰে পৰা পঞ্জাবলৈকে, আৰু কাশ্মীৰৰ পৰা বিষ্ণাগিৰিলৈকে সমুদায় আৰ্য্যাবৰ্তক মগধৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰ কৰি লয়। ইয়াত বাছেও, ভালেমান ৰজাই অশোক ৰজাৰ অধীনতা স্বীকাৰ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছিল। ধৰ্ম আৰু ৰাজকীয় ক্ষমতাধাৰী অনেকক এওৰ দিনত তামৰ ফলি দিয়া হৈছিল; দিল্লী প্ৰভৃতি হিন্দুস্থানৰ ভালেমান ঠাইত সেই বিলাকৰ চিন এতিয়াও দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়। সেই তামৰ ফলিবিলাকত পালি ভাষাত যি যি লিখা আছে, তাৰ পৰা অশোক ৰজাৰ ধৰ্ম, ৰাজ্যশাসন আৰু বিচাৰ ব্যবস্থা আদিৰ বিষয়ে ভালেমান কথা জানিব পাৰি।

B.

১৮৬৬ খ্ৰীষ্টাব্দত বোম্বেৰ অন্তৰ্গত কোহ্লাপুৰ গাঁৱত গোপালকৃষ্ণ গোখেলৰ জন্ম হয়। তেওৰ পিতৃ মাতৃৰ অৱস্থা বৰ স্বচ্ছল নাছিল। কিন্তু বিধাতাই যাক মহৎ কামৰ নিমিত্তে ইচ্ছা কৰে তাক তেও এইদৰে দত্ত দাৰিদ্ৰ্যৰ মাজত জন্ম দিয়ে। গোখেল অতি কম বয়সত পিতৃহীন হয়। তেতিয়াৰে পৰা মৰমৰ ককাই দেৱাকে তেওক নিজৰ সন্তানৰ দৰে ভাবি তুলিতালি ডাঙৰ দীঘল কৰে। তেও বহুকষ্টেৰে ভায়েকক সুশিক্ষা দিবলৈ ধৰে। গোখেলে স্থানীয় পঢ়াশালীত শিক্ষালাভ কৰি তাতে থকা কলেজৰ পৰা এফ-এ পাচ কৰে। তাৰ পাচত বোম্বেৰ এলফিন্‌ষ্টোন কলেজ আৰু পুনাৰ দেকান কলেজত তেও পঢ়ি ওঠৰ বছৰ বয়সত বি-এ পাচ কৰে। ছাত্ৰাৱস্থাত অধ্যবসায় অসাধাৰণ স্মৃতিশক্তি আৰু সজচৰিত্ৰৰ বাবে তেওৰ বিশেষ সুখ্যাতি আছিল। তেওয়ে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত বৰ অসাধাৰণ প্ৰতিভাৰ চিনাকি দিছিল এনে নহয়, তেও সকলো পৰীক্ষাত মজলীয়া ধৰণেৰে উত্তীৰ্ণ হৈ যায়।

C.

এদিন এটা মেকুৰীয়ে পোৰা-পিঠা এটা আগত লৈ পিৰালিচুকত বহি খাবলৈ ধৰিছিল। এনেতে, হাহ বিচাৰি ফুৰা এটা শিয়ালে দেখা পালে।



আৰু, পিঠাৰ ভাগ পাও বুলি সি মেকুৰীৰ ওচৰ চাপিলহি। কিন্তু, শিয়ালক ভাগ দিবলৈ মেকুৰীৰ মন নাই; সি তালৈ পোনোৱাকৈ চাই মক্‌মকাই উঠিল। শিয়ালো বৰ ধুৰ্ভং। সি মেকুৰীৰ ভয় দেখুৱাবলৈ থেক্‌থেকাই উঠিলে। এইদৰে পিঠাটো লৈ ছই ৰো ভিতৰত খোৱাকামোৰা লাগিল। আৰু অন্তত ছয়ো ভগাই খাববৈকে মান্ত হৈ বহিল। কিন্তু, মেকুৰীয়ে ভাগ বঁটালে শিয়ালৰ ভাগত তাকৰ হয়; আৰু শিয়ালে ভগালে সি মেকুৰীতকৈ সবহকৈ লয়। গতিকে, ছইৰো ভিতৰত আকৌ কোঢ়াল লাগিল।

এনে সময়তে এটা বান্দৰ গছৰ পৰা নামি আহি সিহঁতৰ কাষ চাপিল। মেকুৰী আৰু শিয়ালে সিহঁতৰ কোঢ়ালৰ বিষয়ে বান্দৰক গোচৰ দিলে।

2. Translate into Assamese any *one* of the following passages: —

(a) The question of coal supply to the mills has again been a difficult one. Early in the year the position was very acute owing to a strike on the E. I. Railway. Certain mills had to close down for some days, while others were struggling from hand to mouth. At the present moment however, the position was improved very much, as mills have been able to replenish their stocks on the recommendation of the Coal Transportation Officer. The total quantity held by the mills at the beginning of the year, over 70,000 tons, is the highest since December 1919, but this can only be regarded as a temporary relief. The new scheme of waggon distribution is expected to improve the situation to a certain extent, but it remains to be seen how the mills work.

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(b) Throughout the year hard rice was milled in our rice mill, and the quality of our production was favourably received in the market. Worked satisfactorily and a number of improvements which were made resulted in a finer quality of rice being produced. It is to be regretted that the results as shown in this, the company's first, revenue accounts are not favourable, there being a debit balance on trading account of Rs. 562 annas 3 and 4 pies to carry to the profit and loss account. The adverse results are due principally to the long railway strike in the earlier half of the year during which time it was impossible to despatch rice in any quantity from the mill although had it been possible to do so large sales could have been effected at a profitable price.

(c) In the event of the insured car sustaining damage for which the Insurance Company may be liable under this Motor Car Policy the assured may upon his own authority and without the consent of the Insurance Company having been previously obtained, remove the insured car to the premises of such repairers as he may choose, and may instruct them to proceed forthwith with such repairs as reasonable and necessary for the due re-instatement provided the instructions relative thereto on the back of his Motor Policy are strictly observed and the cost of such repairs shall not exceed Rupees One hundred and fifty.

3. Write an essay in Assamese on any *one* of the following subjects:—

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- (a) The function of advertisement in modern trade.  
 (b) Tea industry of Assam ; its labour supply—financing—  
 and marketing.





## GENERAL ECONOMICS

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

*Attempt any FIVE questions.*

*The questions are of equal value.*

1. Distinguish between value and price. Show how value is determined.
2. What do you understand by market? Explain in this connection the term money market.
3. Consider the application of the law of diminishing returns of agriculture and mining.
4. "A change in the purchasing power of money is by far the most powerful and threatening of all causes of social and economic unrest."—Explain.  
How would you measure variations in the purchasing power of money?
5. What is mint par of exchange? Examine the causes of the fluctuations of the foreign exchange.
6. How does Rent arise? Examine the truth of the statement that the interest of the landlord is opposed to that of the rest of the community.
7. What are the various factors which determine the rate of wages? What influence does the standard of living exercise in the determination of such a rate?
8. One of the advantages sometimes claimed for a system of protective duties is that it prevents the people of the protectionist country from spending their money in foreign countries and so keeps more money in circulation at home. Do you consider this statement to be a correct estimate of the advantages of Protection?

## INDIAN ECONOMICS

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

*Answer only FIVE questions.*

1. Mention some of the principal cottage industries of Bengal and discuss the possibilities of handloom weaving with special reference to the advantages it has over power weaving.
2. Enumerate the principal agricultural (distinguishing between food and non-food) and mineral products of India and give their natural habitats.
3. Describe the economic advantages of peasant-proprietorship. To what extent does this system prevail in Bengal?
4. Analyse the expenditure called "Home charges." How does a favourable balance of trade facilitate the remittance of these charges from India?
5. Distinguish between Capital and Revenue Expenditure. What are the purposes—productive and unproductive—for which borrowed money has been employed by the Government of India?



6. Enumerate the measures recommended by the last two Famine Commissions for the relief of famine in India.

7. What are the principles underlying the system of Co-operative Societies?

To what extent can these societies solve the problem of agricultural indebtedness?

Give, as far as you know, the principal causes of agricultural indebtedness.

8. Discuss the *pros* and *cons* of the employment of foreign capital in India for the development of her industries, her railways and her irrigation works.

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## MODERN ECONOMIC HISTORY

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

*The questions are of equal value.*

*Answer any FIVE questions.*

1. "From the standpoint of industrial and commercial history the reign of Elizabeth is remarkable in many respects." Discuss the statement.

2. "During the first half of the nineteenth century England was the workshop of the world." How was it brought about?

3. Account for the improvement in the condition of the working classes in England after 1850.

4. Trace the progress of Free Trade in England during the last century.

5. Outline the history of the co-operative movement in England.

6. Discuss briefly the effects of the Great War of 1914-18 on India's foreign trade.

7. Examine the influence of the increase of railway communication in India during the last fifty years, on the economic life of her people.

8. Sketch the history of factory legislation in India.

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## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

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

*Attempt FIVE questions only.*

1. Why do the physical features and position of the United Kingdom facilitate exceptionally foreign trade with the Continent and other countries of the world?

2. Describe eight principal British Coal-fields and their connection with British Manufactures.



3. "The Races, Governments and Religions influence the Commerce of a Country to a certain degree." Support the statement by illustrations.
4. Why can there be no mineral wealth in Holland?  
"The character of both the coast and the surface has made the Dutch essentially a commercial people." Explain the statement.
5. Explain how the geographical conditions of Russia have retarded its commercial development.
6. Name five Commercial Cities of Germany and explain how they illustrate the laws governing the growth of Industrial and Commercial Centres.
7. "The three great rivers of Hindustan supply the soil, manure, moisture, drains, and highways of carriage for all the wealth of the plain." Explain the statement and name these three rivers.
8. Describe the principal Indian ports and their importance.

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## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

*Any FIVE of the following questions are to be attempted.*

1. What are the different classes of agents? Explain the function of each. What is a "Del Credere" commission? Explain what benefit accrues to the merchant through its payment.
2. Mention the chief systems in existence for the payment of wages.
3. Explain the real function of an advertisement.
4. Mention some of the methods by which the trader usually indicates the quality of the goods which he desires to purchase.
5. Give a description of any modern office with which you are acquainted. Enumerate the most useful time-saving devices of the modern office.
6. What is the difference between Customs Duties and Excise Duties? Give a broad classification of Excise Duties. Explain the meaning of the terms "Drawback," "Bounties," and "Subsidies."
7. You are an exporter of stationery, and have received an order from Melbourne for your stock line, value, say, £100. State the procedure you would follow in getting the goods to your customer in Melbourne.
8. Make out an Export Invoice ("loco") for the following goods, sold by Lucius Curtis & Co., Manchester, to Monsieur Fonzes, Marseilles—  
8 cases 45 pcs. each, 34" white Shirtings (Patt. No. 326) at 6s. 6d. per piece. Packing 6s. per case. Carriage to London and Freight (through rate) at 22s. per steamer ton and 10% primage. Each case measures 3'2" x 2'4" x 1' 11". Marine Insurance F. P. A. 3s. 6d. % for 10% over invoice value B/L and charges, 4s. 9d. Shipped from London per S.S. *Marsala*.



## INLAND AND FOREIGN TRADE

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

*Attempt any five questions.*

*The questions are of equal value.*

1. Describe the peculiarities of India's foreign trade.
2. What is a bill of exchange? Examine the part played by bills of exchange in financing international trade.
3. Mention the successive steps which a shipper must adopt in order to send a consignment of jute from Calcutta to London.
4. Write short notes on any two of the following :—(a) Bill of Lading, (b) Consular Invoice, (c) Mate's Receipt, (d) General and Particular Average.
5. What is a "Hundi"? Describe how and to what extent the inland trade of India is financed by the Imperial Bank of India.
6. Describe the nature and extent of 'Corner' in the produce markets of India. Indicate its influence upon the price of the Commodities Cornered.
7. A Calcutta merchant imports cloth from Bombay. Mention the different ways by which he may pay for the consignment.
8. Describe briefly the nature of India's foreign trade in (a) Sugar and (b) Tea, noting specially the source of the imports and the destination of the exports.

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ELEMENTARY COMMERCIAL LAW

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

*Candidates are permitted to attempt five questions only.*

1. State the rules necessary to be observed in offer and acceptance. Illustrate by reference to contracts made partly or wholly by post.
  2. What law governs a contract made in one country with a view to its being performed in another country?
  3. Define a mercantile agent. What are his powers?
  4. Distinguish between "a bill payable to order" and "a bill payable to bearer." Explain "days of grace."
  5. What are the rights of an unpaid seller against the goods forming the subject of the contract? How are these rights defeated?
  6. Define a common carrier. Are Railway Companies common carriers?
  7. Explain fully a fidelity guarantee.
  8. What are the powers and duties of an arbitrator and an umpire?
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## BANKING AND CURRENCY

## FIRST PAPER

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

*Only five questions are to be attempted.*

1. Write short notes on any *four* of the following terms :—  
(a) Crossed cheque. (b) qualified acceptance, (c) A pass-book, (d) notary public, (e) a referee in case of need, (f) Clearing House.
2. What causes led to the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks into the Imperial Bank of India? Comment on some of the advantages that may be realised from the successful working of this institution.
3. Why does a banker stop a cheque? Explain some of the advantages of cheque currency.
4. What functions do bill-brokers and acceptance houses perform in the London Money Market? Who performs these functions in the Indian Money Market? Point out the relationship that exists between the *hundi* rate and the bank rate.
5. "A banker should realise the enormous difference between a mortgage and a bill of exchange."—*J. Hankey*.  
Explain this difference and assign reasons for the decreasing number of bills of exchange that are drawn in the matter of international payments.
6. How does the banker earn his profits? What losses does he generally incur? How does he safeguard himself against such losses?
7. Define Credit. How do banks create credit? What are the evils of excessive credit creation on the part of the banks?
8. What is the object of the bank in publishing balance-sheets periodically? Do you consider the present balance-sheets published by the Indian Joint Stock Banks satisfactory? If not, what reforms do you suggest?

## BANKING AND CURRENCY

## SECOND PAPER

*The questions are of equal value.*

*Attempt any five questions.*

1. (a) How would you define the term money?  
(b) Are bank notes and cheques money?  
(c) Describe the chief functions of money.
2. Explain and illustrate Gresham's Law and state its limitations.
3. Examine the chief causes of bullion movements between different countries.
4. Explain the terms "favourable" and "unfavourable" exchange and consider their appropriateness.



5. What are the circumstances that led to the adoption of the Gold Exchange Standard in India? Describe the essential features of this Monetary System.

6. "With the rise in exchange from August 1917 a new set of conditions undreamt of even by the pundits of the Chamberlain Commission took place." State the "new set of conditions" referred to in the above statement.

7. What are specie points? Under what circumstances can the exchange move beyond the specie points?

8. How are Index numbers constructed? What are their uses?

9. Describe the Paper Currency System of India.

## ACCOUNTANCY

### 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.*

*(Five questions are to be answered including No. 3).*

1. Define :— 10
  - (a) Secret Reserve.
  - (b) Sinking Fund.
  - (c) Reserve Account.
  - (d) Reserve Fund.
  - (e) Depreciation.
2. The Directors of the Stamfram Co., Ltd. (Capital Authorised, Subscribed and paid up £50,000) at the end of their first year's trading, decide to recommend the payment of dividend of 5 p. c., and request you to advise as to the formalities incidental to the payment of the dividend. 10
  - (a) State your recommendation and
  - (b) Draft rulings for a pro forma Dividend list.
3. From the following trial balance prepare a Balance Sheet and state, item by item, the manner in which you would verify the assets. What precautions would you take so as to ensure, as far as possible, that proper value are as stated, and that the shareholders are fully informed as to the basis of such valuation? 20

### TRIAL BALANCE.

*Universal Stores, Limited. , December 31st, 1922*

	£
Goodwill ... ..	96,000
Freehold Properties as at date of Incorporation of Company ... ..	150,000
Additions to Freehold Properties ... ..	30,000
Leasehold Properties ... ..	20,000
	carried over



Brought forward		£	
Fixtures	...	30,000	
Movable Plant, including Horses, Motors Carpets,			
Vans and Steam Wagons	...	8,000	
Stock at Manager's valuation	...	78,000	
Stock of Stationery	...	400	
Sundry Debtors	...	59,000	
Payments in advance	...	1,000	
£20,000 Consols	...	15,000	
Bills Receivable	...	1,500	
Cash at Bank	...	5,000	
Cash in hand	...	800	
Bank Loan Account	...		8,000
Reserve for Redemption of Leaseholds	...		5,000
Bad Debt Reserve	...		2,000
Debentures	...		50,000
Interest on Debentures accrued due	...		700
Deposit Accounts	...		10,000
Trade Creditors	...		7,000
Sundry Creditors	...		2,000
Reserve Account	...		80,000
Profit and Loss Account :—			
Balance from last Account	...		10,000
Net Profit for the year	...		50,000
Interim Dividend...	...	10,000	
Loans and Mortgages	...		30,000
Capital	...		250,000
		<u>£504,700</u>	<u>£504,700</u>

The Loans and Mortgages are secured on the Freehold Properties. The 4 per cent. Debentures form a floating charge on the assets of the Company.

The Authorised Capital is £500,000.

Dock warrants and D/O's for goods in store have been handed to the Bank to secure advances.

Bills Receivable under discount £5,000.

4. You are employed as auditor to a Company having 30,000 Sales Ledger Accounts. You realise that it is impossible to call them over : Explain your method of audit of the Sales Ledger. 10

5. You are instructed to organise the Book-keeping Dept. of a small factory. What books of account you would advise as necessary, and what rules would you lay down for the guidance of the staff and to ensure that the books are kept accurately and well up-to-date? Assuming that the clerks are three in number, mention what duties you would allot to each. 10

6. How would you deal with the undermentioned items when preparing the Annual accounts of a limited Co.? (1) Transfer of Rs. 5,000 to Reserve Fund. (2) Rs. 2,500 commission and expenses incurred in the issue of Rs. 1,00,000 6% debenture repayable in 10 years from date of issue. (3) Contingent liability amounting to Rs. 10,000. 10

7. You are an accountant engaged by a tea company. State how you will keep accounts and give forms for garden returns to Head Office. 10

8. What information you will require before you can register a Share Transfer? What is a Blank Transfer? When paying dividend what precaution would you take in the event of a signed Blank-Transfer being attached? 10





## ACCOUNTANCY

## SECOND PAPER

*Only five questions are to be answered.*

1. X, Y & Co., having kept their books in single entry, decide to adopt the double entry system. What steps must be taken to prepare a Trading A/c. P & L A/c and Balance Sheet? 10
  2. You are required to devise a system of internal check for adoption in a merchant's business. State generally your recommendations. 10
  3. In a large factory where transfer of raw materials from one Department to another takes place, certain of the departmental cost Accounts show unsatisfactory results. You are called in to investigate. To what points would you direct your special attention? 10
  4. An Insurance Company has a large income from premiums, rents, ground rents, interest, etc. Prepare a suitable system of internal and external check. 10
  5. C and D carrying on business as Cotton Merchants decide to amalgamate their business. You are asked to suggest the clauses relating to the books and accounts which should be incorporated in the Deed of Partnership. Draft your report. 10
  6. On examination of accounts of a firm you find a considerable sum of money entered in the cash book as received. On enquiry you ascertain it is borrowed. It is suggested that you credit the partners' accounts with the amount in proper proportions. What criticism have you to offer to the request? 10
  7. The fees of the Directors of a Company are fixed at Rs. 1,000/- per annum to each of the Directors who are 12 in number. The Articles of Association provide also that the Directors shall have 3 % on the profits over Rs. 250,000/-. The profit in 1912 amounts to Rs. 500,000/-. Set out the amount the Company would have to pay and state what is necessary to be done if it is discharged free of Income tax. 10
  8. In preparing the A/cs of a Limited Co., how would you deal with the following items :—(a) £1000 received from an Insurance Co. for Stock destroyed by fire; (b) Goods out "on appro" amounting to £50 (cost price £42) which have been passed through the sales book as a sale; (c) £43 paid for Registration of Trade Marks and Designs, and £12 Patent Renewal Fees; (d) Goods valued at £1,000 had been shipped at the consigner's risk to America and insured against all risks. The vessel carrying the goods was torpedoed and the cargo lost. The unaccepted bill with documents attached, drawn on the consignees, had been discounted for £940. The insurance claim had not been settled. 10
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## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

### FIRST PAPER

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

*Answer only five questions.*

1. Give a brief outline of the administrative organisation of a Bengal District.
2. Describe, briefly the constitution of a Bengal Municipal Council and discuss how far the constitution satisfies the conditions and principles of Self-Government.
3. Why is the new Indian Constitution called a "dyarchy"? Mention the principal services or departments administered respectively by a Minister and an Executive Councillor.
4. State the respective functions and jurisdictions of a municipality, a district board and a local board.
5. Define (1) a Local Government, (2) a Central Government. Give some examples of Local Governments in India and differentiate their functions from those of the Central Government.
6. Define Responsible Government. To what extent can the present system of Government in India be called Responsible Government?
7. Enumerate the principal sources of revenue and heads of expenditure of the Government of Bengal.  
Which of the former represent taxation?
8. In what fundamental respects do you consider the expenditure of the Bengal Government to be extravagant? Give some well-reasoned practical proposals (without going into details) for retrenchment.

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## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

### SECOND PAPER

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

*Answer only FIVE questions.*

1. Point out the defects in the Constitution of the House of Commons, as a representative body, before 1832 and state how they were remedied by the Reform Act of 1832.
2. Distinguish between a Private Bill and a Private Member's Bill.  
What practical difficulties are encountered by a Private Member in the preparation and passing of his bill?
3. Define a Money Bill. What are the powers of the House of Lords in regard to Money Bills?
4. Describe the procedure of drawing money from the Government Bankers for public expenditure of England.





5. Explain the significance of the constitutional practice that the House of Commons cannot vote money for any purpose except upon the demand of a Minister of the Crown.

6. Distinguish between the "Ministry" and the "Cabinet." Under what circumstances does the Cabinet exercise despotic power?

7. State the nature of the duties of a Member of Parliament to his constituents and to his country.

8. Indicate the powers of the Local Government Board in relation to the local authorities. How are these powers exercised?

