2010

ENGLISH

ENGLISH ESSAY, PRECIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

Time Allowed—3 Hours   *Full Marks—100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the
questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.*

1. Write an essay on *one* of the following in not more than 350 words: 40
    (a) Should you receive good at the hand of God and Evil not receive?
    (b) Can a scientist also be a poet?
    (c) Should all education be employment-oriented?
    (d) Who are the real makers of history—the people or the heroes?

2. Make a précis of the following passage (on the précis sheet supplied) and add a suitable title: 20+5

Speech is a great blessing, but it can also be a great curse. For, while it helps to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word, or of an ambiguous expression, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride; unwittingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling; only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Primitive men did not know that by ploughing and sowing seeds and watering the soil they could expect to reap a rich harvest. When, however, that fact did dawn on the human mind, it changed the entire way of life and laid the foundation of what we call civilisation.

Just how the tribal man landed on this tremendous discovery is not at all clear. Many guesses have been made, but they are all shots in the dark. It is very likely, however, that agriculture was a female discovery. While men of the tribe were away, the women would live on roots they dug up from the ground and on berries and fruits plucked from trees. It is they, therefore, who may have stumbled on the discovery that the seeds could be made to germinate. The peculiar thing is that long after the sowing of seeds and the harvesting of crops had started, the human mind was not quite sure of the connection between the two processes. All over the globe it was a common superstition that unless human blood was also poured on the soil, it would not yield a crop. So we had the horrible practice of human sacrifice at each seed-time, when one of the finest young men and women was slaughtered, and this custom lingered on for a long time.

Questions
    (a) How was agriculture discovered?   5
    (b) What is the 'peculiar thing' referred to in the passage?   5
    (c) What was the common superstition about agriculture?   5
          [Answer in your own words, as far as practicable]

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4. Draft a REPORT in the form of a letter to the Managing Director on the unrest and dissatisfaction among the workmen of a company. (Write A, B, C, in place of your name, address etc.)   20

Or,

Amplify the idea contained in the following:

Lives of great men all remind us

We can make our lives sublime.

(Composition-range: 150-200 words)

2010

BENGALI ESSAY, PRÉCIS WRITING & COMPOSITION

Time Allowed—3 Hours   *Full Marks—100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored. If any question has parts, the prescribed number of parts must be attempted one after the other and not here and there.

প্রশ্নের উত্তর চলিত অথবা সাধু, যে কোন একটি ভাষায় লিখুন।

১। যে কোন একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে প্রবন্ধ লিখুন ঃ   ৩৫

    (ক) জলসঙ্কট—উদ্ভব, প্রভাব ও প্রতিকার;

    (খ) শিশু-শ্রমিক সমস্যা;

    (গ) ইন্টারনেট—হাতের মুঠোয় পৃথিবী;

    (ঘ) বিজ্ঞান ও কুসংস্কার।

২। অনধিক একশ' শব্দের মধ্যে, যে কোন একটি গদ্যাংশের শিরোনাম নির্দেশ ক'রে বস্তুসংক্ষেপ করুন ঃ   ৫+৩০

    (ক) সভ্যতার অগ্রগতির সঙ্গে সঙ্গে মানুষ বিস্মৃত হতে থাকল অরণ্যের কল্যাণকর ভূমিকার কথা। শিল্প, আবাসন থেকে নতুন নতুন এলাকা গড়ে তোলার জন্য নির্বিচারে কাটা হতে থাকল একের পর এক অরণ্য। জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির কারণে এই বৃক্ষচ্ছেদন জরুরী হ'য়ে পড়লেও বিকল্প ব্যবস্থা কিছুই করা হ'ল না। ফলে চাষের জমি বা বিলাসদ্রব্য বা জ্বালানির প্রয়োজনে একের পর এক জমি থেকে অরণ্য বৃক্ষরাজি উৎপাটিত হলেও নতুন করে গাছ লাগানোর কোনো প্রয়াসই নেওয়া হ'ল না। এর বিষময় ফল ফলতে লাগল—মাটি হ'য়ে উঠল ধূসর রুক্ষ, দূষণ বৃদ্ধি পেতে লাগল, বায়ুমণ্ডলের তাপমাত্রা বেড়ে উঠল অস্বাভাবিকভাবে। পরিকল্পনাবিহীনভাবে বৃক্ষচ্ছেদনের জন্য বৃষ্টিও কম হ'তে লাগল, যার ফলাফল সব দিক থেকেই মারাত্মক। গাছ তার শিকড়ের মাধ্যমে মাটির কণা ধরে রাখে। ফলে ভূমিক্ষয় অনেক কম হয়। কিন্তু গাছ কেটে ফেলায় সেই ক্ষয় ত্বরান্বিত হ'তে লাগল। অরণ্য ধ্বংস করলে সভ্যতাও ধ্বংস হবে—এই হ'ল সৃষ্টির ভারসাম্য।

    দেরিতে হ'লেও বৃক্ষরোপণের মাধ্যমে পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণের ব্যাপারে বোধোদয় ঘটেছে মানুষের। বায়ুমণ্ডলের দূষণ রোধে বনমহোৎসব, বৃক্ষরোপণ-সপ্তাহ, প্রভৃতি আয়োজনের মাধ্যমে নতুন করে বন-সংরক্ষণের পাশাপাশি বনসৃষ্টির উদ্যোগ নেওয়া হচ্ছে। বেছে নেওয়া হচ্ছে দ্রুত বৃদ্ধি হয় এমন পরিবেশ সহায়ক বৃক্ষরাজিকে। অদূর ভবিষ্যতে মানুষ ফিরে পাবে বেঁচে থাকার অনুকূল বিশুদ্ধ বাতাস, উর্বর মাটি, খরা ও বন্যার হাত থেকে বাঁচবার অভয়মন্ত্র।

    (খ) আধুনিক যুগের সংস্কৃতির রূপ থেকে রূপান্তরে নানা বৈচিত্র্য। সনাতন মানুষ আজ আর যেমন নেই, তেমনি নেই তার প্রাচীন ধর্ম, কলাবিদ্যা, রূপ কিংবা বাহ্যিক পোষাক-পরিচ্ছদ, আচার-আচরণ, বাক্যালাপ, খাদ্যাভ্যাস-এবং আরো অনেক কিছু পরিবর্তনের স্বাভাবিকতায় তার রূপান্তর ঘটেছে। ভারতীয় সংস্কৃতির ক্ষেত্রেও একই চিত্র দৃশ্যমান। একসময় ভারতের সংস্কৃতি বহু জাতির আগমনে ও শাসনে মিশ্র সংস্কৃতির রূপ পায়। কিন্তু তার স্বতন্ত্র সংস্কৃতি কখনো বিলুপ্ত হয়নি। ধর্মগত সংস্কৃতিতে একদা পূজিত আর্য-দেবদেবী আজও সমমর্যাদায় পূজিত হন। সাহিত্যগত সংস্কৃতি আজ উন্নততররূপে প্রতীয়মান, কিন্তু তার পাশাপাশি লোকসাহিত্য পূর্ববৎ বিরাজমান। অন্যান্য লোক-সংস্কৃতি, যাত্রা, কথকতা, আলকাপ, ঝুমুর, ভাদু, টুসু, মনসার ভাসানগান, ধর্মরাজের বোলান-এ সবই আপন আপন অস্তিত্ব রক্ষা করে চলেছে।

প্রশ্ন উঠতে পারে, কেবল স্বজাতি ও স্বদেশের পুরোনো ঐতিহ্য অনুসরণ করেই কি যথার্থ সংস্কৃতির মুখ রক্ষা করা সম্ভব ? এ প্রশ্নের উত্তর আছে। মানুষ তার নিজের আত্মার অনুশীলনে নিজের তৈরী ধারণার রূপান্তর ঘটাতে পারে। সংস্কৃতি তখন নিজের আসনে থেকেই নতুন রূপ পায়, এর জন্য অপরের থেকে ঋণ গ্রহণের প্রয়োজন হয় না। আমাদের বঙ্গ সংস্কৃতিরও তো কত রূপান্তর ঘটেছে। গ্রামীণ লোক-সংস্কৃতি, প্রাচীন নৃত্যকলা ও নাট্যকলা নানাবিধ সূক্ষ্ম বিভাগ ও উপবিভাগে বিন্যস্ত হয়েছে। এ সবই রসিক চিত্তের পক্ষে আনন্দবর্ধক হয়ে উঠেছে।

৩। প্রদত্ত যে কোন একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে দুই বন্ধুর কাল্পনিক বিতর্ক-সংলাপ রচনা করুন ঃ ১০

 (ক) অর্থনৈতিক প্রগতি ও মানসিক প্রগতির সম্পর্ক;

 (খ) সেলফোন ব্যবহারের সুবিধা-অসুবিধা।

৪। বাংলা ভাষায় অনুবাদ করুন ঃ ১০

So long I was in this weak state, I was compelled to stay in the brahmin's house. He and his wife were very kind to me, but I could not think of any means of arriving at Moheshpur. None of the women knew the way, nor was any of them ready to be my guide. Many men were willing enough, but I was afraid to go alone with them.

৫। নিচের বিশিষ্টার্থক শব্দগুলি প্রয়োগ ক'রে বাক্যরচনা করুন ঃ ৫

উত্তম-মধ্যম, ডুমুরের ফুল, তাসের ঘর, গোল্লায় যাওয়া, চাঁদের হাট।

৬। নির্দেশ অনুসারে বাক্যগুলির পরিবর্তন করুন ঃ ৫

 (ক) রেবা মন দিয়ে পড়াশোনা করছে। (প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যে)

 (খ) তুমি এ কাজ পারবে না। (কর্মবাচ্যে)

 (গ) আমি মামারবাড়ি যাব না নাকি ? (হ্যাঁবোধক বাক্যে)

 (ঘ) সে ভীতু হলেও আজকে সাপটাকে ভয় পেল না। (জটিল বাক্যে)

 (ঙ) গল্পটা এত শিগ্‌গির শেষ হল, এ আমার পছন্দ হল না। (সরল বাক্যে)

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2010

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

Time Allowed—3 Hours   *Full Marks—100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

Answer to each question should be started on a separate page.

Parts of a question should be answered together and should not be interposed by answers to other questions.

*Answers may be given either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers must be in one and the same language.*

Group A

1. Name the authors of the following books: 2×5
   (a) One Man's Bible
   (b) The Idea of Justice
   (c) City of Djinns
   (d) Orientalism
   (e) The Autobiography of an unknown Indian

2. What do the following abbreviations stand for?   2×5
   (a) SITA
   (b) TRIPS
   (c) SARS
   (d) NASSCOM
   (e) ICAR

3. Explain the following terms in brief: 2×5
   (a) GSLV
   (b) Chemotherapy
   (c) Elegy
   (d) Filibustering
   (e) Hospice

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4. Who are they?   2×5

    (a) Sir Alexander Fleming

    (b) Jean Henri Dunant

    (c) Bill Gates

    (d) Ernesto 'che' Guevara

    (e) Ho Chi Minh.

5. (a) What is paedophilia?

    (b) Why is Canterbury famous?

    (c) Which state of India is known as 'God's own country'?

    (d) Which river is known as Bengal's sorrow?

    (e) What is Linked In?   2×5

Group B

Answer any four *questions.*   12½×4

6. What are the proximate causes of high inflation in India in recent years?

7. Discuss the recent debates regarding the creation of new states in India.

8. Discuss the role of microfinance in financial inclusion.

9. Comment on the recent spate of political upsurges in the Middle Eastern countries (Like Egypt and Libya). Are they leading towards the creation of democratic political systems?

10. Comment on the participation of women in the political process in India in the context of the pending Women's Reservation Bill.

11. Discuss the objectives and performance of the NREGA in generating rural employment and reducing poverty.

12. What are the main stresses and strains in India's foreign relations with China? Discuss.

13. Discuss the Right to Education Act, 2010?

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2010

BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Time Allowed—3 Hours   *Full Marks—100*

If the questions attepted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

*Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers must be in one and the same language.*

Group A (Business Mathematics)

Answer *Question No. 1* and *any five* from the rest.

1. Answer *any five* questions: 2×5
   (a) If $f(x) = (a - x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$, where a > 0 and n is a positive integer, prove that $f\{f(x)\} = x$.
   (b) Find the point of inflexion of the curve $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x$.
   (c) If $x = at^2$, $y = 2at$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. (t being the parameter.)
   (d) Find a function whose derivative is $\log_e x$.
   (e) Evaluate: $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-2)}$.
   (f) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, show that $A^2 - 4A + 3I = 0$. (I being the unit matrix of order 2 and 0 being the null matrix.)
   (g) If three sets A, B, C be such that $A - B = \{2, 4, 6\}$ and $A - C = \{2, 3, 5\}$, determine $A - (B \cup C)$ and $A - (B \cap C)$.

2. (a) If $f\left(\frac{x-1}{2x+1}\right) = 2 - x$, find $f(3x - 1)$.   4
   (b) If the gradient of the curve $xy + ax + by = 0$ at point (1, 1) on it is 2, find the values of a and b.   4

3. (a) Show that the maximum value of $x + \frac{1}{x+1}$ is less than its minimum value.   4
   (b) A man is walking towards the foot of a tower, 60 m. high, at a speed of 5 km./h. At what speed is he approaching the top of the tower when he is 80 m. away from it?   4

4. (a) If $x^y = e^{x-y}$, show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\log x}{(\log x + 1)^2}$.   4
   (b) Evaluate: $\int \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^3} e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$.   4

5. (a) If $y = \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}$, show that $(x^2 - 1) y_2 + xy_1 = \frac{y}{4}$.   4
   (b) Show that $\int_2^3 \frac{x^5 dx}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{4}{3}$.   4

6. (a) If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ b & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $(A + B)^2 = A^2 + B^2$, find the values of a and b.   4
   (b) The difference between the simple and compound interest on a sum invested for 5 years at 3% is Rs. 46.80. Find the sum. [Given: log 1.03 = 0.0128, log 1.159 = 0.0640.]   4

Please Turn Over

7. (a) A T.V. is purchased on instalment basis, such that Rs. 3,400 is to be paid on the signing of the contract and four yearly instalments of Rs. 2,400 each payable at the end of first, second, third and fourth years. If the interest is charged at the rate of 8% p.a., what would be the cash down price of the T.V.? [Given: $(1.08)^4 = 1.36$.]   4

(b) Without using Venn diagram, prove that for three sets A, B and C, $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$.   4

8. (a) Find the area included between the parabola $y^2 = 9x$ and the straight line $y = x$. (Draw rough sketch.)   4

(b) Show that $\begin{vmatrix} bc & a & a^2 \\ ca & b & b^2 \\ ab & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(ab + bc + ca)$.   4

Group B (Statistics)

Answer *Question No. 9* and *any four* from the rest.

9. Answer *any five* questions: 2×5

(a) Find the geometric mean of 4, 6, 9 with weights 1, 2, 1 respectively.

(b) Find the mean deviation about median of the numbers: 1, 5, 8, 3, 2.

(c) Two variables x and y are related by the relation $2x + 3y = 9$. Find the standard deviation of y if the standard deviation of x is 3.

(d) Can $2x - y + 5 = 0$ and $3x + 2y - 1 = 0$ represent two regression equations? Give argument in support of your answer.

(e) If $\sigma_y = 4$, $b_{yx} = 0.48$ and $r = 0.6$ find σ_x.

(f) If Laspeyres' and Paasche's price index numbers are 125.6 and 154.3 respectively, find Fisher's price index number.

(g) Calculate the arithmetic mean of first n natural numbers with weights 1, 2, 3, ... , n respectively.

10. (a) Prove that for two positive numbers, A.M. ≥ G.M. ≥ H.M.   4

(b) Draw a histogram of the following distribution (use graph paper):   6

Age in years	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
No. of workers	50	70	100	180	150	120	60	40

11. (a) Prove that Fisher's index number formula satisfies time reversal test.   4

(b) The A.M. of the following distribution is 28.8. Find the missing frequency: 6

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of students	4	6	20	?	7	3

12. (a) Find the quartile deviation from the following income distribution of a group of workers: 4

Income (Rs.)	20	32	61	75	82	93
No. of workers	2	4	7	5	4	2

(b) For the variables x and y the equations of regression lines of y on x and x on y respectively are $4x - 5y + 33 = 0$ and $20x - 9y - 107 = 0$. Find (i) $\bar{x}, \bar{y}$; (ii) the correlation coefficient between x and y and (iii) the standard deviation of y if the variance of x is 9.   6

13. (a) Calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient from the following distribution of marks obtained by 10 students in Mathematics and Statistics: 4

Marks in Maths.	80	38	95	30	74	84	91	60	66	40
Marks in Stats.	85	50	92	58	70	65	88	56	52	46

(b) The following table shows the annual profit of a company in thousand rupees for last six years. Fit a straight line trend to the data and calculate the projected profit for the year 2009: 6

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Profit	101	107	113	121	136	148

14. (a) The following data represent the indices for five groups with percentage of total expenditure for people in a city in 2008 with 2000 as base year. Calculate the cost of living index number of 2008 with 2000 as base year: 4

Group	Index Number	Percentage of Total Expenditure
Food	525	40
Clothing	325	16
Light and fuel	240	15
House rent	180	20
Others	200	9

(b) The mean and variance calculated from a group of 80 observations are 63.2 and 25.93 respectively. If 60 of these observations have mean 64.8 and S.D. 4, find the mean and S.D. of remaining 20 observations. 6

15. (a) Calculate 3-year moving averages from the following data: 4

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Values	21	34	45	28	40	57	73

(b) Calculate the correlation coefficient between x and y from the following results: 6

$N = 10$, $\Sigma x = 140$, $\Sigma y = 150$, $\Sigma (x - 10)^2 = 180$, $\Sigma (y - 15)^2 = 215$, $\Sigma (x - 10)(y - 15) = 60$.

2010

ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY

Time Allowed—3 Hours   *Full Marks—100*

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

*Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers must be in one and the same language.*

Group A

Answer *Question No. 1* and *any two* from the rest.

1. From the following Balance Sheets of ABC Ltd., prepare:
   (i) Statement of changes in working capital; and
   (ii) Funds flow statement.

Balance Sheet of ABC Ltd.

Liabilities	2007 Rs.	2008 Rs.	Assets	2007 Rs.	2008 Rs.
Equity Share Capital	40,000	55,000	Goodwill	7,000	5,000
General Reserve	5,000	8,000	Buildings	15,000	20,000
Profits & Loss A/c	6,000	5,000	Plant & Machinery	18,000	45,000
6% Debentures	10,000	20,000	Stock	20,000	23,000
Sundry Creditors	9,000	14,500	Sundry Debtors	8,000	7,000
Bills Payable	3,400	5,000	Bills Receivable	6,500	8,400
Unclaimed Dividend	600	500	Cash at Bank	4,500	5,600
Provision for Tax	5,000	7,000	Discount on Issue of Shares	—	1,000
	79,000	1,15,000		79,000	1,15,000

Additional Information:

(a) The above company acquired the assets of DEF Ltd. for Rs. 20,000 and paid the purchase consideration by issuing fully paid equity shares amounting to Rs. 15,000 and by paying the balance in cash. The assets consisted of Plant & Machinery for Rs. 11,000, Stock for Rs. 5,000 and Goodwill for Rs. 4,000.

(b) Depreciation on Plant & Machinery and Building for 2008 amounted to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

(c) Income Tax paid during 2008 amounted to Rs. 7,000.

(d) Debentures were issued at a discount of Rs. 2,000.

(e) Interim Dividend paid during 2008 was Rs. 10,000.

(f) The company decided to value the stock at cost, whereas previously the practice was to value the stock at cost less 20%. The stock according to books on 31st December, 2007 was Rs. 20,000; the stock on 31st December, 2008—Rs. 23,000 was correctly valued at cost.

5+15

Please Turn Over

2. The following is the Balance Sheet of XYZ Co. Ltd. on 31st March, 2009:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each	2,00,000	Land & Buildings	1,20,000
General Reserve	25,000	Plant & Machinery	1,50,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund	10,000	Furniture & Fittings	2,500
Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c	5,100	Work-in-progress	30,000
Workmen Compensation Fund	10,000	Stock	60,000
Provision for Depreciation on		Sundry Debtors	25,000
Land & Buildings	20,000	Cash & Bank Balance	12,600
Debentures	1,00,000		
Sundry Creditors	30,000		
	4,00,100		4,00,100

The above company is absorbed by PQR Co. Ltd. on the above date. The consideration for the absorption is the discharge of the debentures at a premium of 5%, taking over the trade liability and a payment of Rs. 7 in cash and one share of Rs. 5 in PQR Co. Ltd. at the market value of Rs. 8 per share in exchange for one share in XYZ Co. Ltd. The cost of liquidation—Rs. 5,000 is to be met by the purchasing company.

Show the journal entries in the books of both the companies.   10+6

3. (a) State the circumstances under which the need for valuation of shares arises in case of a joint stock company.

    (b) The following particulars relate to Bengal Ltd.:

      (i) Equity Share Capital:

          10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up.
          5,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 7 paid-up.

      (ii) Preference Share Capital:

          1,000, 12% preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid-up.

      (iii) Reserves—Rs. 45,000.

      (iv) Creditors—Rs. 20,000, Bills Payable—Rs. 3,000.

Besides the above extracts from the Balance Sheet of Bengal Ltd. as on 31st March, 2009, the following further information is also provided to you:

Value of fixed assets is to be raised by Rs. 25,000, whereas stock value is to be reduced by Rs. 7,000. A liability for expenses of Rs. 6,000 is yet to be recorded in the books of account of the company.

Calculate the value per equity and preference share of Bengal Ltd. when:

    (A) Preference shares are non-participating.

    (B) Preference shares are participating and ratio of participation in surplus assets between equity and preference is 4 : 1.   4+12

4. There was a serious fire in the premises of M/s. Unfortunate on 1st September, 2008. Their business activities were interrupted until 31st December, 2008, when normal trading conditions were re-established. M/s. Unfortunate are insured under the loss of profit policy for Rs. 45,000—the period of indemnity being six months.

You are able to collect the following information:

    (i) The net profit for the year ended 31st December, 2007 was Rs. 20,000.

    (ii) The annual insurable standing charges amounted to Rs. 30,000 of which Rs. 2,000 were not included in the definition of insured standing charges under the policy.

(iii) The additional cost of working in order to mitigate the damage caused by the fire amounted to Rs. 600, and, but for this expenditure, the business would have had to shut down.

(iv) The saving in insured charges in consequence of the fire amounted to Rs. 1,500.

(v) The turnover for the period of four months ended April 30, August 31 and December 31 in each of the years 2007 and 2008 was as under:

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2007	65,000	80,000	95,000
2008	70,000	80,000	15,000

Work out the claim under the loss of profits insurance policy.   16

Group B

Answer *any three* questions.

5. From the following ratios and further information given below, prepare a Trading and Profit and Loss Account and a Balance Sheet of a concern:

   (i)   Fixed Assets/Capital = 5/4
   (ii) Fixed Assets = Rs. 10,00,000
   (iii) Capital/Liabilities = 1/2
   (iv) Net Profit/Capital = 1/5
   (v)   Gross Profit Ratio = 25%
   (vi) Stock Turnover Ratio = 10
   (vii) Fixed Assets/Total Current Assets = 5/7
   (viii) Net Profit to Sales = 20%
   (ix) Closing Stock = Rs. 1,00,000

Out of Current Assets, Sundry Debtors are Rs. 12,00,000. The balance represents Cash and Closing Stock.   16

6. The following Balance Sheets are presented to you:

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 2008

Liabilities	H Ltd. Rs.	S Ltd. Rs.	Assets	H Ltd. Rs.	S Ltd. Rs.
Shares of Rs. 100 each	5,00,000	2,00,000	Fixed Assets	3,50,000	1,50,000
Profit & Loss Account	80,000	—	Stock-in-trade	90,000	40,000
General Reserve	1,00,000	—	Trade Debtors	60,000	30,000
6% Debentures	—	1,00,000	6% Debentures in S Ltd.		
Trade Creditors	75,000	45,000	acquired at par	60,000	—
			Shares in S Ltd.		
			1500 shares at		
			Rs. 80 per share	1,20,000	—
			Cash at Bank	75,000	25,000
			Profit & Loss Account	—	1,00,000
	7,55,000	3,45,000		7,55,000	3,45,000

H Ltd. acquired the shares on 1st May, 2008. The Profit & Loss Account of S Ltd. showed a debit balance of Rs. 1,50,000 on 1st January, 2008. Trade Creditors of S. Ltd. include Rs. 20,000 for goods supplied by H Ltd.

Please Turn Over

on which H Ltd. made a profit of Rs. 4,000. Half of the goods were still in stock on 31st December, 2008. Stock of Rs. 4,000 was destroyed by fire on 31st March, 2008 and Rs. 3,000 was recovered from Insurance Company in full satisfaction of claim.

Prepare a Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 2008.   16

7. Eastern Traders with its Head Office at Kolkata, has a branch in Siliguri to which goods are invoiced at cost plus 25%. You are given the following particulars:

		Rs.
Opening Stock at branch at its cost		20,000
Goods sent to branch at invoice price		80,000
Loss-in-transit at invoice price		10,000
Theft at invoice price		4,000
Loss in weight (normal) at invoice price		2,000
Sales:		
Cash	22,000	
Credit	80,000	1,02,000
Return of goods by customers to the branch		10,000
Return of goods by customers directly to Head Office		10,000
Cash received from customers by the branch		56,000
Expenses at branch		30,000
Closing Stock at branch at cost to branch		24,000
Closing balance of debtors		3,000
Claim received from the insurance company for loss-in-transit		7,800

You are required to prepare in the Head Office books:
(a) Branch Stock Account;
(b) Branch Adjustment Account;
(c) Branch Debtors Account; and
(d) Branch Profit & Loss Account.   5+5+3+3

8. (a) Mention four important points of distinction between 'Government Accounting' and 'Commercial Accounting'.

(b) How does Double Account System differ from Single Account System?

(c) Distinguish between Internal Reconstruction and External Reconstruction of companies.   8+4+4

2010

COSTING

Time Allowed—3 Hours   *Full Marks—100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the
questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.*

*Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all
answers must be in **one** and the same language.*

*Answer Question No. **nine** and **any five** from the rest.*

1. X Co. Ltd. produces refrigerators and sells each for Rs. 2,000 during a certain accounting year. The direct materials, the direct labour and overhead costs are 60 per cent, 20 per cent and 20 per cent respectively of the cost of sales.

   In a subsequent accounting year, the direct materials cost has increased by 15 per cent and direct labour cost by 17·5 per cent. Due to these increases in costs, there would be a 50 per cent decrease in the amount of profit if the same selling price is to be maintained.

   Compute the new selling price to enable the company to maintain the same percentage of profit as that earned during the preceding year.   16

2. The following data is available in respect of the material used in M Co. Ltd. for the year 2008:

   Purchase price per unit Rs. 12

   Interest per unit per month Re. 0·10

   Insurance charge per annum 12%

   Clerical & Administration cost per order Rs. 200

   Wastage of material per unit per quater 2%

   Cost of Buying office, Inspection and Accounting per order Rs. 400

   Monthly consumption 1000 units

   You are required to compute

   (i) Best ordering quanity of the material buying.

   (ii) Frequency of order.

   (iii) Time gap between two consecutive orders.

   (iv) Total inventory cost at optimal policy of buying.   6+2+2+6=16

3. The standard hours of Job X is 100 hours. The Job has been completed by A in 60 hours, B in 70 hours and C in 95 hours.

                                                                         Please Turn Over

The bonus system applicable to the job is as follows:

Percentage of time saved to time allowed	Bonus
Saving up to 10%	10% of time saved
From 11% to 20%	15% of time saved
From 21% to 40%	20% of time saved
From 41% to 100%	25% of time saved

The rate of pay is Re 1 per hour.

Calculate total earnings of each worker and rate of earning per hour. 16

4. A Company manufactures a range of products. The annual production budget summary is as follows:

Direct material	Rs. 12,400
Direct Wages	Rs. 600
Production overhead	Rs. 4,000

The Company currently absorbs overheads in job costs using a percentage on prime cost bases. An investigation reveals that 40% of the overheads relate to the purchase and holding of raw material, 15% relate to a process with a bank of machines (Budget of 160,000 m/c hours), 30% relate to a manual operation (Budget of 2,00,000 direct labour hours), the remainder are overheads which cannot be specifically related to any one factor and are apportioned equally to the specific areas already given.

One of the jobs undertaken during the year is Job X for which the following data are available:

Direct material	Rs. 70,000
Direct Wages	Rs. 26,000 (includes machine labour and manual operation labour)

Capacity utilised:

Machine process 2500 machine hours.

Manual operation 5000 labour hours.

(a) Calculate the production overhead to Job X:

    (i) using the existing percentage on prime cost basis and

    (ii) based on the information revealed by The investigation.

(b) Comment on the change in overhead charged to Job X when the amended basis is used.

(c) Name examples overhead expenses which would be included in:

    (i) Material related operations

    (ii) Machine related operations

    (iii) Manual labour related operations, and

    (iv) General operations. 8+4+4=16

5. A contract for construction of building is governed by an escalation clause in respect of prices of steel, cement and stone aggregate. The prices ruling on the date of tender for the building and the actual prices paid by the contractor were as follows:

	On the date of tender	Actual
Steel per ton	Rs. 610	Rs. 675
Cement per ton	Rs. 100	Rs. 105
Stone aggregate per 100 cft.	Rs. 40	Rs. 38

3,00,000 cft. reinforced cement concrete was laid in the building. If 100 lbs. of steel, 2400 lbs. of cement and 90 cft. stone are the net quantities required to cast 100 cft. of RCC and the wastages are 5%, 3% and 10% respectively, calculate the difference in selling price according to the escalation clause (1 ton = 2,240 lbs.). Assume that the wastage percentage is based on the net quantity of material. 16

6. In the face of the trade recession K Ltd. is having a difficult period due to lack of demand and is operating below its normal capacity. This is, however, considered to be a temporary phase and the management has taken a decision not to retrench labour.

An enquiry has been received for 1000 units which could be manufactured by the company under the existing capacity and the costing data for the job are as follows:

Direct Materials Rs. 1,00,000

Direct labour 500 hours @ Rs. 35 per hour

Overhead costs: Normal recovery rates:

Variable Rs. 5 per hour

Fixed Rs. 10 per hour.

The directors ask you to advise them on the minimum price to be charged. 16

7. From the following data for December 2007 of a factory, calculate:
(a) Material cost variance
(b) Material price variance
(c) Material usage variance
(d) Material mix variance and
(e) Material yield variance.

Name of material	Standard		Actual	
	Kg.	Rate (Rs.)	Kg.	Rate (Rs.)
X	8000	1·05	7500	1·20
Y	3000	2·15	3300	2·30
Z	2000	3·30	2400	3·50

3+3+3+4+3=16

Please Turn Over

8. A product passes through three Processes I, II and III. Direct Expense of Process III is Rs. 2000 more than the direct expense of Process I. Total of direct labour and direct expense costs of Process I is more than Rs. 500 of the direct material cost of Process I. Direct expense of Process I is 50% of the direct labour cost of Process II. Direct labour cost of Process II is Rs. 2000 less than the direct labour cost of Process III.

Direct material cost of Process I, II and III are Rs. 15,000, Rs. 11,000 and nil respectively. Direct labour cost of Process III is Rs. 8,000. Production overhead is Rs. 79,500 is absorbed by the Processes at a percentage of direct wages. Input and output are both 1000 units. Prepare Process Accounts.   16

9. Write short notes on *any four*:   5×4

    (a) Economic batch quantity;

    (b) Zero-base budgeting;

    (c) Just-in-time purchasing;

    (d) Over-absorption and under-absorption of overhead;

    (e) Operating costing;

    (f) Budgetary control.

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2010

TAXATION LAWS AND PRACTICE

Time Allowed—3 Hours · *Full Marks—100*

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions
attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued
and the remaining ones ignored.*

*Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but
all answers must be in one and the same language.*

Answer *any five* questions.

1. (a) Income from house transferred by one spouse to another spouse is assessable in the hands of transferee-spouse—state the conditions.   4

(b) Loan taken for construction of house on 1.1.2003 Rs. 5,00,000. Rate of interest 7% p.a., construction completed on 28.02.2005.

Loan repaid till 28.02.2005:

on 31.12.03 Rs. 50,000

on 31.12.04 Rs. 70,000

on 31.12.05 Rs. 80,000

Calculate:

(i) interest on loan for pre-construction period.

(ii) interest on loan allowable for the assessment year 2006-07.   4+4

(c) Interest on loan, for construction of house, payable outside India is allowed as deduction on fulfilment of certain conditions. State the conditions.   3

(d) State the provisions of the Income Tax Act as to when income from house owned by the assessee is exempt from tax.   5

2. (a) Mr. K, an Indian resident and employee of T.C.S. Ltd. received house rent allowance of Rs. 4,000 p.m. during the previous year 2006-07. He also received per month basic salary and dearness allowance (not as per terms of contract of employment) Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively for the said period. He resides in a rented house in Kolkata. Under the provisions of the Income Tax Act he was allowed exemption on account of house rent allowance Rs. 12,000 for the previous year 2006-07.

Calculate the amount of rent per month paid by Mr. K.   7

(b) After rendering long 30 years and 4 months service Mr. M. K. Aluwalia retired on 31.03.07 from a private limited company. His basic salary after last increment on 01.12.06 became Rs. 25,000 p.m. Dearness Allowance @ 4% is allowed on basic.

On his retirement he received Rs. 5,25,000 as gratuity.

Calculate the amount of taxable gratuity of Mr. Aluwalia assuming that he is covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act.   6

Please Turn Over

(c) State the tax implication of the following under the Income Tax Act:

    (i) Employee's income tax Rs. 50,000 paid by the employer.

    (ii) Interest @ 12% on balance in recognised provident fund Rs. 15,000.

    (iii) Valuation of rent free accommodation provided to the employee Rs. 1,50,000 (as per Income Tax Rules). Employer deducted Rs. 5,000 p.m. on account of rent for the said house from the employee's remuneration.   2+3+2

3. (a) BKP Ltd. provides the following information relating to the previous year 2007-08:

Plant and Mechinery meant for production Rate of depreciation: Normal 15%, Additional 20% written down value of the block (consisting of P_1, P_2, P_3) on 1.4.07 Rs. 5,00,000.

New plant (P_4) purchased on 1.1.08 Rs. 3,00,000.

Calculate depreciation for the block when—

    (i) case 1.2.08 P_1 is sold for Rs. 10,00,000, or

    (ii) case 1.2.08 P_4 is sold for Rs. 4,00,000, or

    (iii) case 1.2.08 P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 are sold for Rs. 5,00,000, or

    (iv) case 1.2.08 P_3 is sold for Rs. 4,50,000.   5+5+5+5

4. (a) Transfer of 'Personal Effect' does not attract capital gains liability but transfer of 'Agricultural Land' may give rise to capital gains liability.—Discuss.   5+5

    (b) State the tax implication [Capital Gains] of the following transactions:

        (i) Transfer of capital asset between a holding company and its subsidiary.

        (ii) Distribution of capital asset by a company on liquidation.   5+5

5. (a) Dolphin Ltd. distributed investments, held by it (Book Value Rs. 3,00,000, Market Value Rs. 6,00,000), among its shareholders. The share capital and Accumulated Profit of the company was Rs. 10,00,000 and Rs. 5,00,000 respectively.

Calculate the amount of dividend when—

    (i) case distribution is made by the company as a going concern,

    (ii) case distribution is made by the company on liquidation.   5+5

    (b) Prestige Ltd., an Indian Company, gave loan to Mr. Lewis, a shareholder (holding 15% voting power) of the company. The amount of loan is Rs. 7,00,000. The share capital (including bonus shares of Rs. 2,00,000) and Accumulated Profit of the company was Rs. 12,00,000 and Rs. 8,00,000 respectively. Discuss the tax implication of the transaction in the light of provisions of sec. 2(22) (e) and sec. 115-O of the Income Tax Act when Prestige Ltd. is manufacturer of steel bar and its shares are not listed in a recognised stock exchange.   10

6. (a) Calculate Gross Total Income of Jupiter Ltd., an Indian company from information given below:

Year:	AY_1	AY_2
Income from:		
House A	40,000	40,000
House B	(–) 10,000	(–) 50,000
Business:		
Speculative	(–) 25,000	1,20,000
Non-speculative	(–) 70,000	(–) 40,000

                                               6+10

(b) Write a short note on best Judgement Assessment.   4

7. (a) Discuss the provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act relating to chargeability of Central Sales Tax.   10

(b) Write short notes on the following:

    (i) Sale or Purchase in the course of inter state trade or commerce under the provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act.

    (ii) Sale or Purchase in the course of import or export under the provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act.   5+5

8. (a) Discuss the provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act relating to registration of dealer and cancellation of registration.   10

(b) (i) Define 'Manufacture' under the provisions of the Central Excise Act.

    (ii) When an item is said to be 'Goods' for the purpose of Central Excise Act.

    (iii) Define the term 'Excisable Goods' as per Central Excise Act.   6+2+2

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