2 0 1 7

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : BCAF–03

(Indirect Tax)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. (a) What are the exemptions for small-scale industries under Central Excise?   14

Or

   (b) Highlight the general procedures of Central Excise.   14

2. (a) What is custom law? Briefly explain the functions and objectives of customs law.
   4+10=14

(Turn Over)

Or

(b) Explain the different types of customs duty in India. 14

3. (a) What is re-export? Explain the procedure for re-export and drawback on goods re-exported. 4+10=14

Or

(b) What are the regulations for import and export of goods by 'post parcel'? Explain. 14

4. (a) Define central sales tax. What are the circumstances leading to the levy of central sales tax? 4+10=14

Or

(b) Examine the provisions regarding sale and purchase of goods in the course of export or import. 14

5. (a) Define a dealer. State the procedure for registration under the Central Sales-tax Act. 4+10=14

Or

(b) Discuss the concept of sale or purchase of goods in the course of central trading. 14

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2 0 1 7

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC-302

(Organizational Behaviour)

Full Marks : 70   Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. *(a)* What is management? Explain the relationship between management and organizational behaviour.   2+7=9

Or

(b) Explain the foundation of organizational behaviour. State the principles of human relations approach.   5+4=9

2. (a) Define learning. Explain operant learning theory.   2+7=9

Or

(b) Explain how the personality attributes influence individual behaviour in the organization.   9

3. (a) Define attitude. Explain the sources of attitudes and beliefs.   2+7=9

Or

(b) What are attitude reinforcement and attitude change? Explain any two theories of attitude change.   3+6=9

4. (a) Define change. Explain the factors influencing organizational change.   2+7=9

Or

(b) State the different types of resistance to change. Explain the most popular and frequently used approaches to overcome resistance to change.   4+5=9

5. *(a)* Write any two definitions of organizational development. Explain the characteristics of organizational development. 4+5=9

Or

(b) Explain process consultation and team building. 5+4=9

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2 0 1 7

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–302

(Organizational Behaviour)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer and place its code in the brackets provided : 1×5=5

   (a) Organizational behaviour refers to

       (i) behaviour of organization

       (ii) behaviour of people in the organization

       (iii) Both of the above

       (iv) None of the above (   )

(b) Attitudes are

   (i) evaluative statements

   (ii) objective statements

   (iii) subjective statements

   (iv) None of the above   (   )

(c) A person's psychological script is a

   (i) life drama

   (ii) game plan

   (iii) Both of the above

   (iv) None of the above   (   )

(d) Conflict has considerable influence on

   (i) behaviour of employees

   (ii) performance of employees

   (iii) satisfaction of employees

   (iv) All of the above   (   )

(e) The organization cannot change the

    (i) external environment

    (ii) internal environment

    (iii) Both of the above

    (iv) None of the above   (   )

2. Fill in the blanks :   1×5=5

(a) Hawthorne studies were conducted in

....

(b) Different people may perceive the same

environment ....

(c) Personality is one of the major ....
factors affecting the human behaviour.

(d) Values are one of the ....
of one's attitude.

(e) Conflict is a .... process.

(**4**)

3. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

  (a) Organizational behaviour is a part of total management.

  (T / F)

  (b) Biographical characteristics are learned by individuals.

  (T / F)

  (c) Perception can be described as a person's view of reality.

  (T / F)

  (d) Personality is a very diverse psychological concept.

  (T / F)

  (e) A person is unable to move from one ego state to another.

  (T / F)

4. Write short notes on the following : 2×5=10

(a) Perception

(b) Ego States

(c) Transactional Analysis

(d) Functional Conflicts

(e) Stroking

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2 0 1 7

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–303

(Auditing)

Full Marks : 70   Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

1. (a) What do you understand by the term
         'auditing'? What are its importances?

                                              2+7=9

Or

   (b) What is meant by external auditing?
        State some limitations of auditing.   2+7=9

2. (a) What are the types of audit programme?
         Explain   the   contents   of   audit
         programme.   3+6=9

Or

(b) What is routine checking? State few objectives of routine checking. State its advantages and disadvantages.   2+3+4=9

3. (a) What is meant by internal control? Explain the objectives of internal control.
     3+6=9

Or

(b) What do you mean by vouching? Write few objectives of vouching. Give the difference between vouching and verification.   2+3+4=9

4. (a) Explain the rights and powers of a company auditor.   9

Or

(b) Explain the qualities of an auditor.   9

5. (a) How an auditor investigate under the Companies Act?   9

Or

(b) Explain different types of investigation.   9

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2 0 1 7

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–303

(Auditing)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

   (a) Detection of errors is the primary objective of an audit.

   (T / F)

   (b) Procedure of auditing generally starts with notification.

   (T / F)

   (c) Internal control is only related to internal check and internal audit.

   (T / F)

(d) The first auditors should not hold any security carrying voting right of that company.

(T / F)

(e) Investigation is not a regular process.

(T / F)

2. Fill in the blanks : 1×5=5

(a) External auditing refers to auditing by .... group.

(b) Principle of secrecy is the basic .... of auditing.

(c) .... himself performs the work of verification.

(d) Remuneration of auditors will be fixed by

.... if he is appointed by
the Board.

(e) Evidence is any type of ....
which tends to establish a fact material to the
case.

3. Choose the correct answer and place its code in the
brackets provided :   1×5=5

(a) Which one of audits is not audit based on
objectives?

    (i) Independent Audit

    (ii) Financial Audit

    (iii) Trust Audit

    (iv) Secretarial Audit   [   ]

(b) Which one of these is the technique of auditing?

    (i) Close meeting

    (ii) Follow-up

    (iii) Fieldwork

    (iv) Inquiry   [   ]

(c) Verification is related to

    (i)   assets and liabilities

    (ii) owners and companies

    (iii) audit programme and liabilities

    (iv) None of the above   [   ]

(d) Duty of auditors under Section 240 means

    (i)   assist the management

    (ii) assist the government inspectors

    (iii) assist the local authority

    (iv) All of the above   [   ]

(e) SFIO stands for

    (i)   Serious Fraud Investigation Office

    (ii) Several Frauds Investigation Officer

    (iii) Security and Frauds Investigation Officer

    (iv) Security File Investigation Officer [   ]

4. Write on the following in *3* to *4* sentences each :

2×5=10

(a) Window Dressing

(b) Audit Files

(c) Valuation

(d) Qualification of Auditors

(e) Investigation

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2 0 1 7

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–304

(Cost Accounting)

Full Marks : 70   Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. *(a)* Distinguish between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting.   9

Or

   (b) Calculate prime cost, factory cost, cost of production, cost of sales and profit from the following particulars :   9

	₹
Direct Materials	1,00,000
Direct Wages	30,000
Wages of Foreman	2,500

		₹
Electric Power		500
Lighting :		
Factory		1,500
Office		500
Storekeeper's Wages		1,000
Oil and Water		500
Rent :		
Factory		5,000
Office		2,500
Repairs and Renewals :		
Factory		3,500
Office		500
Transfer to Reserves		1,000
Discount on Shares written off		500
Depreciation :		
Factory		500
Office		1,250
Consumable Stores		2,500
Manager's Salary		5,000
Directors' Fees		1,250
Office Stationery		500
Telephone Charges		125
Postage and Telegrams		250
Salesmen's Salaries		1,250
Travelling Expenses		500
Advertising		1,250

	₹
Warehouse Charges	500
Sales	1,89,500
Carriage Outward	375
Income Tax	10,000
Dividend	2,000

2. (a) Explain the essential features of a good wage system. 9

Or

(b) Following is the Stores Ledger A/c of Hallmark Ltd. :

January	1	Opening Balance — 400 units @ ₹ 2
"	6	Purchased 200 units @ ₹ 3
"	8	Issued 300 units
"	10	Purchased 500 units @ ₹ 1
"	12	Purchased 600 units @ ₹ 2
"	16	Issued 400 units
"	20	Purchased 100 units @ ₹ 9
"	23	Issued 450 units
"	26	Purchased 300 units @ ₹ 4
"	28	Issued 300 units
"	29	Purchased 200 units @ ₹ 7
"	30	Issued 600 units

Prepare Stores Ledger A/c by First-in First-out (FIFO) method. 9

3. (a) Discuss the functional classification of overhead.   9

Or

(b) The Modern Company is divided into four departments. P_1, P_2 and P_3 are producing departments and S_1 is a service department. The actual costs for a period are as follows :

	₹
Rent	1,000
Repairs to Plant	600
Depreciation of Plant	450
Employer's Liability for Insurance	150
Supervision	1,500
Fire Insurance in respect of Stock	500
Power	900
Light	120

The following information is available in respect of the four departments :

	Departments			
	P_1	P_2	P_3	S_1
Area (sq. metres)	1500	1100	900	500
No. of Employees	20	15	10	5
Total Wages (in ₹)	6,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Value of Plant (in ₹)	24,000	18,000	12,000	6,000
Value of Stock (in ₹)	15,000	9,000	6,000	—
HP of Plant	24	18	12	6

Apportion the costs to the various departments on the most equitable basis.

4. (a) What is contract costing? Distinguish between job costing and contract costing. 2+7=9

Or

(b) The following information is extracted from the job ledger in respect of Job No. 606 :

Materials—₹ 3,400

Wages :

Dept. A — 80 hours at ₹ 2 per hour

Dept. B — 60 hours at ₹ 4 per hour

Variable Overheads :

Dept. A — ₹ 5,000 for 4000 direct hours

Dept. B — ₹ 6,000 for 3000 direct hours

Fixed Overhead :

₹ 7,500 for 10000 hours of normal working time of the factory

Calculate the cost of Job No. 606 and estimate the percentage of profit if the price quoted is ₹ 4,750. 9

5. (a) Brief out the essential features of process costing. 9

Or

(b) The product of company passes through three distinct processes to completion. They are known as *A, B* and *C*. It is ascertained that loss is incurred in each process as process *A*—2%, process *B*—5% and process *C*—10%.

In each case, the percentage of loss is computed on the number of units entering the process concerned.

The loss of each process possesses a scrap value. The loss of processes *A* and *B* is sold at ₹ 5 per 100 units and that of process *C* at ₹ 20 per 100 units.

The output of each process passes immediately to the next process and the finished units are passed from process *C* into stock.

	Processes		
	A	B	C
	₹	₹	₹
Materials Consumed	6,000	4,000	2,000
Direct Labour	8,000	6,000	3,000
Manufacturing Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,500

20000 units have been issued to process *A* at a cost of ₹ 10,000. The output of each process has been as under :

Process *A*—19500; Process *B*—18800 and Process *C*—16000

There is no work-in-progress in any process.

Prepare Process A/cs. 9

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2017

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–304

(Cost Accounting)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark :   1×5=5

   (a) Costing and Cost Accounting are the same.

   (T / F)

   (b) First-in first-out method of valuing material issues is suitable in times of rising prices.

   (T / F)

   (c) Direct labour hour rate of absorption of overhead is suitable where most of the production is done by using machines.

   (T / F)

(d) Job costing helps the management in controlling cost by comparing the actual costs with the estimated costs.

(T / F)

(e) In process costing, ordinarily no distinction is made between direct and indirect materials.

(T / F)

2. Choose the correct answer and place its code in the box provided : 1×5=5

(a) Prime cost includes

 (i) Direct Material + Direct Labour + Works Expenses

 (ii) Direct Material + Direct Labour + Chargeable Expenses

 (iii) Direct Material + Direct Labour + Office Overheads

 (iv) None of the above

(b) In case of inflation, which of the following methods of valuing material issues will give the lowest profit?

 (i) FIFO

 (ii) LIFO

 (iii) HIFO

 (iv) Simple Average Price

(c) Overhead cost is the aggregate of indirect material cost, indirect wages and

   (i)   direct expenses

   (ii) indirect expenses

   (iii) both direct expenses and indirect expenses

   (iv) None of the above

(d) If the amount of work certified is less than _____ of the contract price, then no profit should be taken to Profit & Loss A/c.

   (i)   20%

   (ii) 50%

   (iii) 25%

   (iv) 75%

(e) Where actual loss in a process is less than the anticipated loss, the difference between the two is considered to be

   (i)   abnormal gain

   (ii) abnormal loss

   (iii) normal loss

   (iv) None of the above

3. Fill in the blanks :   1×5=5

(a) .... costs are partly fixed and partly variable in relation to output.

(b) Bin card is maintained by ....

(c) Machine hour rate is obtained by dividing the total running expenses of a machine during a particular period by the .... the machine is estimated to work during the period.

(d) The .... costing is used in printing industry.

(e) Where raw material is to pass certain stages before it is converted into finished goods, the method of costing used is ....

4. Write on/Answer the following in *4* or *5* sentences each :   2×5=10

(a) Opportunity cost

(b) Economic order quantity

(c) What is the difference between allocation and apportionment of overheads?

(d) What is notional profit?

(e) What is inter-process profit?

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2 0 1 7

(3rd Semester)

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH—I

Paper No. : ALTE (BCM)–304

**(Poetry, Prose, Short Stories, Commercial
Essays and Composition)**

Full Marks : 70   *Pass Marks* : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 54)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. *(a)* What is Auden's opinion on the rulers of
the past and the present-day managers
in the process of decision making?   10

Or

(b) Attempt a critical analysis of Stephen
Spender's poem, *The Express.*

2. (a) "The stock exchange is a market like any other market." Discuss.   10

Or

   (b) Examine Herman Wouk's essay, *A Talk on Advertising* as an attack on the misuse of language in advertising and its senseless commercialisation.

3. What was the bet between the lawyer and the banker? What happened eventually?   10

4. What are the important annual report features highlighted in Philip Binham's essay, *Company Report*?   10

5. Write an essay on any *one* of the following topics :   14

   (a) Demonetisation and its Effects

   (b) Importance of Trade and Commerce

   (c) Human Resources Management in the 21st Century

   (d) Advantages and Disadvantages of Advertising

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2 0 1 7

(3rd Semester)

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH—I

Paper No. : ALTE (BCM)–304

**(Poetry, Prose, Short Stories, Commercial
Essays and Composition)**

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 16)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Poetry)

1. Answer any *two* of the following questions : 2×2=4

   (a) What familiar places does the express train pass through?

(b) As described in Auden's poem, *The Managers,* what were the Roman emperors known for?

(c) In *The Managers*, who are the people at the 'top of the ladder' referred to?

SECTION—II

(Prose)

2. Answer any *two* of the following questions : 2×2=4

   (a) Do you agree with the view that advertising induces people to use more things than they naturally desire? Give reasons.

(b) What role do the jobbers play in the stock exchange market?

(c) What do the advertising men most richly thrive in?

SECTION—III

(Short Stories)

3. Answer any *two* of the following questions :   2×2=4

   (a) Why did Mr. Windibank want to prevent the marriage of his stepdaughter Ms. Sutherland?

(b) What was the banker's opinion on capital punishment?

(c) How did the lawyer spend his time in the fifth year of his confinement?

SECTION—IV

(Commercial Essays)

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :   2×2=4

   (a) What is trade deficit?

(b) What does 'guarantee' mean in a contract?

(c) What are 'ordinary shareholders' entitled to in a company?

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