

B. Com. Examination 1925

HINDI COMPOSITION

Examiner—MR. NALINIMOHAN SANYAL, M.A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

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

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(a) With the present attempt at the boycott of foreign cloth and the probable revival of the old hand-loom industry, it looks as if the village weaver is likely, at any rate for a time, to come into his own again, provided that he is able to defend himself against the forces which in his own country have worked and still are working constantly against him, and which exact from him a heavy toll at every stage from the purchase of the raw material up to the marketing of the finished goods. He works either in the factory of a small capitalist, or as an independent artisan in his own home. From the point of view of the weaver himself there is little to be said in favour of the small capitalistic factory. With no organisation at his back and no bargaining power, he seldom receives more than a bare living wage, tends to lose all feelings of honourable incentive towards self-development or improvement of his economic conditions.

(b) The entry of India into the markets of the world, by which the farmer in his distant and land-locked village obtained a share of the price offered by far-off nations for articles which once merely supplied the needs of the rural life of his neighbourhood, offered him a splendid opportunity to earn greater profits and improve his material condition. The development of transport modified the one time violent fluctuations between harvest and bazar prices, and thus rendered the farmer less open for exploitation. Before the advent of railways, in remote areas, when, production was plentiful, prices went down very low, because of the difficulty and in many cases the impossibility, of transporting it profitably to a place where prices were higher. On the other hand, whenever the crops failed, prices rose exceptionally high, owing to the difficulty of importing supplies from outside.

(c) Goodwill is the value of a business bought as a going concern, over and above the cash price of its marketable assets, such as houses, lands, leases, plant, tools and stock-in-trade. In a general way, goodwill should represent so many years' purchase of the profits of a business—the fewer years the better. Three years is a good general average; so that the goodwill of a business returning £10,000 per annum net, would be about £30,000. Whatever price is paid when a limited company takes over a private business, it is always included among the company's assets, sometimes as a separate item, generally merely in one sum with the rest of the money paid for what may be described as a tangible asset.

2. Write a receipt in Hindi from the Manager of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., acknowledging that Government Securities at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the face value of Rs. 5,000, 200 shares of the Reliance Jute

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Mill, Ltd., and 100 shares of the Raniganj Coal Association, Ltd., have been lodged in the bank for safe custody and for the benefit of the depositor Badridas Jajodia.

3. Write a letter in Hindi from Messrs. Bidla Brothers, Calcutta, to the Manager, Elgin Mills, Cawnpur, acknowledging letter with order for 2,000 maunds of jute at Rs. 16 per maund, stating that, as prices are advancing rapidly, they cannot take less than Rs. 17-8, and requesting reply by wire by to-morrow. 20

4. Write an essay in Hindi on one of the following subjects:— 30
 (a) Banking business. What is a banker? What is the nature of his business? What are bankers to the commercial community? Of what do bankers' profits consist?
 (b) Money—coins and other mediums of exchange.
 (c) The various kinds of Insurance.

ASSAMESE COMPOSITION

Examiner—MR. SATYANATH BORAH, B.L.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

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

(a) মাছ-মঙ্গহ খাবৰ নিমিত্তে মানুহে কেতিয়াবা জীয়া জন্তু বধ কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। কিন্তু, সেই বুলি কোনো জন্তুক শাস্তি দি বধ কৰিব নাপায়। কোনো জন্তু বধিব লগীয়া হলে তাক কোনো শাস্তি নিদিয়াকৈ যিমান সোনকালে পাৰি সিমান সোনকালে বধ কৰিব লাগে। মৰিবৰ সময়ত যেন সি সবহ পৰ দুখ সহিব লগা নহয় তালৈ চোৱা উচিত। চৰাই-পহু কেতিয়াও আধা মৰা কৰি এৰিব নেলাগে। তেনে কৰিলে সিহঁতৰ দুখ বঢ়োৱা হয় মাথোন। 10

(b) সকলোৰে উপৰি ৰজা। পৃথিবীত ৰজাতকৈ ডাঙ্গৰ কেও নাই। ৰজা ঈশ্বৰৰ আৰ্হি। ঈশ্বৰে যেনেকৈ সৃষ্টিখন পালিছে, ৰজাই তেনেকৈ ৰাজ্যখন পালিছে। ঈশ্বৰ নাথাকিলে সৃষ্টি নৰয় ৰজা নাথাকিলেও ৰাজ্য নৰয়। ৰজা তোমাৰ পৰম উপকাৰী। ৰজাই তোমাক, তোমাৰ পৰিয়ালক, তোমাৰ মিত্ৰ-কুটুমক, তোমাৰ বন্ধু-বান্ধৱক আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো প্ৰজাক চোৱা, ডকাইত আৰু শত্ৰুৰ হাতৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিছে। এতেকে, তুমি ৰজাক আটাইতকৈ অধিক মাগু কৰিবা। 10

(c) তলৰ মানুহে মাত্ৰেই ওপৰৰ জনৰ পৰা পৰম আৰু আদৰ পাব লাগে। তেহে ওপৰৰ লোক আৰু তলৰ মানুহৰ ভিতৰত সদায় মিলা-প্ৰীতি থাকে। আৰু, এনে মিলা-প্ৰীতিৰ গুণতহে সংসাৰ হয়। এতেকে, বয়সত আৰু সম্বন্ধত তোমাতকৈ যিবিলাক সৰু, সিবিলাকক তুমি সদায় মৰম আৰু আদৰ কৰিবা। এতিয়াৰ পৰা অভ্যাস কৰিলেহে আগলৈ তোমাৰ সেই স্বভাৱ হব তেহে তুমি আগলৈ সংসাৰত সুখী হব পাৰিবা। 10

2. Translate any one of the following extracts into Assamese:— 30
- (a) Once upon a time there lived a monkey and a fox who were great friends. They put their heads together and laid plans to roam about and get plenty to eat. One day as they were arranging the day's plans sitting by a road in the woods, they saw some men coming towards them with loads of bananas, milk, and sugar-cane for a marriage feast.
- (b) From this time on, as by magic, the poor milkmaid began to grow in affluence, while the reverse became the case with her generous friend. Her riches soon dwindled away to nothing; her friends, relatives and servants fled from her, and she herself and her husband had not the means of living from day to day. They then resolved to leave their home, where poverty was unbearable and try to live unknown in a strange land. 30
3. Arrange the words given below in a correct syntactical order so as to form a complete sentence:— 3
- পাব না বুজি সি আধাফুটা অসমীয়া মোৰ মুখৰ
4. Give the meanings of:— 7
- জুই, নাও, পোৱালি, চৰাই, উদং, কোঢ়াল, মৰমিয়াল।
5. Write an essay in Assamese on one of the following subjects:— 40
- (a) A man is generally judged by his deeds and seldom by his motives.
- (b) An infant industry requires State aid to prosper.
- (c) Credit in the market is a part of the capital in a trading business.

FRENCH COMPOSITION

Examiner—MR. Y. J. TARAPOREWALA, M.A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English any one of the following passages:— 40
- (a) D'une société économique fondée sur le principe de la liberté dans l'isolement les individus, et de la concurrence comme seule règle de leurs rapports, naquit ainsi une forme nouvelle de la vie sociale, que les siècles précédents n'avaient pas connue; celle d'un prolétariat industriel. Ce que caractérise, ce n'est pas seulement l'absence pour lui de toute propriété acquise et la nécessité où il se trouve de gagner le pain de chaque jour au prix du travail journalier de ses mains: le serf, autrefois, ancêtre direct de cesouvriers que l'industrie enlevait à la terre, s'était vu dans une situation aussi précaire: le compagnon, le plus souvent, ne possédait pas non plus autre chose que le salaire de la veille: ce qui distingue d'eux le prolétaire, c'est l'insécurité absolue du lendemain qu'ils ne connaissaient pas dans les mêmes conditions, car, infiniment moins libres, ils avaient du moins des droits, en même temps que des devoirs, et, esclaves si l'on veut, ils étaient cependant en tout qu'esclaves même, ménagés et nourris. Lui, au contraire se trouve dans cette situation, que, ne possédant rien autre que ce qu'il gagne, il a absolument besoin de son salaire pour vivre; et que d'autre part, ce salaire ne lui est nullement assuré, puisqu'il résulte d'un contrat essentiellement précaire et qui peut être rompu d'un jour à l'autre.

(b) L'Angleterre est une île marchande; toute sa politique résulte de ce fait. Les Anglais ne peuvent s'agrandir que par les colonies, ils produisent plus qu'ils ne consomment; il leur faut des débouchés. Leur marine est l'instrument de leur fortune; ils visent à dominer les mers. Le caractère mercantile de leurs intérêts et la jalousie qui en résulte; leur caractère national qui est naturellement hautain et exclusif; le caractère de leur empire, cet isolement insulaire qui leur permet, comme disait Montesquieu " d'insulter partout " impunément, tout se réunit pour donner à leur politique cet esprit d'arrogance et de rivalité qui les fait redouter dans toute l'Europe. Ils apportent au gouvernement de leurs intérêts mercantiles la même âpreté et le même orgueil qu'un Louis XIV au gouvernement de ses intérêts dynastiques. Leur économie politique est leur raison d'Etat. C'est ainsi que pratiquant, comme c'était d'ailleurs la coutume générale, le monopole pour ses colonies, l'Angleterre prétend commercer librement dans les colonies d'autrui, et s'efforce, par tous les moyens, d'y organiser la contrebande qu'elle réprime sur ses territoires avec la dernière énergie. Comme il lui est impossible de transiger sur ce chapitre avec les autres nations on la voit opprimer les faibles avec mépris et combattre les forts avec acharnement.

2. Translate into French:—

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In early stages of industry, people are in very direct touch with the land and its products; they live on the land or near it, and each man or household applies labour or tools to the grains and fibres that are grown on his land. The great intermediate organisation of the mill has not come in, or the separation of manufacture from agriculture. This form of life still exists in Eastern countries, and only passed away in England about one hundred and twenty years ago. As long as it lasts, it stands for a lightness of organisation which means only a slight pressure on the sources of supply. Either the people are few or their wants are few, or the land is wide. It is this simplicity of economic life, and its wide distribution over the land, and the absence of the great machinery of modern industry, which make the study of early England and non-industrial nations so fascinating. Every worker sees the nature of what he is doing; he is getting products from the land and he is making them of use by industry. He sees the whole process, and the fact is plain that labour and land are for the sake of himself and others like himself who need the goods. He sees the grain become flour, the wood from the forest become furniture, the hide become leather, the wool cloth.

3. Suppose you are sent by a French firm as a commercial traveller to Calcutta to make a report on the state of the local market, the articles of common consumption and the possibility of opening up business relations. Write in French a report to that effect to the headquarters.

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URDU COMPOSITION

Examiner—SHAMS-UL-ULAMA DR. HIDAYET HOSSAIN,
KHAN BAHADUR, PH.D.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English:—

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(a) The sack of Baghdad began on February 13, 1258, and lasted for a week, during which 8,00,000 of the inhabitants were put to death, while the treasures, material, literary, and scientific, accumula-

ted during the centuries while Baghdad was the metropolis of the Abbasid Caliphs were plundered or destroyed. The loss suffered by Muslim learning, which never again reached its former level, defies description and surpasses imagination: not only thousands of priceless books were utterly annihilated, but, owing to the number of men of learning who perished or barely escaped with their lives, the very tradition of accurate scholarship and original research was almost destroyed.

(b) The Kingdom of Bengal, as we have seen, had long been independent of Delhi, and Babar had no immediate intention of subduing it, so long as it did not interfere with him. But the protection it was affording to the rebels was not the act of a friendly power, and the massing of troops on the frontier was ominous. Reinforced by 20,000 men from Jaunpur Babar resolved to force the passage of the Gogra in face of the Bengalis. He made unusually elaborate preparations, for he knew the enemy were skilful gunners, and were in great force. Ustad Ali was to plant his cannon, *firengi* pieces, and also keep up a hot fire from his matchlock-men upon the Bengali camp on the east bank of the Gogra.

2. Translate into English:—

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سیدھی سادی بات میں ایسا لطف پیدا ہو جاتا ہے
کہ سب پرہتے ہیں اور مزے لیتے ہیں - تجربہ سے معلوم
ہوتا ہے کہ جب خوشی یا غم و غصہ یا کسی قسم کے ذوق و
شوق کا خیال دل میں جوش مارتا ہے اور قوت بیان سے تکر
کھاتا ہے تو زبان سے خون بخوں سوزوں کلام نکلتا ہے جیسے پتھر
اور لوہے کے ٹکرا نے سے آگ نکلتی ہے، اس لئے شاعر وہی
ہے جس کی طبیعت میں یہ صفت خدا داد ہو، قدرتی
شاعر اگرچہ ارادہ کر کے شعر کہنے کو خاص وقت میں بیٹھتا ہے
مگر حقیقت میں اسکا دل اور خیالات ہر وقت کام میں لگے
رہتے ہیں *

3. Explain the following idioms and use them in sentences:—

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تھالی کا بیگن - سوسنار کی ایک لوہار کی - جان پر
بننا - باغ باغ ہونا - نیا شکوفہ کھلنا *

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

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- (i) Strike the iron while it is hot.
(ii) The future of India as an industrial country.
(iii) کسی کی ایک طرح پر بسر ہوئی نہ آئیں
عروج مہر بھی دیکھا تو دو پہر دیکھا



MALAYAM COMPOSITION

Examiner—RAO BAHADUR L. K. ANANTHAKRISHNA AIYAR,
B.A., L.T.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into Malayalam any two of the following passages:—
 - (a) The man who wants to be successful in life must keep his body in good condition. The best way to do that is by regular exercise in the fresh air. The man who does not plan to secure regular exercise every day in the open air, may think that he is cunningly outwitting nature and taking advantage of her, but he will find that he will have to pay rather heavily for his unfortunate habits in that matter. 20
 - (b) The question as to how much exercise there should be in the open every day has not been definitely settled. Physicians who have paid a great deal of attention to the subject have declared that every man and woman ought to be outside at least two hours a day, an hour in the morning, another hour in the evening. This is the lowest amount that they consider necessary and their opinion is very conservative. 20
 - (c) The demands of modern business and professional life would seem to make this impossible, but that is only because modern habits are unfortunate. Most men in business two generations ago secured this amount of exercise in the open without having to make any special arrangements. They walked to and from their places of business morning and evening, and usually also at noon often having errands to do besides, so that the better part of two hours was spent outside, often in rather vigorous exercise.
2. Write a short essay in Malayalam on one of the following:— 40
 - (a) Co-operation in India.
 - (b) Cottage industries.
 - (c) Advantages of Business Organisation.
3. Write a letter in Malayalam to your friend or guardian about what you propose to do after your taking the degree in Commerce. 20

BENGALI COMPOSITION

Examiner—MR. SYAMAPRASAD MOOKERJEE, M.A., B.L.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate any two of the following into English :— 20
 - (a) প্রথমবার কলিকাতায় আসিবার সময় সিয়াখালায় সালিখার বাঁধা রাস্তায় উঠিয়া, বাটনাবাটা শিলের মত একখানি প্রস্তর রাস্তার ধারে পোতা দেখিতে পাইলাম। কোতূহলাবিষ্ট হইয়া পিতৃদেবকে জিজ্ঞাসিলাম, বাবা, রাস্তার ধারে শিল পোতা আছে কেন। তিনি, আমার জিজ্ঞাসা শুনিয়া, হাস্যমুখে কহিলেন, ও শিল নয়, উহার নাম মাইল ষ্টোন। আমি বলিলাম, মাইল ষ্টোন কি, কিছুই বুঝিতে

পারিলাম না। তিনি বলিলেন একটি ইংরাজী কথা, মাইল শব্দের অর্থ আধ ক্রোশ; ষ্টোন শব্দের অর্থ পাথর; এই রাস্তার আধ আধ ক্রোশ অন্তরে এক একটা পাথর পোতা আছে, উহাতে এক, দুই, তিন প্রভৃতি অঙ্ক খোদা রহিয়াছে এই পাথরের অঙ্ক উনিশ, ইহা দেখিলেই লোকে বুঝিতে পারে এখান হইতে কলিকাতা উনিশ মাইল অর্থাৎ সাড়ে নয় ক্রোশ। এই বলিয়া তিনি আমাকে ঐ পাথরের নিকট লইয়া গেলেন।

নামতায় 'একের পিঠে নয় উনিশ' ইহা শিখিয়াছিলাম। দেখিবা-মাত্র আমি প্রথমে এক অঙ্কের, তৎপরে নয় অঙ্কের উপর হাত দিয়া বলিলাম, তবে এইটা ইংরেজীর এক, আর এইটা ইংরেজীর নয়।

(b) সৃষ্টিকর্তা ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তিকে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন প্রকৃতি দিয়াছেন। একজন হয়ত গণিত বুঝিতে পারিবে না, সাহিত্য-রসপান কারিতে পারিবে। অপর কেহ বা সাতকাণ্ড রামায়ণ শুনিয়া অম্লানমুখে বলিবে "ইহাতে ত কিছুই উপপত্তি হইল না।" কেহ হয়ত একখানি চিত্র দেখিয়া মোহিত হইবে, সঙ্গীতের মনোহর তান বিরক্তিকর ভাবিবে। কেহ বা সুরম্য চিত্রপট অকিঞ্চিৎকর জ্ঞান করিয়া গীত-সাগরে নিমগ্ন হইবে। কেহ প্রফুল্ল কুসুমোদ্যান পরিত্যাগ করিয়া বিজন বন্য শৈলময় প্রদেশ ভাল বাসিবে; কেহ বা তরুলতা-শূণ্য বন্ধুর গিরি কষ্টকর বোধ করিয়া প্রস্থনপরিপূরিত বন্যরীপল্লববিভূষিত নিকুঞ্জে মনস্তৃষ্টি সাধনার্থে আশ্রয় লইবে। কেহ চিন্তাশীল, কার্যে অপটু; কেহ বা কার্যাদক্ষ, চিন্তায় অপটু। এইরূপ স্বাবাবিক শক্তিভেদ যে প্রতিভার মূল তাহার সন্দেহ নাই। নতুবা, আমি, তুমি, সকলেই কালিদাস বা আৰ্য্য ভট্ট, সেক্ষপিয়র বা নিউটন হইতে পারিতাম।

(c) ব্যবসায় উন্নতি করিতে হইলে, ভূয়োদর্শন এবং দূরদর্শন অতীব আবশ্যিক। অনেক দেখা-শুনায় ষাঁহার ভূয়োদর্শন হইয়াছে, দূরদর্শনে তিনি সহজেই সমর্থ হইয়া থাকেন। দশ জনের কাজ দেখিলেই বুঝিতে পারা যায়, কোন্ কাজে কিরূপ পন্থা অবলম্বন করা উচিত। যে পথে আর দশ জন স্ব স্ব ব্যবসায়ের উন্নতি করিয়াছেন, অক্ষুণ্ণভাবে সেই পথে যাইতে পারিলে, তুমিও ব্যবসায় উন্নতি করিতে পারিবে। দশ জনের কাজ-কর্ম, উপায়-পন্থা, লাভ-লোকসান, দেখিলে, তুমি সহজে অনুমান করিতে পারিবে, কখন কোন্ প্রণালী অবলম্বন করিলে ব্যবসায় লাভ হইবে, উন্নতি হইবে।

যে ব্যক্তির ধর্ম্ম মতি নাই, ধর্ম্মরক্ষায় প্রবৃত্তি নাই, সে ব্যবসায়ী নহে—দস্যু, তস্কর। ব্যবসায় করিতে বসিয়া যে শঠতার আশ্রয় লয়, সে নরাধম। শঠের ব্যবসায় না হয় দিনকতক বেশ চলিতে পারে, চিরদিন কখনই অবাধে চলিতে পারে না।



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

- (i) Development of Cottage Industries in Bengal.
- (ii) Newspapers—their use and abuse.
- (iii) Sir Asutosh Mookerjee.

3. Translate the following passage into Bengali:— 30

But the sacrifice is not always made by merchants and public men. Mr. G. W. E. Russell, in one of his works, cites an instance of a different sort—that of the son of a nobleman, and heir to a great fortune. "Even while at Eton he was deeply impressed with the need of creating a public opinion among school-boys in favour of virtue, and as a young man, when preparing for the Army he took definite steps towards the fulfilment of his ideal. Shortly before his death he went to an elder friend and broached a scheme which had long been maturing in his mind. Ever since he had received a regular allowance from his father, he had always put aside a tenth as belonging to God, and now he begged the friend to take this tithe and administer it for him. 'Perhaps it might help some poor fellow through the University, or be useful in some other way. When I come of age,' he added, 'the tenth of my income will be really worth something.' Had he lived a few months longer he would have become possessed of a great estate."

GERMAN COMPOSITION

Examiner—PROF. I. J. S. TARAPOREWALA, B.A., PH.D.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1.. Translate into English:— 20

Auf Veranlassung der Firma "Industrie" G. m. b. H. Northeim übersenden wir Ihnen einliegend Zeichnung Nr. 23403 über eine Packpapiermaschine. Wir fügen unsere Kostenschläge Nr. 307/308 bei, aus welchen Sie den Preis für eine solche Anlage, sowohl für die Maschine, als auch für die Vorbereitungsmaschinen ersehen wollen. Wir betonen dabei ausdrücklich, dass es sich nur um ungefähre Preise handelt und dass, falls die in Indien geplante Anlage zur Ausführung kommen sollte, vorher ein Projekt mit Kostenanschlägen auf Grund eingehender Vorbesprechungen ausgearbeitet werden müsste. Die heutigen Unterlagen sollen Ihnen daher lediglich zu Ihrer vorläufigen Orientierung dienen.

2. Indicate clearly how the following words have been made up:— 10

Vorbesprechungen, Veranlassung, Mitteilung, anzuknüpfen and Einsendung.

Or,

Give the main rules for the word order in German, both in the principal and in the subordinate clauses. Illustrate by means of examples.

3. Give the German equivalents of five of the following:— 10

Your esteemed order, registered letter, insurance, approximate value, interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, unpaid account, your letter of the 8th inst., customs duty, freight paid.

Or,

Explain clearly the terms:—

G.m.b.H., u.s.w., d.i., z.B., bezw.

4. Write a letter in German addressed to the Oberrheinische Bank asking for the present rate of exchange between the German Gold Mark and the Rupee of British India. Also ask for the conditions under which they would open an account, the interest they would allow, and also ask for the name of their Agents in India. 30

Or,

Write out an application in German, addressed to the firm of F.H. Benning and Seybold of Düren (Rheinland) expressing your willingness to be their agent in India for paper-making machinery. State clearly your qualifications for this post (including and assuming that you have got your B.Com. with honours). Also state what fixed salary you would desire and the commission (if any) on goods sold.

5. Write in as few words as possible in German any short story you have read. 15

Or,

Translate into German (putting the figures into words) :

A manufacturing firm has a capital of £9,000. The gross annual sales are £3,750. The cost of materials and manufacture is £35 per cent. of this. Rent, rates and taxes amount to £387, and salaries and other charges are £1,313-10s. Under these circumstances the firm can pay a dividend of nearly 8½ per cent.

6. Give the full declension (with the definite article) of—Hand, Herz, Dorf, Sohn, Bursch. 15

Also give the principal parts of the following verbs:—bezwingen, stellen, gehen, übersetzen (to translate), beifügen.

MAITHILI COMPOSITION

Examiner—MR. NALINIMOHAN SANYAL, M.A.

1. Translate any two of the following extracts into Maithili:— 40

(a) All over India, there is a vague feeling of discontent in the air about our prevalent system of education. Signs have lately been numerous of a desire for a change. But it is difficult accurately to locate the exciting cause, to make sure of the object towards which it aspires. The mind of our educated community has been brought up within the enclosure of the modern Indian Educational system. It has grown as familiar to us as our own physical body, unconsciously giving rise in our mind to the belief that it can never be changed. Our imagination dare not soar beyond its limits; we are unable to see it and judge it from outside. We neither have the courage nor the heart to say that it has to be replaced by something else; because our own intellectual life has been its special product, for which we have a natural partiality and admiration.

(b) A little more than four hundred years ago the imaginations of men were stirred by the news of the discovery of a wonderful country lying some 3,000 miles to the west of Europe. The stories of the fabulous wealth to be obtained, brought back by the earliest visitors to this new land, roused men of all classes in the Old World to the highest pitch of excitement. Men spoke of rivers on whose banks diamonds were as common as pebbles, and of mountains of pure gold; of cities whose streets were paved with silver and gold, and whose every native was bedecked with ornaments worth a king's ransom. Such were the stories poured into the ears of eager listeners in the

seaport towns of Spain, of Portugal, and of England. As we now know, there was a certain amount of truth in them, with a very great deal of exaggeration. Many an adventurer, drawn to this El Dorado of the West by the hope of untold riches, was cruelly disappointed.

(c) We took our passage in a country ship to Calcutta, where we stayed only a few days, when we landed upon the broad bosom of the Hoogly. We were exceedingly struck with its imposing magnificence. The variety of features which it presents, the associations it calls up, the busy activity of human pursuits which it constantly displays, are all highly interesting to the traveller; while the reverence in which it is held, raises those unavoidable emotions that inspire almost a veneration for its consecrated waters. On the whole, this is perhaps the most distinguished river upon the face of the globe whether we consider the lofty regions of perennial ice, never yet penetrated by mortal foot, in which its unknown source is concealed, the stupendous precipices over which it dashes in its progress to the plain, the natural impediments it surmounts, the extents of the country through which it flows, the distance to which its waters are transported by devout Hindus, its commercial importance, the veneration in which it is held by so many millions of people, or the fertility and populousness of the districts through which it winds its majestic way.

2. Write sentences with suitable context to bring out the ideas contained in three of the following sayings:— 6

(a) हाथी बेचि अंकुश लव मारि । (b) भावी कँ के टारि । (c) पंचक मुह में भगवान । (d) ने श्री नगरी ने श्री ठाम ।

3. Write an essay on any one of the following subjects, following the outlines indicated:— 40

(a) The past glory of Mithila—Janak—Yājñavalkya—ancient seat of learning—Vidyapati and other poets and dramatists—the Nyaya system of philosophy—Gangas Upadhyay, Pakshadhar Misra and other Nyaya philosophers.

(b) Strength of character—what it means—how it differs from obstinacy—its connection with self reliance and sense of honour—what it leads to in the long run—examples from history, Indian and foreign, of men of strong character.

(c) The study of science—how Western nations have prospered by the study of science—how modern civilization is the outcome of the study of science—observation and experiment—inductive reasoning—wonders of science—how the study of science is essential to our advancement.

4. (a) Comment grammatically on हमरा in “हमरा सक नहि ।” 2

(b) Put हमर or हमरि in the blank space in :—“—माई ।” 1

(c) Insert कै or कौ in the blank spaces in the following :— 2

“ओकरा गाड़ी में कौन माल—”

“तोहरा गाड़ी में कौन माल—”

5. Write sentences in Maithili to illustrate—

(a) The difference between मीर and मीरा । 2

(b) The honorific and non-honorific possessive forms of जे 2

(c) Two out of the three forms of the verbal noun. 2

(d) The present conditional and the imperative 1st person. 2

(e) The form of के when used as an interrogative adjective. 1

GENERAL ECONOMICS

Examiner—PROF. PRAMATHANATH BANERJEA, M.A., D.Sc.

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

All questions are of equal value.

1. 'Wealth is a means to welfare; not the only means, but an important means.' Explain. Can you conceive of any circumstances in which wealth may become a hindrance to welfare?
2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of large-scale production.
3. Describe fully the functions of capital in modern industry and commerce.
4. 'Freedom of enterprise is the chief source of the enormous productive power of the modern industrial organisation.' Amplify.
5. What do you understand by the term 'value'? Distinguish between 'value' and 'price.' Explain the cost of production theory of value.
6. 'Labour is not a commodity, but it is bought and sold like a commodity.' Explain and criticise the statement.
7. Show how the credit system facilitates exchange and finances production in anticipation of demand. Would it be correct to say that credit is capital?
8. Define 'tax.' Discuss the most important canons of taxation.
9. Summarise the main arguments advanced in favour of free trade and protection respectively.
10. Discuss the connection between progress and profits in modern industry.

INDIAN ECONOMICS

Examiner—PROF. SATISCHANDRA RAY, M.A.

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

Answer any SIX questions.

1. Analyse the composition of the Indian Paper Currency Reserve. What is the object of keeping it and what part does it play in the currency system of India?
2. In financing the International trade of India, the Indian Exchange Banks play an important role. Explain how.
3. State the arguments for and against the introduction of gold currency in India.
4. What are your reasons for holding that stability of Exchange is essential to the development of India's commerce?
5. Bring out the leading ideas in each of the following :—
 - (a) Cadastral Survey.
 - (b) Zemindari Settlement.
 - (c) Ryotwari Settlement.
 - (d) Redemption of Land Revenue.
 - (e) Resumption of Land Revenue.
 - (f) Countervailing Excise duties.



6. There are some advantages and disadvantages of large-scale production in agriculture. Consider them with reference to Indian social and economic conditions.

7. Discuss the relation of the Imperial Bank of India to the State.

8. Are there any special difficulties in the setting up and working of large manufacturing industries in India?

Explain the circumstances which have led to the grant of protection to the biggest iron and steel manufacturing concern in India.

9. Explain the fundamental principles on which the success of Co-operative Societies in India depends.

What, do you consider, to be the main difficulties in the way of carrying out these principles in practice?

10. Discuss the economic effects of the employment of foreign capital in India.

MODERN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Examiner—MR. JOGISCHANDRA SINHA, M.A.

The questions are of equal value.

1. Give an account of the chief inventions in the British cotton industry during the period 1760-1830 and estimate their economic importance.

2. Describe briefly the effects of the French Wars of 1793-1815 on the economic life of England.

3. Why was it necessary to reform the English Poor Law in 1834? What lines did that reform take and with what results?

4. Sketch the history of the free-trade movement in England. To what extent was the prosperity between 1850 and 1873 due to the fiscal changes?

5. Outline the history of the Co-operative Movement in England and examine its present position.

6. Estimate the effect of Indian railways on the economic life of this country.

7. Give a short historical account either of the Tea or Indigo industry in India down to 1900.

8. Describe the growth and development of the sea-borne trade of India during the last forty years of the nineteenth century.

9. Write short notes on the following:—

(a) The Indian Factories Act of 1922.

(b) The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923.

(c) The Indian Mines Act of 1923.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Examiner—MR. JITENDRAPRASAD NIYOGI, M.A.

The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any SIX questions.

1. State in the order of their importance the chief exports from Great Britain. To what extent is Great Britain dependent on non-British possessions for the supply of raw materials required for her manufactures?

2. What are the factors favouring the localisation of industries in particular areas? Name any two industries in Great Britain and describe the physical factors which have brought about their localisation.



3. What are the chief forest areas in India? Mention the important Indian forest products and the chief industries dependent on them.
4. "Probably there is no other single group of weather phenomena which is so far-reaching in its effects as the Indian monsoon." Explain.
5. What is the importance of Delhi as a railway centre? By what railways would you proceed from Bombay to Bangalore, Bombay to Delhi, Delhi to Lucknow and Lucknow to Calcutta? Illustrate your answer by a map.
6. Describe the economic value to France and to Germany of the territories which have been transferred to France as a result of the last European War.
7. Describe carefully and explain the importance of the inland waterways of France.
8. Write a geographical sketch of either British Columbia or California with special reference to economic conditions.
9. What are the climatic conditions which favour the growth of the following products:—(a) coffee, (b) sugar and (c) cocoa? Mention the different countries from which they are principally exported.
10. Describe the importance of the Nile as a factor in the economic prosperity of Egypt.

BUSINESS ORGANISATION

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

All questions are of equal value.

1. You contemplate starting a business firm in partnership with others and are anxious to get a partnership deed prepared. On what points should you come to conclusions with your partners with a view to incorporate same in the said agreement so as to avoid disputes and litigation?
 2. Explain the following:—(1) Certificate of Origin, (2) Consular Invoice, (3) Underwriting Commission, (4) Memorandum of Association, (5) Private Company.
 3. What are the chief points to be taken into consideration in deciding the form an Advertisement should assume?
 4. You are in charge of a large business house with a large number of correspondents situated in Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada and Japan, besides India. What system of filing and indexing correspondence would you introduce with a view to keep the organisation most efficient? Describe the working of the system in detail.
 5. Explain the following:—(a) Productive Co-operation; (b) Co-partnership; (c) Profit-sharing; (d) Kartell.
 6. A very large number of salesmen are employed by a large retail stores having twenty departments where various kinds of articles can be bought for cash. What system of record would you introduce so as to afford a proper check and counter-check on the said sales? Describe the system in detail.
 7. What is the relationship of a shareholder in a Public Limited Company to the undermentioned bodies or persons and what is his effective power of control over:—
 - (a) The Board of Directors,
 - (b) The Managing Director,
 - (c) The Firm of Managing Agents as found in India?
 8. Discuss the principal methods of remunerating labour in modern industries.
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INLAND AND FOREIGN TRADE

Examiner—MR. ROHINIMOHAN CHAUDHURI, M.A.*Answer any SIX questions**The questions are of equal value.*

1. Carefully discuss the nature and organisation of retail trade in the rural districts of India. How far and by what means can you improve the present organisation?
2. Distinguish between spot transactions and futures. Discuss the importance of futures to manufacturers.
3. Indicate the functions of the various agencies by which the inland trade of India is financed. Do you suggest any method by which the available loanable funds can be mobilised more effectively than at present?
4. Give an idea of the wheat trade of India bearing in mind the following points:—(a) the locality of production and consumption, (b) the amount exported, (c) the facilities for transport, (d) the intermediaries engaged in the trade.
5. Discuss the different methods by which exporters obtain payment for the shipment of their produce.
6. Write explanatory notes on :—(a) Confirmed and unconfirmed credit, (b) Irrevocable credit, (c) Clean credit, (d) Documentary credit.
7. Discuss the part played by London in financing the trade of the world.
8. Give a general idea of India's foreign trade in the following commodities with special reference to their source of supply, destination and their amount and value:—cotton textiles, sugar, tea, machinery, iron and steel, jute and cotton.
9. Distinguish between a short bill and a long bill. Indicate the influences that act on the price of a long bill.
10. Describe briefly the nature of India's foreign trade with the U.S.A.

COMMERCIAL LAW

Examiners— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DR. SASANKAJIBAN RAY, M.A., D.L.} \\ \text{MR. NIRMALCHANDRA CHATTERJEE, M.A., B.L.,} \\ \text{BAR-AT-LAW.} \end{array} \right.$

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are expected to answer the FIRST question and any THREE of the others in EACH part.*

PART I

1. Discuss the essential elements of a valid contract. 14
2. What is an agreement by way of wager? Is such an agreement void or illegal? 12
3. Under what circumstances may an offer be revoked? What amounts to communication of acceptance? 12
4. Explain the law relating to agreements in restraint of trade. 12

5. State the exceptions to the general rule of law in India that an agreement made without consideration is void. 12
6. State the various modes in which a contract may be discharged. 12
7. What are the conditions of a valid ratification? What is breach of warranty of authority? 12

PART II

1. What is seller's lien? When does it arise? Explain with examples. 14
2. Define bailment and briefly state the responsibilities of the bailor and the bailee. 12
3. Define a Partnership and distinguish it from a Joint Family business. 12
4. State the effects of (a) crossing a cheque generally, and (b) crossing a cheque specially. 12
5. Define a Private Company and show how it differs from a Public Company. 12
6. What are the essential features of a contract of Insurance? 12
7. In a contract for the sale of goods when does, (a) the property or, (b) the risk in goods pass from the seller to the buyer? 12

ACCOUNTANCY

Examiners— { MR. S. K. DAY
 ,, SATYENDRANATH MUKHERJEE.

FIRST PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Briefly describe the uses of Journal, and give particulars of entries you would expect to find in the Journal of a business in which the "sales" and "bought" Ledgers were balanced independently by means of adjustment accounts. 15
2. A. F. Walters and J. B. Smith are in partnership as pipe manufacturers, the former taking $\frac{2}{3}$ and the latter $\frac{1}{3}$ of profits. The shop manager sends in weekly returns of all transactions and these are duly incorporated in the books of the Head Office. Prepare Trading Account showing the working results of the shop; also Trading, P. and L. a/cs. and Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th Feb. 1906. Stock at Factory Rs. 3,105, at Shop Rs. 470. The goods supplied by the Factory to the Shop were priced out at Rs. 4,199 cost price. Adjustments:—(a) Interest on capital at 5 per cent., (b) Reserve for rent accrued due 28th Feb., Rs. 78. Ditto Shops, 2 months' rent due 28th Feb. (annual rent being Rs. 360). Audit fee Rs. 500. (c) Manager is entitled to Commission at 2 per cent. on gross profit realised by the Shop. (d) Plant and Machinery to be depreciated at 10 per cent.; 40



Fixture and Fittings at 5 per cent, (e) Provision for bad and doubtful debts at 2½.

Trial Balance

		Rs.
Plant and Machinery	... ..	3,280
Fixture and Fittings (Factory)	... ..	620
Purchases	... ..	11,780
Manufacturing wages	... ..	6,433
Manufacturing expenses	... ..	891
Rent and rates	... ..	360
Stock 1st March, 1905 (Factory)	... ..	3,828
Stock 1st March, 1905 (Shop)	... ..	747
Cash purchases	... ..	62
Traveller's Commission	... ..	152
Office salaries (Factory)	... ..	280
Office expenses	... ..	395
Law expenses	... ..	41
Bad debts	... ..	8
Sundry Debtors	... ..	2,520
Furniture and Fittings (Shop)	... ..	980
Bills Receivable	... ..	2,000
Salaries of Manager	... ..	266
A. F. Walter's drawings	... ..	1,212
J. B. Smith's drawings	... ..	606
Cash at Bank	... ..	2,512
" Factory	... ..	7
" Shop	... ..	50
A. F. Walter's Capital	... ..	6,200
J. B. Smith's Capital	... ..	3,500
Sales, Factory	... ..	19,353
Sales, Shop	... ..	7,538
Sundry Creditors	... ..	2,428
Discount Cr. (Factory)	... ..	282
Reserve for Bad Debts	... ..	74
Bills Payable	... ..	78
Rent for Shop	... ..	423

3. How would you deal the undermentioned items when preparing the annual accounts of a Limited Co. ? 20

- (1) Transfer of Rs. 5,000 to Reserve Fund.
- (2) Rs. 7,500 Preliminary Expenses.
- (3) Insurance paid in advance Rs. 850.
- (4) Stock valued at 7,500 (taken market price); cost price is 20 per cent. lower.
- (5) Forfeited share Rs. 1,500.
- (6) Goods returned from customers Rs. 3,050.

4. On January 1, 1915, A. R. Goodwin purchased a machine for Rs. 1,000. His engineer advised that the machine would be useless for his purposes in four years and it would then realise Rs. 100 at scrap prices. Give two methods of providing for the depreciation of this machine. 15

5. A. Hartman & Co., whose Head Office is in London, are retail tobacconists. Branches have just been opened by the firm in Birmingham. You are asked to advise the partners as to the books and returns which are necessary to record the transactions between the Head Office and the Branches. Submit a short Report containing your instructions to the firm's book-keeper. 10



SECOND PAPER

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What is the average due date of the following instalments payable under a contract?— **16**

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

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

Or,

- Give a Ruling of an Application and Allotment Book suitable for a Limited Company and make specimen entries. **16**

2. The Balance Sheet of A and B (equal partners) on the 1st January, 1923, was found to be as follows:— **18**

	Rs.		Rs.
Capital—		Freehold Property	... 9,000
A	... 21,000	Plant, Machinery and Tools	3,500
B	... 8,800	Stock	... 8,750
Reserve	... 2,200	Debtors (after allowing for	
Creditors	... 2,600	Discount)	... 12,600
		Cash	... 750
	Rs. 34,600		Rs. 34,600

It was agreed to take C into partnership on condition that he paid a sum of Rs. 2,000, for goodwill (to be left in the business) and brought in Rs. 7,000, capital. A and B on their part agreed to allow Rs. 1,000 of the reserve to remain as provision for Bad Debts, to allow 5 per cent. off the Plant, Machinery and Tools, and 1½ per cent. off the Freehold Property. Make the necessary adjustments by journal entry and compile the Balance Sheet of the new partnership.

Or,

Wheeler and Murphy united in a venture to purchase at par and issue to the public £300,000 Debentures of a Company, and agreed to share profits and losses equally. They issued the Debentures, which were fully subscribed, at 4 per cent. premium. Wheeler on his own account subscribed for and was allotted £50,000, which he subsequently sold at 7 per cent. premium; while Murphy subscribed for and was allotted £5,000, which he sold at 9 per cent. premium. The cost of the issue was £8,000. Create an account showing how much each gained by the transaction, disregarding interest, but not premiums.

3. (a) What is meant by an Uncalled Liability on Shares? In what cases is it most usually found, and for what reason is the system adopted? **16**

(b) For what purpose is the Journal principally employed?

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BANKING AND CURRENCY

Examiners— { MR. H. SINHA, M.Sc.
 { MR. N. L. PURI.

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 the FIRST question and any FIVE of the remainder.

1. Explain the following Money Market Report appearing in the daily papers of Calcutta :— 20

Banks Selling—				
T.T.	...	...	...	1-6
O.D.	...	...	...	1-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Banks Buying—				
T.T.	...	...	...	1-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sight	...	...	...	1-6 $\frac{1}{6}$
D.A. 3 ^m/.	...	...	...	1-6 $\frac{1}{4}$
D.P. 3 ^m/.	...	...	...	1-6 $\frac{3}{8}$
D.A. 4 ^m/.	...	...	...	1-6 $\frac{5}{16}$
D.A. 6 ^m/.	...	...	...	1-6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Other rates are as follows:—

	Banks Selling O/D	Banks Buying 30 ^d /.
France	615	...
Java	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
America	287	...
Hongkong	162	153
Shanghai	223	208
Singapore	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan	111	107
Bengal Chamber Rate for Freight	...	1-6 $\frac{1}{32}$
B.C. Rate T.T.	...	1-5 $\frac{3}{32}$
O.D.	...	1-6
Cable Quotations—		
London-New York	...	4.65 $\frac{5}{8}$
London-Paris	...	84.60
Bar Silver Ready	...	33 $\frac{3}{16}$
Forward	...	33 $\frac{5}{16}$

2. Describe briefly the system of Federal Reserve Banks and point out essential differences between English and American systems of banking. 16

3. Explain the following entries in the balance sheet of a bank and state on which side of the balance sheet they appear and why:— 16
 (a) Acceptances and Endorsements, etc., (b) Bills Discounted, (c) Reserve Fund, (d) Money at Call and at Short Notice, and (e) Net Profit.

4. To what extent, if any, does an entry in a Bank Pass Book bind (a) the banker and (b) the customer? 16



5. What is a financial crisis? What causes lead up to it and what remedies have been suggested? 16
6. Describe the part played by the Indian Exchange Banks in financing the foreign trade of India. 16
7. How did the Bank of England's manipulation of the Bank Rate formerly turn exchanges in England's favour? Explain why this manipulation no longer produces its former effect. 16
8. Describe the nature and functions of a bank reserve. 16
9. A banker is an "intermediate party between the borrower and the lender." Indicate the different ways in which he borrows and lends. 16
10. Describe the special functions of Central Banks. In what respects does the Imperial Bank of India differ from a Central Bank? 16

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 the FIRST question and any FIVE of the remainder.

1. Telegraphic transfers on London are sold by the Exchange Banks @ 1s. 6d. to the rupee. The London-New York Cross Rate is 4 dollars 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to the pound sterling according to the latest cable. Find the equivalent rate for America on the basis of rupees per 100 dollars. 20
If the quotation is 287, is it better for a merchant to remit direct or *via* London?
2. Describe the main recommendations of the Fowler Committee of 1898 and explain how far they are applicable to the present conditions in India. 16
3. Describe briefly the formation, location and objects of either the Paper Currency Reserve or the Gold Standard Reserve. 16
4. Write notes on any three of the followings:— 16
(a) Limping Standard;
(b) Specie Points;
(c) Mint Par;
(d) Latin Union;
(e) Favourable Exchange.
5. What do you mean by the value of money? State how the value of money is determined. 16
6. Explain the chief characteristics of the Gold Exchange Standard. Consider its chief merits and defects. 16
7. What is meant by inflation of currency? What are the evidences and economic consequences of such inflation? 16
8. Describe the changes brought about by the War in the Indian Paper Currency System. 16
9. Explain why Great Britain draws few bills but accepts many. 16
10. State and comment on the economic theorem known as Gresham's Law. 16