

2021

ENGLISH ESSAY, PRÉCIS 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.

(Do not write your name, address etc. anywhere inside the answer book. Write X, Y, Z if necessary)

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

1. Write an essay on *any one* of the following topics: 35
 - (a) The effect of Lockdown on the life of people
 - (b) Uses and Abuses of Science
 - (c) Importance of sports in our lives
 - (d) Will the habit of reading disappear?

2. Attempt a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title for it (use the précis sheet supplied): 25+5=30

It is not the men who succeed that are always worthy of estimation. The men who fail in a worthy cause continue to exercise a potent influence on their race. The leader of the forlorn hope may fall in the breach, but his body furnishes the bridge over which the victors enter the citadel; the martyr may perish on the stake, but the truth for which he dies may gather new lustre from his sacrifice. The patriot may lay his head upon the block and hasten the triumph of the cause for which he suffers. The memory of a great life does not perish with the life itself, but lives in other minds. The ardent and the enthusiastic may seem to throw their lives away; but the enduring men continue the fight and enter in and take possession of the ground on which their predecessors sleep. Thus, the triumph of a just cause may come late, but when it does come, it is due to the men who have failed as well as to the men who have eventually succeeded.

3. Read the following passage and answer, in your own words, the questions that follow at the end: 5×4=20

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice. We look upon the man who gives it to us as offering an affront to our understanding and treating us like children or idiots. We consider the instruction as an implied censure, and the zeal which any one shows for our own good on such an occasion as a piece of presumption or impertinence. The truth of it is, the person who pretends to advise, does, in that particular instance, exercise a superiority over us, and can have no other reason for it, but that, in comparing us with himself, he thinks us defective either in our conduct or our understanding. For these reasons, there is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable; and indeed, all the writers, both ancient and modern, have distinguished themselves

among one another, according to the perfection at which they have arrived in this art. How many devices have been made use of, to render this bitter potion palatable! Some convey their instructions to us in the best-chosen words, others in the best harmonious numbers; some in points of wit, and others in short proverbs.

But among all the different ways of giving counsel, I think the finest, and that which pleases the most universally, is fable, in whatsoever shape it appears. If we consider this way of instructing or giving advice, it excels all others, because it is the least shocking, and the least subject to those exceptions which I have mentioned before.

- (a) What is the reason for our disliking advice from others?
- (b) What are the various devices for making advice agreeable?
- (c) What is the best manner of offering advice?
- (d) What does the writer mean by "implied censure"? What is a "fable"?

4. Amplify the idea contained in *any one* of the following statements:

15

- (a) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- (b) Let sleeping dogs lie.
- (c) The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

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BENGALI ESSAY, PRÉCIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

- ১। যে কোনো একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে প্রবন্ধ রচনা করুন : ৩৫
 - (ক) একুশ শতকের ভারতবর্ষ : প্রত্যাশা ও প্রাপ্তি
 - (খ) অতিমারীর সংকট ও ভবিষ্যতের ভাবনা
 - (গ) গ্রাম বনাম শহর
- ২। যে কোনো একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে কাল্পনিক সংলাপ/তর্ক-বিতর্ক রচনা করুন : ১০
 - (ক) সোশ্যাল মিডিয়া বর্তমান যুবসমাজকে বিপথগামী করছে, জনৈক প্রবীণের এমন উক্তির পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে কলেজ পড়ুয়া ছাত্র ও উদ্ভিষ্ট প্রবীণের মধ্যে একটি কাল্পনিক সংলাপ রচনা করুন।
 - (খ) টেলিভিশনের বাংলা সিরিয়ালগুলোই বর্তমানে গৃহস্থ বাঙালির বই পড়ার অভ্যেসকে নষ্ট করে দিয়েছে, এই বক্তব্যের পক্ষ-বিপক্ষ হিসেবে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে কাল্পনিক তর্ক-বিতর্কের সংলাপ রচনা করুন।
- ৩। (ক) পদ পরিবর্তন করুন : ৫

ঈশ, ক্ষয়, ধূত, মুখ, বিশেষণ

 - (খ) নিম্নোক্ত বাগধারাগুলিকে সার্থক বাক্যে প্রয়োগ করুন : ৫

আক্কেল সেলামি, হ-য-ব-র-ল, মাটির মানুষ, অগস্ত্য যাত্রা, তুলসীবনের বাঘ
- ৪। সার্থক শিরোনামসহ গদ্যাংশটির সারসংক্ষেপ করুন : ২৫

ভাষা অবতীর্ণ হয়েছে মানুষকে মানুষের সঙ্গে মেলাবার উদ্দেশ্যে। সাধারণত সে মিলন নিকটের এবং প্রত্যহের। সাহিত্য এসেছে মানুষের মনকে সকল কালের সকল দেশের মনের সঙ্গে মুখোমুখি করবার কাজে। প্রাকৃত জগৎ সকল কালের সকল স্থানের সকল তথ্য নিয়ে, সাহিত্যজগৎ সকল কালের সকল দেশের সকল মানুষের কল্পনাপ্রবণ মন নিয়ে। এই জগৎ-সৃষ্টিতে যে-সকল বড়ো বড়ো রূপকার আপন বিশ্বজনীন প্রতিভা খাটিয়েছেন সেই-সব সৃষ্টিকর্তাদেরকে মানুষ চিরস্মরণীয় বলে স্বীকার করেছে। বলেছে তাঁরা অমর। পঞ্জিকার গণনা অনুসারে অমর নয়। মাহেজ্জদারোর ভগ্নাবশেষ যখন দেখি তখন বোঝা যায়, তারই মতো এমন অনেক সভ্যতা মাটির তলায় লুপ্ত হয়ে গেছে। সেদিনকার বিলুপ্ত সভ্যতাকে যাঁরা একদিন বাণীরূপ দিয়েছিলেন তাঁদের সেই বাণীও নেই, সেই স্মৃতিও নেই। কিন্তু যখন তাঁরা বর্তমান ছিলেন তখন তাঁদের কীর্তির যে মূল্য ছিল সে কেবল উপস্থিত কালের নয়, সে নিত্যকালের। সকল কালের সকল মানুষের চিন্তামিলনবেদিকায় উৎসর্গ করা তাঁদের দান সেদিন অমরতার স্বাক্ষর পেয়েছিল, আমরা সে সংবাদ জানি আর নাই জানি।

५। वशानुवाद करुनः

२०

Wealth is no doubt necessary for happiness in life. But it has a tendency to concentrate in the hands of a few. The result is the rich become richer and the poor poorer. This is certainly a misuse of wealth. It should be fairly distributed among all, so that it may bring happiness to the greatest number of people in the society. The question is, how can there equitable distribution of wealth in this unequal world? Can it be achieved by ensuring proper remuneration of labour? Answers are plenty as are the questions. But, the schism between the rich and the poor remains and still people continue to dream.

HINDI ESSAY, PRÉCIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

1. Write an essay on *any one* of the following subjects:

35

- (क) मीडिया और देश की कृषि व्यवस्था
- (ख) राष्ट्र के निर्माण में महिलाओं की भूमिका
- (ग) देश में रोजगार के समक्ष चुनौतियां

2. Write an imaginary dialogue between two friends on *any one* of the following topics:

10

- (क) महामारी कोविड -19 का तांडव
- (ख) प्रौद्योगिकी प्रगति और शिक्षा व्यवस्था

3. Write the meaning of the following phrases and make the sentences with them:

10

- (क) मिट्टी के माथो
- (ख) संसार से उठना
- (ग) शेर के कान कतरना
- (घ) फूल सूंघकर रहना
- (ङ) बरस पड़ना

4. Make a précis of the following passage and write a suitable title (Use the précis sheet):

25

सेठ जी के बड़े बेटे नरोत्तमदास कई साल तक अमेरिका और जर्मनी की युनिवर्सिटियों की खाक छानने के बाद इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में कमाल हासिल करके वापस आए थे। अमेरिका के सबसे प्रतिष्ठित कालेज में उन्होंने सम्मान का पद प्राप्त किया था। अमेरिका के अखबार एक हिन्दोस्तानी नौजवान की इस शानदार कामयाबी पर चकित थे। उन्हीं का स्वागत करने के लिए बम्बई में एक बड़ा जलसा किया गया था। इस उत्सव में शरीक होने के लिए लोग दूर-दूर से आए थे। सरस्वती पाठशाला को भी निमंत्रण मिला और रोहिणी को सेठानी जी ने विशेष रूप से आमंत्रित किया। पाठशाला में हफ्तों तैयारियां हुईं। रोहिणी को एक दम के लिए भी चैन न था। यह पहला मौका था कि उसने अपने लिए बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे कपड़े बनवाये। रंगों के चुनाव में वह मिठास थी, काट-छोट में वह फबन जिससे उसकी सुन्दरता चमक उठी। सेठानी कौशल्या देवी उसे लेने के लिए रेलवे स्टेशन पर मौजूद थीं। रोहिणी गाड़ी से उतरते ही उनके पैरों की तरफ झुकी लेकिन उन्होंने उसे छाती से लगा लिया और इस

तरह प्यार किया कि जैसे वह उनकी बेटी है। वह उसे बार-बार देखती थीं और आँखों से गर्व और प्रेम टपक पड़ता था। इस जलसे के लिए ठीक समुन्दर के किनारे एक हरे-भरे सुहाने मैदान में एक लम्बा-चौड़ा शामियाना लगाया गया था। एक तरफ आदमियों का समुद्र उमड़ा हुआ था दूसरी तरफ समुद्र की लहरें उमड़ रही थीं, गोया वह भी इस खुशी में शरीक थी। जब उपस्थित लोगों ने रोहिणी बाई के आने की खबर सुनी तो हजारों आदमी उसे देखने के लिए खड़े हो गए। यही तो वह लड़की है। जिसने अबकी शास्त्री की परीक्षा पास की है। जरा उसके दर्शन करने चाहिये। अब भी इस देश की स्त्रियों में ऐसे रतन मौजूद हैं। भोले-भाले देशप्रेमियों में इस तरह की बातें होने लगीं। शहर की कई प्रतिष्ठित महिलाओं ने आकर रोहिणी को गले लगाया और आपस में उसके सौन्दर्य और उसके कपड़ों की चर्चा होने लगी। आखिर मिस्टर पुरुषोत्तमदास तशरीफ लाए। हालाँकि वह बड़ा शिष्ट और गम्भीर उत्सव था लेकिन उस वक्त दर्शन की उत्कंठा पागलपन की हद तक जा पहुँची थी। एक भगदड़-सी मच गई। कुर्सियों की कतारे गड़बड़ हो गई। कोई कुर्सी पर खड़ा हुआ, कोई उसके हथ्यों पर। कुछ मनचले लोगों ने शामियाने की रस्सियाँ पकड़ीं और उन पर जा लटके कई मिनट तक यही तूफान मचा रहा। कहीं कुर्सियाँ टूटीं, कहीं कुर्सियाँ उलटीं, कोई किसी के ऊपर गिरा, कोई नीचे। ज्यादा तेज लोगों में धौल-धप्पा होने लगा।

तब बीन की सुहानी आवाजें आने लगीं। रोहिणी ने अपनी मण्डली के साथ देशप्रेम में डूबा हुआ गीत शुरू किया। सारे उपस्थित लोग बिलकुल शान्त थे और उस समय वह सुरीला राग, उसकी कोमलता और स्वच्छता, उसकी प्रभावशाली मधुरता, उसकी उत्साह भरी वाणी दिलों पर वह नशा-सा पैदा कर रही थी जिससे प्रेम की लहरें उठती हैं, जो दिल से बुराइयों को मिटाता है और उससे जिन्दगी की हमेशा याद रहने वाली यादगारें पैदा हो जाती हैं। गीत बन्द होने पर तारीफ की एक आवाज न आई। वहीं ताने कानों में अब तक गूँज रही थीं।

गाने के बाद विभिन्न संस्थाओं की तरफ से अभिनन्दन पेश हुए और तब नरोत्तमदास लोगों को धन्यवाद देने के लिए खड़े हुए। लेकिन उनके भाषण से लोगों को थोड़ी निराशा हुई। यों दोस्तों की मण्डली में उनकी वक्तृता के आवेग और प्रवाह की कोई सीमा न थी लेकिन सार्वजनिक सभा के सामने खड़े होते ही शब्द और विचार दोनों ही उनसे बेवफाई कर जाते थे। उन्होंने बड़ी-बड़ी मुश्किल से धन्यवाद के कुछ शब्द कहे और तब अपनी योग्यता की लज्जित स्वीकृति के साथ अपनी जगह पर आ बैठे। कितने ही लोग उनकी योग्यता पर ज्ञानियों की तरह सिर हिलाने लगे।

अब जलसा खत्म होने का वक्त आया। वह रेशमी हार जो सरस्वती पाठशाला की ओर से भेजा गया था, मेज पर रखा हुआ था। उसे हीरो के गले में कौन डाले? प्रेसिडेंट ने महिलाओं की पंक्ति की ओर नजर दौड़ाई। चुनने वाली आँख रोहिणी पर पड़ी और ठहर गई। उसकी छाती धड़कने लगी। लेकिन उत्सव के सभापति के आदेश का पालन आवश्यक था। वह सर झुकाये हुए मेज के पास आयी और कोंपते हाथों से हार को उठा लिया। एक क्षण के लिए दोनों की आँखें मिलीं और रोहिणी ने नरोत्तमदास के गले में हार डाल दिया।

दूसरे दिन सरस्वती पाठशाला के मेहमान विदा हुए लेकिन कौशल्या देवी ने रोहिणी को न जाने दिया। बोली-अभी तुम्हें देखने से जी नहीं भरा, तुम्हें यहाँ एक हफ्ता रहना होगा। आखिर मैं भी तो तुम्हारी माँ हूँ। एक माँ से इतना प्यार और दूसरी माँ से इतना अलगाव!

रोहिणी कुछ जवाब न दे सकी।

यह सारा हफ्ता कौशल्या देवी ने उसकी विदाई की तैयारियों में खर्च किया। सातवें दिन उसे विदा करने के लिए स्टेशन तक आयी। चलते वक्त उससे गले मिलीं और बहुत कोशिश करने पर भी आँसुओं को न रोक सकीं। नरोत्तमदास भी आये थे। उनका चेहरा उदास था। कौशल्या ने उनकी तरफ सहानुभूतिपूर्ण आँखों से देखकर कहा-मुझे यह तो ख्याल ही न रहा, रोहिणी क्या यहाँ से पूना तक अकेली जायेगी? क्या हर्ज है, तुम्हीं चले जाओ, शाम की गाड़ी से लौट आना। नरोत्तमदास के चेहरे पर खुशी की लहर दौड़ गयी, जो इन शब्दों में न छिप सकी-अच्छा, मैं ही चला जाऊँगा। वह इस फिक्र में थे कि देखें बिदाई की बातचीत का मौका भी मिलता है या नहीं। अब वह खूब जी भरकर अपना दर्द दिल सुनायेंगे और मुमकिन हुआ तो उस लाज-संकोच को, जो उदासीनता के परदे में छिपी हुई है, मिटा देंगे।

5. Translate into Hindi:

20

Wealth is no doubt necessary for happiness in life. But it has a tendency to concentrate in the hands of a few. The result is the rich become richer and the poor poorer. This is certainly a misuse of wealth. It should be fairly distributed among all, so that it may bring happiness to the greatest number of people in the society. The question is, how can there equitable distribution of wealth in this unequal world? Can it be achieved by ensuring proper remuneration of labour? Answers are plenty as are the questions. But, the schism between the rich and the poor remains and still people continue to dream.

URDU ESSAY, PRECIS WRITING AND COMPOSITIONS

1. Give the precis of the following passage with a suitable title: 20+5=25

وہ چاہتے تھے کہ عورتیں زبوں تعلیم ست آراستہ ہوں تاکہ ان کے اندر مذہب اور معاشرے کا شعور بیدار ہو سکے۔ وہ اپنی ذمہ داریوں اور فرائض سے آگاہ ہو سکیں اور اپنے حقوق کے تئیں بیدار رہیں۔ ان میں جینے کا سلیقہ اور زندگی کے تعلق سے مثبت اور تعمیری انداز نظر پیدا ہو سکے اور یہ ساری کوششیں انہوں نے دائرہ اسلام کے اندر رہ کر کریں۔ ان کی کوئی سی کتاب اٹھا لیجئے۔ اس میں مشرق کی اس قابل تقلید اور لائق تحسین معاشرت کی خوبیاں سمجھائی گئی ہیں اور اتنے پُر زور الفاظ میں کہ دل میں اتر جائیں اور جی میں گھر کر لیں۔ قدامت کے کیا کیا جو ہر تھے وہ جو ہر قدامت پڑھ کر آپ دیکھیں جس کے ہر صفحہ پر اس تہذیب کی جو ہماری بد قسمتی سے مٹ گئی اور اس تمدن کی جو کہ اجڑ گیا، اس مہمان کی جو آنکھوں سے اوجھل ہو گیا۔ ایسی تصویریں ملیں گی جو دل کی تڑپا دیں گی، جو آنکھوں کو رولا دیں گی، جن کو پڑھ کر دل درد سے آشنا بیدار ہو جائے گا۔

علامہ کی تمام تر کوششوں کا محور عورتوں کی اصلاح و تربیت اور ان کے حقوق کی بازیافت تھا۔ وہ انہیں پستی سے نکال کر بلند یوں پر لے جانا چاہتے تھے اور انہیں اپنی کوششوں میں بڑی حد تک کامیابی بھی ملی۔ علامہ کی تحریر و تقریر سے عورتوں کے اندر تعلیم کا شعور بیدار ہوا اور لوگوں میں تعلیم نسواں کا رجحان پیدا ہوا۔ اصلاح نسواں و حقوق نسواں کے تعلق سے لوگوں کے رویے میں مثبت تبدیلی آئی اور معاشرتی سطح پر بھی عورتوں کو وقار و احترام کا درجہ حاصل ہوا۔ ان کی اصلاح و ترقی کی کوششوں میں انہیں جو کامیابی حاصل ہوئی کوئی اس سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا کہ مقصود غم کی ان درد انگیز تحریروں کے علاوہ جو انہوں نے حقوق نسواں، اصلاح نسواں، تعلیم نسواں اور فرائض نسواں کے موضوعات برصغیر کے مختلف مقامات پر پیش

کیں۔ اس کی بنیاد ان کے افسانوں میں جا بجا ملتا ہے جو بے حد مقبول و معروف ہیں۔ وہ برصغیر کی خواتین کے محسن اعظم اور عورتوں کی مظلومیت کے ترجمان تھے۔ علامہ کی کوششیں اور ان کی خدمات ناقابل فراموش ہیں۔ ان کا علمی، ادبی و اصلاحی سرمایہ اردو کی ادبی تاریخ میں ہمیشہ تابندہ رہے گا۔

2. Write an essay on **any one** of the following:

35

(الف) صحافت کی ذمہ داریاں

(ب) اردو غزل

(ج) تعلیم نسواں

(د) کتب بینی کے فوائد

3. Write an imaginary dialogue of two friends on **any one** of the following:

10

(الف) دستور ہند

(ب) سوشل میڈیا کے مضراثرات

(ج) جہیز ایک لعنت

(د) بچوں کی ترتیب میں والدین کا کردار۔

4. Give the meaning of **any five** of the following and use them in your own sentence:

10

آنکھ دکھانا۔ آستین چڑھانا۔ آب آب ہونا۔ کان بھرنا۔ بال بال بچنا۔ نود و گیارہ ہونا۔

تارے گننا۔ دانت کھٹے کرنا۔

5. Translate into Urdu

20

Wealth is no doubt necessary for happiness in life. But it has a tendency to concentrate in the hands of a few. The result is the rich become richer and the poor poorer. This is certainly a misuse of wealth. It should be fairly distributed among all, so that it may bring happiness to the greatest number of people in the society. The question is, how can there equitable distribution of wealth in this unequal world? Can it be achieved by ensuring proper remuneration of labour? Answers are plenty as are the questions. But, the schism between the rich and the poor remains and still people continue to dream.

NEPALI ESSAY, PRECIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

1. कुनै एउटा माथि निबन्ध लेख्नुहोस् :

- (क) पर्यावरण र प्रदूषण
- (ख) मोबाइल र शिक्षा माझको सम्बन्ध
- (ग) कोविदप्रतिको सचेतना

2. निम्नलिखित विषयहरू मध्ये कुनै एउटा विषयमाथि दुई मित्रहरूको माझमा हुने कुराकानी वा सम्वादको विवरण लेख्नुहोस् :

- (क) कोविद र यसले ल्याएको त्रास
- (ख) डिजिटल इन्डियाको भविष्य

3. (क) निम्नलिखित शब्दहरूको विपरीतार्थ शब्दहरू लेख्नुहोस् :

दुःख, लघिमा, भैसी, संयोगान्त, छाउरो

(ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दहरूको वाक्य बनाउनुहोस् :

अनरोध, बसाई, विद्यार्जन, दधाल, मायाल।

4. Write a précis of the following passage with a suitable title:

20+5=

साधारणतः मानव र मानिसको अर्थ एउटै लाग्ने भए तापनि मेरो विचारमा सबै मानव मानिस होइनन्, न त सबै मानिस मानव नै। मनुष्यका कोमल भावनाहरू र हृदयको उदारतासित अधिदेखि नै मानव शब्दको संयोग रहेर आएको हुनाले मानव भन्नासाथ यिनै गुणहरूले सम्पन्न व्यक्तित्वको बोध गराउँछ। मानवता, मानवतावाद, मानवतावादी इत्यादि यसै शब्दको निस्किएका विभिन्न रूप हुन्। तर मानिस शब्दले त्यस्तो व्यक्तित्वको बोध गराउँछ जो साह्रै-गाह्रैबीच पिल्सिएर, दुःखकष्ट भिड्ग्रामा बिरोलिएर, आपत-विपत्तिको लिहीमा पिटिएर ठोस बनिसकेको छ। छोटकरिमा भनौं भने संसारबारे परिपक्व भनु प्राप्त गरेका व्यक्ति। त्यसै कारण हामी भर्खरका ठियुहरूलाई उसको ज्ञानको अपरिपक्वता दर्शाउँदा भन्ने गर्छौं "नानी तँ मानिस भइसकेकै छैनस्, के फुरफुर गर्छस्।"

5. Translate into Nepali

Wealth is no doubt necessary for happiness in life. But it has a tendency to concentrate in the hands of a few. The result is the rich become richer and the poor poorer. This is certainly a misuse of wealth. It should be fairly distributed among all, so that it may bring happiness to the greater number of people in the society. The question is, how can there be equitable distribution of wealth in this unequal world? Can it be achieved by ensuring proper remuneration of labour? Answers are plenty as are the questions. But, the schism between the rich and the poor remains and still people continue to dream.

2021

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.

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

Group-A

1. Who are the authors of the following books? 1×10=10

- (i) Divine Comedy
- (ii) The Prince
- (iii) As You Like It
- (iv) The India Way – Strategies For An Uncertain World
- (v) Hindu Patriot: Background of Gandhiji's Hind Swaraj
- (vi) Social Contract
- (vii) Hind Swaraj
- (viii) Glimpses of the World History
- (ix) AN ERA OF DARKNESS: The British Empire in India
- (x) OF HUMAN BONDAGE

2. Short Questions: 2×5=10

- (i) Who were the prominent extremist leaders of the Indian Freedom Struggle?
- (ii) What do you know about Home Rule Movement (1915–1916) of India?
- (iii) What are the six Vendangas?
- (iv) Who were the most famous Philosophers of Greece?
- (v) What do you know about Magna Carta of 1215?

3. Who's who: (short informations about the following persons) 3×5=15

- (i) Arya Rajendran
- (ii) Md. Siraj
- (iii) Vedanta Patel
- (iv) Lionel Messi
- (v) Dr. Cyrus S. Poonawalla

4. Short Answer:

4×5=20

- (i) The English Bill of Rights of 1689
- (ii) 'Young Italy' Movement
- (iii) Which Indian State (Province) is empowered to arrange third stage trial of Sputnik V? Mention the name of the Hospital.
- (iv) Mention the names of the Indian States (Provinces) where Assembly Election will be tentatively held in 2021.
- (v) What do you know about 50th Victory Day of Bangladesh?

5. Answer the following questions:

5×5=25

- (i) Mention the name of the scholar who first used the term 'Indus Civilization'?
- (ii) Mention the export products of Indus Civilization.
- (iii) What are the seven elements (Saptanga) of state as explained by Kautilya?
- (iv) What were the literary influences on Gandhi?
- (v) Mention the names and the basic contents of four vedas.

Group-B6. Attempt *any two* questions:

10×2=20

- (i) Write a note on the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946.
- (ii) Explain the writs under the Right to Constitutional Remedies of the Indian Constitution.
- (iii) Who were the famous Socio-Religious Reformers of India during 19th & early 20th Century? Discuss their activities in brief.
- (iv) Write a note on Jallianwala Bagh massacre of April 3, 1919.

2021

BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

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

Answer any ten questions.

1. (a) A function $f: \mathbb{R} - \left\{-\frac{1}{2}\right\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined as $f\left(\frac{x-1}{2x+1}\right) = \frac{x+2}{x-3}$. Find the value of $f(2x+5)$.

- (b) Find the domain of definition of the function $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{(x^2-9x+20)}}$. 5+5=10

2. (a) Can you find a real value of r for which the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x+r^2, & \text{when } x \leq 2 \\ 2x+4, & \text{when } x > 2 \end{cases}$ will be continuous at $x = 2$?

- (b) Find the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{14^x - 7^x - 2^x + 1}{x^2}$. 5+5=10

3. (a) The letters of the word "EDUCATION" are arranged at random. Find the probability that there will be exactly 4 letters between A and E.

- (b) A company daily manufactures 500, 1000 and 2000 units of a certain product in three plants X, Y and Z, respectively. The probabilities of defective outputs produced by the three plants are respectively 0.005, 0.008 and 0.01. If a product is randomly selected from a day's total production and found to be defective, find the probability that it was selected from the plant Y.

5+5=10

4. (a) A person throws 4 coins simultaneously. If the outcome contains odd number of heads then the person will earn Rs. 10, otherwise he will earn Rs. 5. What will be his expectation of earning?

- (b) If a and b are two constants, prove that $\text{Var}(ax+b) = a^2 \text{Var}(x)$, where $\text{Var}(x)$ stands for the variance of x . 5+5=10

5. (a) If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, show that $A^2 - 11A + 10I = O$. Using this result, find A^{-1} .

- (b) Solve the following system of equations by Cramer's rule: 5+5=10

$$2x - y + z = 3$$

$$x + 3y - 2z = 0$$

$$4x + 2y - z = 4$$

6. (a) The lines of regression of y on x and x on y are $y = x + 5$ and $16x = 9y - 94$ respectively. If the variance of y is 16, find the variance of x and the covariance of x and y .
- (b) The following table displays the marks of 10 students in subject A and subject B. Calculate the rank correlation coefficient. 5+5=10

Roll No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Subject A	80	50	48	68	50	25	90	50	48	72
Subject B	66	45	60	57	45	30	82	45	57	61

7. (a) Find the mean and standard deviation of first n positive integers.
- (b) Find the moment skewness from the following distribution table: 5+5=10

Class	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40
Frequency	1	3	4	2

8. (a) Prove that the value of correlation coefficient lies between -1 and 1 .
- (b) To find the correlation coefficient between two variables x and y from 12 pairs of observations, the following results are given:
 $\sum x = 30$, $\sum y = 5$, $\sum x^2 = 670$, $\sum y^2 = 285$, $\sum xy = 334$.
 Then, it is observed that one pair of observation: $x = 11$, $y = 4$ is wrongly taken, while the correct values are $x = 10$ and $y = 14$. Find the correct value of the correlation coefficient. 5+5=10

9. (a) The percentage of failure in an examination is 40. What is the probability that out of a group of 6 candidates at least 4 passed the examination?
- (b) Let X be a Poisson variable which satisfies $P(X = 2) = 9 P(X = 4) + 90 P(X = 6)$. Find the mean and variance of X . 5+5=10

10. (a) Prove that for any two positive numbers, $AM \geq GM \geq HM$, where AM , GM and HM stand for the arithmetic mean, geometric mean and harmonic mean respectively.
- (b) The mean and variance of 5 observations are respectively 4.4 and 8.24. If the three observations are 1, 2 and 6, find the other two observations. 5+5=10

11. (a) Find the mean deviation of the following data about the median:
 85, 26, 29, 79, 46, 65, 73, 59, 39.
- (b) The mean and standard deviation of a group of 50 observations are respectively 54.4 and 8. On the other hand, the mean and standard deviation of another group of 100 observations are 50.3 and 7 respectively. Find the mean and standard deviation of the total 150 observations, taking both the groups together. 5+5=10

2021

AUDITING

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

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

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

Answer any five questions.

1. (a) Define internal control. What are the basic elements of an internal control system?
 (b) What are the different types of audit tests?
 (c) What are the purposes of audit working papers? 10+5+5=20
2. (a) "Vouching is very often described as the essence of auditing."—Elucidate the statement.
 (b) How would you vouch the following items:
 (i) Acquisition of land and building
 (ii) Bad debts recovered
 (c) What is audit in depth? What are its advantages and disadvantages? 5+5+10=20
3. (a) How is the first auditor of a company appointed?
 (b) What is casual vacancy? How is the casual vacancy of an auditor of a company can be filled up?
 (c) Briefly mention about the rights of a company auditor. 5+5+10=20
4. (a) Can dividend be paid out of the capital profit? Elucidate your answer with relevant provisions of the Companies Act.
 (b) Distinguish between Auditor's Report and Auditor's Certificate.
 (c) In the context of auditor's report, explain the meaning of true and fair view.
 (d) What are the different types of audit report? 5+5+5+5=20
5. (a) Briefly mention the important points that an auditor needs to consider while conducting audit of a charitable hospital.
 (b) What is management audit? What are its objectives? 12+8=20
6. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: 5×4=20
 - (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - (b) Auditor's independence
 - (c) Distinction between Investigation and Auditing
 - (d) Objectives and importance of standards on auditing
 - (e) Government Audit
 - (f) Certificate of Corporate Governance

2021

BUSINESS REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

Answer any five questions.

1. (a) What are the restrictive features of Private Company? 5
(b) Discuss the steps involved in the formation of a Public Company. 10
(c) What is meant by Perpetual Succession? 5
2. Discuss the different modes of appointment of directors of a Public Limited Company. 20
3. (a) Distinguish between 'Sale' and 'Hire-Purchase Agreement'. 5
(b) "Risk prima facie passes with ownership"—Comment. 5
(c) "No seller of goods can give the buyer of goods a better title of those goods than he himself has". Explain the statement with exceptions. 10
4. (a) State whether registration of partnership is compulsory. What are the consequences of non-registration of partnership firm? 5
(b) Distinguish between 'Partnership' and 'Co-ownership'. 5
(c) Discuss the rights of a Partner of Partnership business. 10
5. (a) Define 'Negotiable Instruments'. What are the features of Negotiable Instruments? 10
(b) What do you mean by crossing of cheque? What are its consequences? 5
(c) How a negotiable instrument gets dishonoured? 5
6. (a) "All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contracts"—Explain the statement with suitable examples. 10
(b) When is consent said to be not free? 5
(c) "A minor's agreement is said to be Void ab initio"—Explain the statement. 5
7. (a) What are the objectives of Consumer Protection Act 2019? 10
(b) Discuss the composition and jurisdiction of National Commission. 10

2021

COST MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING

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.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Answer Question No. 8 and **any five** from the rest.

1. A construction company has undertaken to construct a bridge. The following particulars are given relating to the bridge for the year ended March 21, 2020:

	Rs.
Materials purchased	60,000
Wages paid	45,000
Wages outstanding	5,000
Depreciation for plant used for the bridge	10,000
Direct expenses	3,500
Direct expenses accrued	500
Materials on hand on March 31, 2020	1,000
Materials lost by fire	500
Salvage value thereof	150
Value of work certified	1,50,000
Cost of uncertified work	4,500

The value of the contract is Rs. 2,15,000 and the contractee retains 10% of the work of work certified.

You are required to prepare the Contract Account, the Contractee's Account and also to show the value of work-in-progress as on March 31, 2020. 10+4+2=16

2. (a) Explain clearly the term *abnormal loss* and *abnormal gain* in relation to Process Accounts.
 (b) From the following particulars you are required to prepare Process I Account, Process II Account, Normal Loss Account, Abnormal Loss Account and Abnormal Gain Account:

	Process I	Process II
Input (Units)	5,000	4,600
Normal Loss	10%	?
Materials (Rs.)	8,000	1,500
Wages (Rs.)	3,000	4,000
Overheads (Rs.)	2,750	3,010
Realizable value per unit (Rs.)	0.50	2.00

The output of Process I is transferred to Process II. The output of Process II was 4,300 units. They were sold at Rs. 6 per unit showing a profit of 20% on cost. Assume that there was no closing work-in-progress and finished goods.

$$4+6+2+2+2=16$$

3. (a) What do you mean by Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)?
 (b) Explain with a rough sketch how EOQ is determined?
 (c) From the following particulars calculate:

- (i) EOQ,
 (ii) Optimum number of orders per year,
 (iii) Minimum yearly average cost of material,
 (iv) Optimum period of supply per optimum year.

Annual consumption 2,400 units

Average carrying cost Rs. 0.60 per unit per year

Ordering cost per order Rs. 80

$$2+3+5+2+2+2=16$$

4. (a) What do you mean by under-absorption and over-absorption of overhead?
 (b) How are under-absorption and over-absorption of overhead are treated in cost accounts?
 (c) You are given the following information:

	Rs.
Overhead incurred	2,25,000
Overhead recovered	2,00,000
Closing work-in-progress	8,00,000
Closing finished goods	12,00,000
Cost of sales (work completed and sold)	30,00,000

Calculate:

- (i) The amount of under/over absorbed overhead.
 (ii) Calculate rate per rupee of under/over absorbed overhead.
 (iii) On the basis of this rate find the amount to be debited or credited to work-in-progress account, finished goods account and cost of sales account.
 (iv) Calculate also the amount of profit due to the adjustments done under (iii) above.

$$2+5+2+2+2+2+1=16$$

5. (a) What do you mean by standard costing?
 (b) Distinguish between standard costing and budgetary control.
 (c) It is estimated that for producing of one unit of Product P, 10 kg of materials is required. The standard price per kg of material is Rs. 0.50 per kg. During the month of December, 2020, 30,000 kg of materials were consumed for producing 2,900 units of Product P. The actual price of paid for materials is Rs. 14,400.

Calculate:

- (i) Material Cost Variance
 (ii) Material Price Variance
 (iii) Material Usage Variance
 (iv) And also reconcile the total material cost variance with rate variance and usage variance.

$$3+3+3+3+3+1=16$$

2021

COST MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING

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.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Answer Question No. 8 and **any five** from the rest.

1. A construction company has undertaken to construct a bridge. The following particulars are given relating to the bridge for the year ended March 21, 2020:

	Rs.
Materials purchased	60,000
Wages paid	45,000
Wages outstanding	5,000
Depreciation for plant used for the bridge	10,000
Direct expenses	3,500
Direct expenses accrued	500
Materials on hand on March 31, 2020	1,000
Materials lost by fire	500
Salvage value thereof	150
Value of work certified	1,50,000
Cost of uncertified work	4,500

The value of the contract is Rs. 2,15,000 and the contractee retains 10% of the work of work certified.

You are required to prepare the Contract Account, the Contractee's Account and also to show the value of work-in-progress as on March 31, 2020. 10+4+2=16

2. (a) Explain clearly the term *abnormal loss* and *abnormal gain* in relation to Process Accounts.
 (b) From the following particulars you are required to prepare Process I Account, Process II Account, Normal Loss Account, Abnormal Loss Account and Abnormal Gain Account:

	Process I	Process II
Input (Units)	5,000	4,600
Normal Loss	10%	?
Materials (Rs.)	8,000	1,500
Wages (Rs.)	3,000	4,000
Overheads (Rs.)	2,750	3,010
Realizable value per unit (Rs.)	0.50	2.00

The output of Process I is transferred to Process II. The output of Process II was 4,300 units. They were sold at Rs. 6 per unit showing a profit of 20% on cost. Assume that there was no closing work-in-progress and finished goods.

$$4+6+2+2+2=16$$

3. (a) What do you mean by Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)?
 (b) Explain with a rough sketch how EOQ is determined?
 (c) From the following particulars calculate:

- (i) EOQ,
 (ii) Optimum number of orders per year,
 (iii) Minimum yearly average cost of material,
 (iv) Optimum period of supply per optimum year.

Annual consumption 2,400 units

Average carrying cost Rs. 0.60 per unit per year

Ordering cost per order Rs. 80

$$2+3+5+2+2+2=16$$

4. (a) What do you mean by under-absorption and over-absorption of overhead?
 (b) How are under-absorption and over-absorption of overhead are treated in cost accounts?
 (c) You are given the following information:

	Rs.
Overhead incurred	2,25,000
Overhead recovered	2,00,000
Closing work-in-progress	8,00,000
Closing finished goods	12,00,000
Cost of sales (work completed and sold)	30,00,000

Calculate:

- (i) The amount of under/over absorbed overhead.
 (ii) Calculate rate per rupee of under/over absorbed overhead.
 (iii) On the basis of this rate find the amount to be debited or credited to work-in-progress account, finished goods account and cost of sales account.
 (iv) Calculate also the amount of profit due to the adjustments done under (iii) above.

$$2+5+2+2+2+2+1=16$$

5. (a) What do you mean by standard costing?
 (b) Distinguish between standard costing and budgetary control.
 (c) It is estimated that for producing of one unit of Product P, 10 kg of materials is required. The standard price per kg of material is Rs. 0.50 per kg. During the month of December, 2020, 30,000 kg of materials were consumed for producing 2,900 units of Product P. The actual price of paid for materials is Rs. 14,400.

Calculate:

- (i) Material Cost Variance
 (ii) Material Price Variance
 (iii) Material Usage Variance
 (iv) And also reconcile the total material cost variance with rate variance and usage variance.

$$3+3+3+3+3+1=16$$

6. (a) What do you mean by piece rate system of wage payment? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of piece rate system of wage payment.
 (b) Explain the essential features of an effective wage plan. 10+6=16
7. (a) What is the effect of the following events on the p/v ratio and break-even point?
 (i) Increase in sales volume (Number of units)
 (ii) Decrease in variable cost per unit
 (iii) Increase in selling price per unit
 (iv) Decrease in total fixed costs
 (b) By making and selling 7,000 units of its product, a company would incur a loss of Rs. 10,000 and would make a profit of Rs. 10,000 if it produces and sales 9,000 units.
 You are required to find out
 (i) the amount of fixed expenses;
 (ii) the number of units to break-even;
 (iii) the profit or loss for 12,000 units; and
 (iv) the number of units to earn a profit of Rs. 60,000. (2×4)+(2×4)=16
8. From the following information relating to product P of a company you are required to prepare a statement showing total as well as per unit cost of the product and also the total sales as well as per unit sale price of the product for the year ended March 31, 2010:

Stock (April 1, 2009):

Raw Materials	Rs. 54,000
Finished Goods (2,000 units)	Rs. 54,000

Stock (March 31, 2010):

Raw Materials	Rs. 48,000
Finished Goods (3,000 units)	?
Raw Materials purchased	Rs. 2,94,000
Wages	Rs. 2,40,000
Manufacturing Overhead	Rs. 12 per machine hour
Administration Overhead	Rs. 60,000
Selling & Distribution Overhead	Rs. 6 per unit
Sales (under FIFO basis) 19,000 units	?
Profit on sale	20%
Machine hours worked	10,000

What will be the value of Sales and Sale price per unit, if the LIFO method is followed?

15+5=20

6. (a) What do you mean by piece rate system of wage payment? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of piece rate system of wage payment.
- (b) Explain the essential features of an effective wage plan. 10+6=16
7. (a) What is the effect of the following events on the p/v ratio and break-even point?
- Increase in sales volume (Number of units)
 - Decrease in variable cost per unit
 - Increase in selling price per unit
 - Decrease in total fixed costs
- (b) By making and selling 7,000 units of its product, a company would incur a loss of Rs. 10,000 and would make a profit of Rs. 10,000 if it produces and sales 9,000 units.
- You are required to find out
- the amount of fixed expenses;
 - the number of units to break-even;
 - the profit or loss for 12,000 units; and
 - the number of units to earn a profit of Rs. 60,000. (2×4)+(2×4)=16

8. From the following information relating to product P of a company you are required to prepare a statement showing total as well as per unit cost of the product and also the total sales as well as per unit sale price of the product for the year ended March 31, 2010:

Stock (April 1, 2009):

Raw Materials	Rs. 54,000
Finished Goods (2,000 units)	Rs. 54,000

Stock (March 31, 2010):

Raw Materials	Rs. 48,000
Finished Goods (3,000 units)	?
Raw Materials purchased	Rs. 2,94,000
Wages	Rs. 2,40,000
Manufacturing Overhead	Rs. 12 per machine hour
Administration Overhead	Rs. 60,000
Selling & Distribution Overhead	Rs. 6 per unit
Sales (under FIFO basis) 19,000 units	?
Profit on sale	20%
Machine hours worked	10,000

What will be the value of Sales and Sale price per unit, if the LIFO method is followed?

15+5=20

2021

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.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Group-A

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

1. The following balances have been extracted from the books of X Ltd. as on 31.03.2020.

	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)
Land & Building	51,12,000	
Furniture and Fittings	2,66,000	
Capital Work-in-Progress	98,000	
Calls-in-arrear @ 25 each	50,000	
Cash in hand	10,000	
5% Tax Free Govt. Loan (F.V. Rs. 2,00,000)	1,97,600	
Bills Receivable	2,72,000	
Goodwill	3,20,000	
Trade Receivables	4,16,000	
Trade Payables		6,12,000
General Reserve		3,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c (on 01.04.2019)		1,76,000
Bank Overdraft		2,23,600
Purchase and return	48,00,000	1,00,000
Sales and return	1,40,000	61,56,000
Advertisement	1,78,800	
Legal charges	20,000	
Carriage on goods purchased	74,000	
Wages, Salaries including P.F.	4,64,000	
Trade Expenses	71,200	
Stock on 01.04.2019	9,52,000	
Income Tax (Advance)	56,000	
Interim Dividend Paid	70,000	
Share Capital (Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		40,00,000
6% Debentures of Rs. 100 each		20,00,000
	<u>1,35,67,600</u>	<u>1,35,67,600</u>

Other Information —

- (a) Closing Stock was Rs. 10,82,000 at Cost.
- (b) Provision for Doubtful Debts to be created at 5%.
- (c) Depreciation for all assets was calculated for the amount of Rs. 2,86,400 for the year 2019-20.
- (d) Trade Expenses include Rs. 10,000 for Audit fees paid for attending taxation matters of the Company.
- (e) Provide Income Tax of Rs. 70,000 for the year 2019-20.
- (f) Directors declared an interim dividend @ 2.5% and also recommended the final dividend of Rs. 1,46,260 (assume dividend tax @ 16%).

Prepare :

- (i) Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31.03.2020.
- (ii) Balance Sheet as on that date.

12+8=20

2. The Balance Sheet of F Ltd. as on 31.03.2020 was:

	Note No.	Amount (Rs.)
I. Equity and Liabilities		
(a) <i>Shareholders' Fund</i>		
(i) Share Capital	1	4,50,000
(ii) Reserves and Surplus	2	(2,16,250)
(b) <i>Non-Current Liabilities</i>		
10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each		1,00,000
(c) <i>Current Liabilities</i>		
(i) Trade Payables		77,500
(ii) Other Current Liabilities —		
Accrued interest on debentures		15,000
Total		<u>4,26,250</u>
II. Assets		
(a) <i>Non-Current Assets</i>		
(i) Fixed Assets		
(A) Tangible assets	3	2,65,000
(B) Intangible assets — Patent & Trade Marks		40,000
(b) <i>Current Assets</i>		
(i) Inventories		50,000
(ii) Trade Receivables		35,000
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	36,250
Total		<u>4,26,250</u>

- ★ Preference dividend is in arrear for 3 years.

Notes to Accounts

Rs.

I. Share Capital

(a) 20000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	2,00,000
(b) 25000 10% Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each	2,50,000
	<u>4,50,000</u>

II. Reserves & Surplus

(a) Capital Reserve	12,500
(b) Balance in statement of Profit & Loss (Debit)	2,28,750
	<u>2,16,250</u>

III. Fixed Assets—Tangible

(a) Building	1,10,000
(b) Plant & Machinery	1,30,000
(c) Furniture & Fixtures	25,000
	<u>2,65,000</u>

IV. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(a) Bank	25,000
(b) Cash	11,250
	<u>36,250</u>

The Company prepared the following scheme of reconstruction and approved by all concerned.

- The Equity Shares will be reduced to Rs. 5 per share, Rs. 3 paid up. The call was made and money was realised in full.
- The 10% Preference Shares will be converted into 12% Preference Shares of Rs. 5 each.
- Arrear Preference dividend was to be cancelled in full (which was in arrear for 3 years).
- 10% Debentures will be converted into 13% Debentures of Rs. 75 each, the Debentureholders agreed to forego 50% of the accrued interest on the stipulation of payment of the balance amount of interest in Cash.
- Sundry Creditors agreed to waive 40% of their claims in consideration of immediate payment of their dues.

- (f) The assets were revalued as —

Building	Rs. 1,40,000
Plant and Machinery	Rs. 1,20,000
Furniture	Rs. 38,000
Inventories	Rs. 50,000
Trade Receivables	Rs. 30,000

- (g) Patents, Trade Marks are to be written off as far as possible.

Show the necessary Journal entries (without Narrations) and prepare the Balance Sheet.

3. From the following information, prepare a statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st December, 2020 and also a Balance Sheet as on that date : 16

Rate of Gross Profit	25%
Net Profit to Equity Capital	10%
Stock Turnover Ratio	5 times
Average Debt Collection Period	3 months
Creditors Velocity	3 months
Current Ratio	2
Proprietary Ratio (Non-Current assets to Capital employed)	80%
Capital Gearing Ratio (Preference Share Capital and Debentures to Equity)	3 : 7
General Reserves and Profit and Loss to issued Equity Capital	25%
Preference Share Capital to Debentures	2
Gross Profit	Rs. 6,00,000

Cost of Sales consists of 40% for materials and balance for wages and overheads.

Workings should be shown clearly. Here Schedule III is not mandatory for the preparation of Profit & Loss A/c and Balance Sheet.

4. What is Accounting Standard? State the procedure for issue of Accounting Standard in India.

4+12=16

Group-B

Answer any three questions.

5. The Balance Sheet of AB Ltd. as on 31st March, 2020 was as follows :

	Note	Rs.
I. Equity and Liabilities		
(a) Shareholders' Fund		
(i) Share Capital	1	1,98,000
(ii) Reserves and Surpluses	2	51,000
(b) Non-Current Liabilities		Nil
(c) Current Liabilities		
Trade Payables		21,000
Total		<u>2,70,000</u>

II. Assets

Rs.

(a) Non-Current Assets

(i) Fixed Assets

(A) Tangible assets

1,30,000

(b) Current Assets

(i) Inventories

50,000

(ii) Trade Receivables

50,000

(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents

40,000

Total

2,70,000

Notes to Accounts

I. Share Capital

Rs.

10000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each

1,00,000

1000 Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each Rs. 1,00,000

Less : Calls-in-arrear (100 × Rs. 20)

2,000

98,000

1,98,000

II. Reserves and Surplus

Reserve Fund

29,000

Profit and Loss Balance

10,000

Securities Premium

12,000

51,000

Other Information —

(a) Fixed Assets having book value of Rs. 20,000 were sold for Rs. 18,000.

(b) It was decided to redeem the Preference Shares at a premium of 10%.

(c) Sufficient number of Equity Shares are to be issued at a discount of 10%, subject to leaving a balance of Rs. 10,000 in Reserve Fund.

(d) All payments were made except to holders of 50 Preference Shares who could not be traced.

Give necessary Journal entries and the New Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2020.

10+6=16

6. P, Q, R and S were partners sharing profits and losses as 3 : 3 : 2 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2020 was as follows :

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Capital A/cs :			Furniture		4,000
P	20,000		Trade Marks		7,000
Q	<u>15,000</u>	35,000	Stock		10,000
Sundry Creditors		15,500	Sundry Debtors		15,500
P's Loan		10,000	Cash at Bank		2,000
			Capital A/cs :		
			R	16,000	
			S	<u>6,000</u>	22,000
		<u>60,500</u>			<u>60,500</u>

On 31st March, 2020 the firm was dissolved.

Other Information —

(a) Q being appointed to realise the assets and pay off the liabilities. He was entitled to receive 5% as remuneration of the amounts finally paid to other partners towards their capital. The expenses of dissolution were to be discharged by him.

(b) The assets realised are —

Sundry Debtors	Rs. 11,000
Stock	Rs. 8,000
Furniture	Rs. 1,000
Trade Marks	Rs. 4,000

(c) Sundry Creditors were paid off in full in addition to a contingent liability Rs. 2,500 in respect of bills discounted materialised.

(d) Expenses of Realisation Rs. 500 were paid by the firm.

(e) R was declared insolvent only Rs. 3,700 could be realised from his private estate.

Close the books of the firm applying the decision of Garner vs. Murray.

16

7. Mr. B furnishes the details of his holding in 6% Bonds as —

2020 January 1,	Opening Balance Face Value Rs. 60,000, Cost Rs. 50,000
March 1,	Purchased 100 units ex-interest at Rs. 98.
July 1,	Sold 200 units ex-interest at Rs. 100.
October 1,	Purchased 50 units at Rs. 98 cum-interest.
November 1,	Sold 200 units at Rs. 99 ex-interest.

Mr. B closes his books every year on 31st December.

Interest is paid half yearly on 31st March and 30th September.

Face Value of each Bond is Rs. 100.

Show Investment Account in the books of Mr. B applying **FIFO** method for calculating profit or loss on sale and valuing stocks of unsold investment.

16

8. The Balance Sheet of S Ltd. as at 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2020 are given below :

	Note No.	31.03.2019	31.03.2020
		Rs.	Rs.
I. Equity and Liabilities			
(a) Shareholders' Fund			
(i) Share Capital —			
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each		4,00,000	6,00,000
(ii) Reserves and Surplus	1	3,40,000	2,88,000

(b) <i>Non-Current Liabilities</i>			
(i) Long-term Borrowings	2	2,10,000	2,80,000
(c) <i>Current Liabilities</i>			
(i) Trade Payables		83,000	98,000
(ii) Short-term Provisions	3	1,00,000	1,05,000
Total		<u>11,33,000</u>	<u>13,71,000</u>
II. <i>Assets</i>			
(a) <i>Non-Current Assets</i>			
(i) Fixed Assets			
(A) Tangible Assets	4	8,50,000	10,30,000
(ii) Non-Current Investments		40,000	50,000
(iii) Other Non-Current Assets	5	8,000	12,000
(b) <i>Current Assets</i>			
(i) Inventories		80,000	95,000
(ii) Trade Receivables		1,20,000	1,40,000
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents			
— Cash at Bank		35,000	44,000
Total		<u>11,33,000</u>	<u>13,71,000</u>

Notes :

	31.03.2019	31.03.2020
	Rs.	Rs.
I. <i>Reserves and Surplus</i>		
General Reserve	1,80,000	1,20,000
Statement of Profit and Loss	1,10,000	1,08,000
Securities Premium	50,000	60,000
	<u>3,40,000</u>	<u>2,88,000</u>
II. <i>Long-term Borrowings</i>		
6% Debentures	1,00,000	1,50,000
Bank Loan	1,10,000	1,30,000
	<u>2,10,000</u>	<u>2,80,000</u>
III. <i>Short-term Provisions</i>		
Provision for Taxation	60,000	55,000
Proposed Dividend	40,000	50,000
	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,05,000</u>

IV. Fixed Assets — Tangible

Land and Buildings	4,00,000	5,00,000
Plant and Machinery	4,50,000	5,30,000
	<u>8,50,000</u>	<u>10,30,000</u>

V. Other Non-Current Assets

Unamortised Debenture Interest	8,000	12,000
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Additional Information —

- Depreciation on Land and Building for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 20,000.
- Accumulated depreciation on Plant and Machinery was Rs. 1,50,000 on 31.03.2019 and Rs. 1,70,000 on 31.03.2020.
- Machinery Costing Rs. 50,000 (written down value Rs. 10,000) was sold for Rs. 12,000.
- 6% Debentures were issued at 10% discount.
- Interim dividend paid during the year Rs. 20,000.
- Bonus shares were issued @ one share for every four shares held on 31.03.2019 out of General Reserve.

You are required to prepare —

- A Statement showing the changes in Working Capital; and
- A Fund Flow Statement for the year ended 31.03.2020.

4+12=16

2021

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

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 are ignored.

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

Answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and any four from the rest.

1. Write short notes on the following: 5×4=20
 - (a) Maclelland's Need Theory of motivation
 - (b) Management audit
 - (c) Motivation and morale
 - (d) Human Relation Approach in management thought
2.
 - (a) State the features of line and staff organisation structure.
 - (b) State the major reasons of conflict between line officers and staff officers. 10+10=20
3.
 - (a) Describe the steps involved in planning process.
 - (b) State the major barriers to effective planning. 10+10=20
4.
 - (a) Distinguish between leadership and management.
 - (b) State the features of free-rein leadership style and autocratic leadership style. 10+10=20
5.
 - (a) State the steps in controlling process in an organisation.
 - (b) What are the requirements of an effective control system? 10+10=20
6.
 - (a) State the meaning of job analysis, job description and job specification with examples.
 - (b) State the merits and demerits of external sources of recruitment. 10+10=20
7.
 - (a) Discuss main functions of three levels of management.
 - (b) Management can be referred as both science and an art—Discuss. 10+10=20

2021

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

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

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Answer any five questions.

1. (a) Mr. X of Indian origin left India for the first time on 01.05.2016 and came back to India permanently on 06.07.2019. From 01.05.2016 to 31.03.2019 every year he visited India and stayed here for 88 days in each of the financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 but stayed for 178 days during 2018-19 financial year. During the period from 01.04.2019 to 05.06.2019 he did not visit India. Determine the residential status of Mr. X for the assessment year 2020-21.
- (b) Mr. S retired on 08.02.2020 from a private company, after completion of 30 years and 9 months of service. According to service rules, he was entitled to 25 days leave for each completed years of service. Leave actually availed by him during his service life is 8 months. His basic pay was Rs. 16,000 from 01.04.2019 and D.A. 50% of basic pay. He received Rs. 3,55,000 from leave encashment. Find out the amount of exemption under section 10(10AA) (ii).
- (c) Mr. R, resident in India aged 50 years, has paid medical insurance premium/incurred medical expenditure during the previous year 2019-20 as follows:

On his own health	Rs. 22,500
On his wife's health	Rs. 18,700
On his son's health (not dependent on him)	Rs. 10,300
On his mother's health (aged 65 years)	Rs. 23,800
On his father's health (not dependent on him, aged 72 years)	Rs. 72,800

Calculate the amount of deduction under section 80D.
- (d) Mr. T (age 65 years) is a retired person. He purchased a piece of land in December, 2014 and sold the same in April, 2018. Taxable long term capital gain on such sale amounted to Rs. 2,00,000. Apart from gain on sale of land, he is not having any other income. What will be his tax liability for the assessment year 2019-20 if (i) He is resident in India; (ii) He is non-resident?

5×4=20

2. (a) Mr. A furnishes the following details of his salary income for the financial year 2019-20. Basic salary drawn in March 2020 Rs. 60,000 (last increment was in January 2020 Rs. 5,000). Dearness allowance @80% of basic salary (40% forming part of retirement benefits). House rent allowance 10% of basic salary. He resides in his own house. Employer has provided him with a laptop for official and private use (cost Rs. 45,000). His personal electric bill amounts to Rs. 20,000 p.a. Out of which he paid Rs. 5,000 and the balance is paid by the employer. Children education allowance — Rs. 6,000 p.a. He has three children. He is also provided with a car (1.8 litre engine capacity) without driver by his employer. All expenses relating to personal use are met by him. The car is used for official as well as for private purposes. Medical expenses reimbursed by employer Rs. 25,000 during the previous year. He and his employer each contributed @14% of salary to a recognized provident fund (RPF). Interest credited to RPF @11% is Rs. 12,100 during the year. He took a new life insurance policy of LIC during the year and premium was paid by his employer Rs. 40,000. Professional tax was paid by his employer Rs. 2,400. He has also been given a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 @4.8% p.a on 01.07.2019 for purchasing a flat. Interest rate of State Bank of India for similar loan on 01.04.2019 is 8.7% p.a. Compute his income from salary for the assessment year 2020-21.
- (b) Mr. Z is employed in S Ltd. at a basic salary of Rs. 30,000 p.m. He draws dearness allowance Rs. 12,000 p.m. (not forming part of salary); Car allowance Rs. 4,000 p.m; Medical allowance Rs. 2,000 p.m. His employer transferred him to Mumbai from 01.04.2019. Due to housing problem at the new service centre, his employer offered him to choose one of the two following alternatives:
- (i) A rent-free unfurnished house in Mumbai (by taking it at a rent of Rs. 18,000 p.m. by the company).
 - (ii) A house rent allowance of Rs. 18,000 p.m. from the company (to take the same residential house by himself at the same rent).

Ascertain which alternative is more beneficial to Mr. Z from the taxation point of view.

15+5=20

3. (a) Mr. B is the owner of three house properties in Kolkata. The particulars regarding the three house properties for the previous year 2019-20 are given below.

Particulars	House No.1	House No. 2	House No. 3
Date of completion of construction	31.1.1998	31.10.2003	15.4.2016
Purpose of use	Let out for business	Let out for residence	Self occupied

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross municipal value	1,45,000	1,50,000	2,40,000
Fair rent	1,44,000	1,92,000	3,00,000
Rent received	1,30,625	1,70,000	—
Interest on loan by mortgaging House No. 1 (funds used for construction of House No. 2)	32,000		
Interest on loan for the year (for construction of House No. 3)			2,15,500
Vacant for	One month	Two months	

Additional information:

- Municipal tax is assessed at 10%
- He recovered unrealized rent of Rs. 20,000 of the year 2017-18 during the current previous year. His expenses for recovery amounts to Rs. 500.
- Loan has been taken for construction of House No. 3 on June 17, 2014. Accumulated interest prior to completion of construction is Rs. 4,16,000.

Compute income from house property of Mr. B for the assessment year 2020-21.

- (b) Gross total income of Mr. X for the assessment year 2020-21 is Rs. 1,65,300 consisting of business income of Rs. 1,28,000. Long term capital gain of Rs. 10,300 and bank interest from fixed deposits of Rs. 17,000. He stays in a rented house in Kolkata paying monthly rent of Rs. 1,200. He incurs medical expenditure of Rs. 22,000 for his dependent brother who is suffering from malignant cancer. Calculate the amount deductible under section 80GG.

15+5=20

4. (a) The following balances are available from the Profit & Loss Account of Mr. R for the year ended 31.3.20.

Debit side (Rs.):

Opening stock 1,56,200; Purchases 68,14,000; Office expenses 88,000; Bad debt 38,000; Audit Fees 20,000; Salaries 1,83,000; Rent 1,08,000; Legal charges 12,700; Interest on capital 1,50,000; Income tax 62,700; Contribution to staff welfare fund 32,500; Entertainment expenses 37,500; Depreciation 95,200; Goods and service tax 1,18,600; Net profit 15,99,100.

Credit side (Rs.):

Sales 92,25,000; Closing stock 1,43,000; Bad debt recovered (disallowed in earlier years' assessment) 57,000; Interest on Government securities 37,000; Profit on sale of machinery 17,700; Refund of income tax 35,800.

Compute Income from business of Mr. R for the assessment year 2020-21 after considering the following:

- (i) Closing stock is valued at 10% above cost.
- (ii) Office expenses include Rs. 5,200 being the cost of sweets given to the children of the employees on Diwali day.
- (iii) Rent represents rent of godown owned by Mr. B.
- (iv) Salaries include Rs. 32,500 representing employer's contribution to recognized provident fund.
- (v) Audit fees include Rs. 12,000 paid to a chartered Accountant for conducting income tax appeal.
- (vi) Legal charges include Rs. 3,500 being penalty paid for infraction of customs law.
- (vii) Depreciation as per I.T. Rules amounts to Rs. 91,700.

(viii) Bad debt is in relation to a debtor with whom the debt is outstanding for a period of four years. No correspondence has been made with him since the date of such outstanding.

(ix) Sales include Rs. 52,500 being the amount charged for the goods withdrawn by Mr. R for personal use. The cost and market price of such goods on the date of withdrawal were Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 63,000 respectively.

(x) Mr. R is entitled to input tax credit in respect of GST paid on inward supplies.

(b) X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. From the following information compute the amount of remuneration paid to partners allowable in the assessment of the firm.

Book profit of the firm Rs. 4,20,000. Remuneration to partners : X Rs. 2,50,000;
Y Rs. 1,80,000; Z Rs. 1,50,000. 15+5=20

5. (a) Mr. D purchased 1,000 equity shares of X Ltd. @ Rs. 150 on August 4, 2013. X Ltd. offers 1,500 right shares of Rs. 150 each at a premium of 10% on April 20, 2019. Mr. D subscribes for 800 shares and the balance shares are renounced in favour of Mr. P by transferring the right entitlement for a consideration of Rs. 20,000. Mr. D sold all the shares on October 16, 2019 at Rs. 340 each in Bombay stock exchange and Mr. P also sold his shares on July 10, 2019 at the same rate. Calculate the amount of capital gains in the hands of Mr. D and Mr. P for the assessment year 2020-21. Would your answer be different if shares are not sold in the recognized stock exchange in India?

(b) Mr. S submits the following particulars of his incomes and losses for the assessment year 2020-21.

	Rs.
Income from House property (let out)	1,28,200
Loss from house property (self-occupied)	1,85,600
Profit from grocery business	16,00,700
Loss from radio business (discontinued on 12.6.2019)	84,300

	Rs.
Long term capital gains	3,50,130
Short term capital loss	1,06,700
Speculation profit	1,18,700
Share of profit from a firm	1,92,800
Brought forward Loss from radio business (first computed in 2018-19)	2,10,500
Loss from grocery business (Do)	26,720
Speculation loss (Do)	67,900
Share of loss from the firm (Do)	74,250
Long term capital loss (first computed in 2017-18)	71,230
Short term capital loss (first computed in 2008-09)	17,200

Compute his total income for the relevant assessment year.

10+10=20

6. (a) Which sales are not liable to Central Sales tax (CST)? How is turnover calculated under the CST Act?
- (b) Define input tax and input tax credit as per West bengal VAT Act with examples.
- (c) Who is liable to pay central excise duty? State the consequences for non payment of duty within the due date.
7. (a) From the following particulars, compute tax liability of Mr. K, a resident individual for the assessment year 2019-20.

7+6+7=20

Particulars	Rs.
Income from salary	2,25,000
Income from House property	1,65,000
Income from other sources	25,000
Life insurance premium paid for his own life	35,000
Expenditure incurred on medical treatment of disable spouse (age 45 years)	35,000

- (b) What do you understand by the concept 'Summary assessment on the basis of return' and 'Best judgement assessment'?
- (c) From the following information, compute taxable income of Mr. A (age 50 years) for the assessment year 2019-20.

Particulars	Rs.
Gross Total income	4,50,000
Life insurance premium paid for his own life	16,000
Payment of medical insurance premium for his entire family by cheque	14,000
Donation made in: National Defence Fund	10,000
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund	8,000
Indian Olympic Association	10,000
Notified church for renovation	40,000

$$6 + (4 + 4) + 6 = 20$$

2021

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATION IN BUSINESS

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 any ten questions.

2×10=20

1. (a) Distinguish between data and information.
- (b) What do you mean by KMS?
- (c) What do you mean by PROM?
- (d) Discuss the concept of GUI.
- (e) Make a comparison of LAN and WAN.
- (f) What do you understand by a Router?
- (g) Discuss the significance of HTML.
- (h) What is HTTP?
- (i) What is virus?
- (j) What is firewall?
- (k) What do you mean by spam emails?
- (l) What is digital cash?
- (m) What is hacking?

Group-B

Answer any eight questions.

5×8=40

2. Discuss the difference between RAM and ROM.
3. Discuss the concept of Extranet.
4. Discuss the concept of Data Encryption and Decryption.

5. Explain the different reports available in MIS.
6. Discuss the disadvantages of data communication.
7. Discuss the limitations of wireless networks.
8. Write short notes on: 2½×2=5
 - (i) WWW
 - (ii) XML
9. Discuss the different types of firewall.
10. Explain CBS.
11. What are the limitations of ERP?
12. Discuss the functions of Operating System.

Group-C

Answer any four questions.

10×4=40

13. Discuss in details the impact of Information Technology on Modern Businesses. 10
14. Discuss, with the help of diagram, the different network topologies. 10
15. What do you mean by E-Commerce? Briefly explain C to C model. 3+7=10
16. What is DBMS? Describe the different keys in DBMS. 10
17. What do you mean by Information System? Discuss the deployment of various Information System at different managerial levels. 2+8=10

2021

MACROECONOMICS AND PUBLIC FINANCE

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) Show that three ways of measuring Gross Domestic Product (GDP) produces identical result.
 (b) Explain which component of GDP will be affected by the following transactions:
 (i) A family buys a new TV set.
 (ii) Mr. Das buys a new house.
 (iii) My neighbor bought a pen manufactured in France.
 (iv) Government buys food grains for distribution.
 (v) A car company sets up a new manufacturing unit. 10+(2×5)=20
2. (a) Show that the condition of $0 < MPC < 1$ is crucial for ensuring existence and stability of equilibrium in the simple Keynesian model.
 (b) Express the government expenditure multiplier in such a system in terms of a series. 15+5=20
3. (a) Show that product market equilibrium produces IS curve and money market equilibrium produces LM curve.
 (b) Discuss under what circumstances expansionary monetary policy will fail to increase income in the IS-LM model. What policy will be appropriate in this case? 8+8+4=20
4. Write short notes on: 5×4=20
 (a) Quantity Theory of Money
 (b) High powered money
 (c) Demand-pull inflation
 (d) Policies to control inflation
5. (a) Discuss the different principles followed in the ability to pay approach of taxation.
 (b) Mention the most important factors which determine the incidence and shifting of taxes. 10+10=20
6. Discuss the arrangements of federal finance in India, especially focusing on the centre-state financial issues. 20

7. Write short notes on:

- (a) Benefit principle of taxation
- (b) Principle of maximum social advantage
- (c) Uses of Central government funds
- (d) Role of deficit financing in India

2021

INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM

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 number 1 and any four from the rest.

1. Answer any five from the following: 8×5=40
 - (a) Briefly discuss the role of financial system in the economic development of a country.
 - (b) Give an overview of the structure of Indian financial system.
 - (c) Write a note on indirect finance.
 - (d) Explain the relationship between new-issue market and secondary market.
 - (e) Discuss the SEBI regulations regarding the registration of Merchant-Banking.
 - (f) Write down the main objectives of Life Insurance Corporation of India.
 - (g) What is call money? Write down the main participants in the Indian call money market.
 - (h) Discuss briefly the role of stock exchanges in investor's protection.
 - (i) State the objectives of Credit rating.
2. What is money market? Discuss the features and major weaknesses of the Indian money market. 2+6+7=15
3.
 - (a) Give a brief outline of the structure of commercial banks in India.
 - (b) What are the major functions of the commercial banks?
 - (c) Distinguish between CRR and SLR. 4+6+5=15
4. Discuss the objectives, powers and functions of Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) of India. 7+8=15
5. Distinguish between brokers and sub-brokers. Explain the role of brokers in the stock market. 7+8=15
6. What do you mean by investor's protection? Mention its two objectives. Discuss the role of media in investors' protection. 3+2+10=15
7. Distinguish between administered and market rate of interest. Explain the causes of variation in interest rate. 6+9=15

2021

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES AND INDIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

Answer any five questions.

20×5=100

1. (a) Explain the properties of Production Possibility Frontier. 4
 (b) What do you mean by demand function? Explain any three determinants of demand. 2+6=8
 (c) Discuss the decomposition analysis of Price Effect into substitution effect and income effect in case of Normal good. 8
2. (a) State the Law of Variable Proportion. In this context, explain the relationship between total product of labour, average product of labour and marginal product of labour respectively. Show graphically. 2+8=10
 (b) What do you mean by homogeneous production function? State its relation with expansion path in the context of long run production function. 3+2=5
 (c) Why is short run average cost curve U-shaped? 5
3. (a) What are the competitive and monopoly aspects of a monopolistically competitive market? 6
 (b) Distinguish between collusive and non-collusive form of oligopoly. 6
 (c) Explain intuitively and graphically the determination of long run equilibrium price and output under perfectly competitive market. 8
4. (a) What is the nature of individual supply curve of labour? Explain graphically. 2+6=8
 (b) Explain the Ricardian theory of Rent. 6
 (c) What are the determinants of real wage? 6
5. (a) Analyze the trends in occupational structure in the context of Indian economy. 8
 (b) Explain any two causes of poverty in India. 6
 (c) Suggest and explain any two policies to control inflation in Indian economy. 6
6. (a) Explain the impact of New Agricultural Policy on Indian Agriculture with special emphasis on food security problem. 8
 (b) What are the merits of globalization policy in the context of Indian economy? 8
 (c) Distinguish between privatization and disinvestment strategies in the context of public sector enterprises in India. 4

7. (a) Discuss the rationale behind the adoption of export promotion strategies during post reform era vis-à-vis import substitution strategy during the pre-reform period. 8
- (b) What are the broad objectives of economic planning as envisaged in Indian economy? 6
- (c) Write a short note on NITI Ayog. 6