

2019

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : BCAF-03

(Indirect Taxes)

(New Course)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. (a) What is indirect tax? State the main features of indirect taxes. Differentiate between indirect tax and direct tax.

2+5+7=14

Or

- (b) Discuss the Constitutional framework of indirect taxation in India.

14

2. (a) What is custom duty? What are the circumstances leading to the levy of custom duty? 2+12=14

Or

- (b) What are the basic conditions of exemption and remission of custom duty? Which commodities are exempted from custom duty under the Custom Act, 1962? 5+9=14

3. (a) What are the different types of taxes under GST? Discuss briefly the role of GST Council under GST regime. 6+8=14

Or

- (b) Explain the administrative structure of GST. 14

4. (a) Explain the various types of GST returns to be filed by normal tax payers. 14

Or

- (b) Explain the requirement and rules relating to maintaining of accounts and records by a registered person under GST. 14

(3)

5. (a) Explain the refund application process under GST. What are the documents required for GST refund? 7+7=14

Or

- (b) Explain the process and methods of payment of tax under GST. 14

Bc/ALTE (BCM)-304

2019

(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) Explain how Auden contrasts the rulers of the past with present-day managers in the poem, *The Managers*. 10

Or

- (b) In the poem, *The Express*, how does Stephen Spender glorify the Express train in motion?

(2)

2. (a) According to Herman Wouk, the purpose of advertising is to create wants in the lives of people. Explain. 10

Or

- (b) Explain why the Stock Exchange in London is a market which is the envy to the rest of the world.

3. Explain the circumstances under which Sherlock Holmes exposes Mr. Windibank. 10

4. What are the terms of delivery and the question of payment listed by Philip Binham in the essay, *Making a Contract*? 10

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

(a) Internet influence on the young generation

(b) Clean India Movement

(c) Advantages and disadvantages of cashless economy

(d) The importance of higher education

2019

(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 : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(a) How were the lives of the olden-day rulers described by Auden?

(b) Describe the passages that the 'Express' passes through in the poem, *The Express*.

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)

Answer any two of the following questions : 2x2=4

(a) How were the lives of the olden-day rulers described by Auden?

(c) Describe the music of the 'Express' after Stephen Spender.

3. Answer any two of the following questions :
(a) Explain why Herman Work censures advertising for its misuse of language.

SECTION—II

(Prose)

2. Answer any *two* of the following questions : $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (a) Explain why Herman Wouk censures advertising for its misuse of language.

(b) What is the motto of the Stock Exchange? (b)

(Short Stories)

3. Answer any two of the following questions. 2x2=4

(a) Explain where and how Miss Mary Elizabeth
met Mr. Hooper Angel.

(c) Describe the 'Waiters'.

(10)

SECTION—III

(Short Stories)

3. Answer any *two* of the following questions : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(a) Explain where and how Miss Mary Sutherland met Mr. Hosmer Angel.

(b) How did the young man spend the first year of his confinement?

(Short stories)

3. Answer any two of the following questions :
(a) Explain where and how Miss Mary Sutherland met Mr. Hosmer Angel.

(c) Why did the Lawyer renounce the two millions?

(Commercial Essays)

* Answer any two of the following questions : 2x2=4

(a) Write a note on Trade-deficit.

SECTION—IV

(**Commercial Essays**)

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

2×2=4

(a) Write a note on Trade-deficit.

(b) What are ordinary shares? (c) What does the term "ordinary shares" mean?

(c) What does the term 'guarantee' cover in making a contract?

(Commercial)

4. Answer any two of the following questions :

(a) Write a short note on...

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(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? Discuss its objectives. What role is an auditor expected to play towards the achievement of these objectives? 2+3+4=9

Or

- (b) Write a note on continuous audit and statutory audit. 4½+4½=9

2. (a) Explain the principles and procedures of Auditing. 4½+4½=9

Or

(b) What is test checking? What precautions should be taken before applying test checking? $2+7=9$

3. (a) Define verification. Explain the objectives of verification. $3+6=9$

Or

(b) What is internal check? Discuss Internal check for wage payment. $2+7=9$

4. (a) Explain the rights and duties of a Company Auditor. $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

Or

(b) Who appoints the first auditor of a company? Explain the procedure for removal of an auditor. $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

5. (a) What is investigation? Discuss the various types of investigation. $2+7=9$

Or

(b) Distinguish between auditing and investigation. How would an auditor investigate when a fraud is suspected in a business? $5+4=9$

2019

(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) When there are two or more errors which exactly counter-balance each other, they are known as errors of commission.

(T / F)

(b) Test checking is based on the statistical theory of sampling.

(T / F)

(c) Internal control is concerned only with accounting controls.

(T / F)

(d) Vouching also include routine checking.

(T / F)

(e) Removal of a Company Auditor is contained under Section 224(7) of the Companies Act.

(T / F)

2. Choose the correct answer and place its code in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

(a) The object of internal audit is

(i) to prevent errors and frauds

(ii) to detect error and frauds

(iii) to improve financial control

(iv) All of the above

[]

(b) The scope of work of statutory audit for a Company is decided by the

(i) Shareholders

(ii) Management

(iii) Government

(iv) Law

[]

- (c) Floating assets are valued at
- (i) cost
 - (ii) market price
 - (iii) cost-less depreciation
 - (iv) cost or market price whichever is lower

- (d) An auditor in a casual vacancy is appointed by the

- (i) Board of Directors
- (ii) Shareholders
- (iii) Central Government
- (iv) Company Law Board

- (e) Vouching implies

- (i) inspection of receipts
- (ii) examination of vouchers to check authenticity of records
- (iii) surprise checking of accounting records
- (iv) examining the various assets

- (f) Continuous audit is specially needed for

- (i) trading concern
- (ii) smaller concerns
- (iii) banking business
- (iv) any manufacturing concern

- (g) Test checking should not be applied to
- (i) sales book
 - (ii) bank reconciliation statement
 - (iii) purchase book
 - (iv) bills book
- (h) Internal check is a part of
- (i) Internal Audit
 - (ii) Internal Accounting
 - (iii) External Audit
 - (iv) Internal Control
- (i) The auditor of a Government Company is appointed on the advice of
- (i) the President of India
 - (ii) the Council of Ministers
 - (iii) the Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - (iv) None of the above
- (j) While investigating, the investigator should
- (i) understand the business
 - (ii) obtain the background information
 - (iii) gather preliminary information
 - (iv) All of the above

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

2×5=10

(a) Interim audit

(b) Audit files

2-5-10

(a) Interim audit

(c) Valuation

(d) Qualification of Auditor

(d) Qualification of Auditor

Validation (c)

(e) Purpose of investigation

2019

(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) What are different types of cost? State the nature of Cost Accounting. 9

Or

(b) From the following particulars, prepare a Cost Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 2016 : 9

Purchases of raw materials	1,20,000	
Works overhead	48,000	
Direct wages	1,00,000	
Carriage on purchases	1,440	
Stock (1st July, 2016) :		
Raw materials	20,000	
Finished products (1000 tons)	<u>16,000</u>	36,000

Stock (31st December, 2016) :		₹ ??
Raw materials	22,240	
Finished products (2000 tons)	<u> ?</u>	?
Work-in-progress :		
1st July, 2016	4,800	
31st December, 2016	<u>16,000</u>	20,800
Sales—finished products		3,00,000

Selling and distribution overhead are ₹1 per ton sold. 16000 tons of commodity were produced during the period.

2. (a) The stock of material A as on 1st June, 2016 is 500 units at ₹1 per unit. Following purchases and issues of material A were made subsequently :

		Quantity Receipts (Units)	Rate per unit (₹)	Quantity Issue (Units)
June	6	—	—	200
"	10	400	1.10	—
"	15	300	1.20	—
"	20	—	—	500
"	21	—	—	200
"	24	500	1.30	—
"	25	—	—	300
"	28	—	—	200

Prepare a Stores Ledger A/c showing how the value of the above issues should be arrived under the base stock method when it operates in conjunction with LIFO-base stock is 200 units.

Or

(b) Bimal, a worker, has produced 180 units in a week's time. The guaranteed time wages for a forty hours week is ₹ 72 with an expected output of 140 units. As a part of the incentive scheme, the expected output is further reduced to 120 units per week. Ascertain the earnings per hour of Bimal under Halsey and Rowan bonus scheme.

9

3. (a) Define overhead. Discuss the main principles of apportionment of overhead cost. 2+7=9

Or

(b) A factory has two production departments A and B, and service department S. The information related to them is as under :

	<u>Production Deptt.</u>		<u>Service Deptt.</u>
	A	B	S
Direct Wages (in ₹)	2,000	3,000	1,000
Direct Material (in ₹)	1,000	2,000	1,500
No. of Workers	100	150	50
Power (kWh)	4000	2000	1000
No. of Bulbs	10	16	6
Value of Assets (in ₹)	60,000	40,000	10,000
Area of Building (sq.m)	150	250	50

The expenses for three months ending 31st December, 2018 were as under :

	₹
Motive power	2,200
Lighting	400
Store Overheads	1,600
Amenities of Employees	6,000
Depreciation	15,000
Repairs	6,000
General Overheads	12,000
Rent and Taxes	1,100

Apportioning the expenses of service department S in the ratio of 5 : 3 to production departments.

Calculate total overheads of production departments A and B.

4. (a) A work order for 500 units of a commodity has to pass through four different machines of which the machine hour rate are :

Machine No. I—₹ 1.25

Machine No. II—₹ 3.00

Machine No. III—₹ 4.00

Machine No. IV—₹ 2.50

Following expenses have been incurred on the work order materials ₹ 20,000 and wages ₹ 1,500 :

Machine No. I has been engaged for 200 hours

Machine No. II has been engaged for 300 hours

Machine No. III has been engaged for 240 hours

Machine No. IV has been engaged for 100 hours

After the work order has been executed materials worth ₹ 1,000 are found to be surplus and are returned to stores.

Office overheads used to be 40% of works cost but on account of all-round rise in the cost of administration, distribution and sales, there has been a 60% rise in the office overhead expenditure.

Moreover, it is known that 10% of the production will have to be scrapped as not being up to the specification and the sale proceeds of the scrapped output will be only 50% of the cost of sales.

If the manufacturer wants to make a profit of 20% of selling price of the work order, find out the selling price of a unit of commodity ready for sale.

Or

- (b) A company undertook a contract for construction of a large building complex. The construction work commenced on 1st April, 2017 and the following data are available for the year ended 31st March, 2018 :

	(₹ in '000)
Contract price	35000
Work certified	20000
Progress payments received	15000
Materials issued to site	7500
Planning and estimating costs	1000
Direct wages paid	4000
Materials returned from site	250
Plant hire charges	1750
Wages related costs	500
Site office costs	678
Head office expenses apportioned	375
Site expenses incurred	902
Work not certified	149

The contractors own a plant which originally cost ₹ 20 lacs has been continuously in use in this contract throughout the year. The residual value of the plant after 5 years of life is expected to be ₹ 5 lacs. Straight line

method of depreciation is in use. Material which cost ₹ 1,50,000 was destroyed by fire.

As on 31st March, 2018 the direct wages due and payable amounted to ₹ 2,70,000 and the materials at site were estimated at ₹ 2,00,000.

Prepare Contract A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2018. 9

5. (a) Explain normal loss, abnormal loss and abnormal gain, and explain their effect in ascertainment of cost of an article. How they should be dealt with in Process Cost A/cs? 6+3=9

Or

- (b) Bharat Chemicals Ltd. manufacture and sell their chemicals produced by consecutive processes. The products of these processes are dealt with as under :

	Process—I	Process—II	Process—III
Transferred to next process	$66\frac{2}{3}\%$	60%	—
Transferred to warehouse for sale	$33\frac{1}{3}\%$	40%	100%

In each process, 4% of the weight put is lost and 6% is scrap which from process—I realized ₹ 3 per ton, from process—II ₹ 5 per ton and from process—III ₹ 6 per ton.

Following particulars relate to January 2018 :

	Process—I	Process—II	Process—III
Raw materials used (in tons)	1400	160	1260
Rate per ton (in ₹)	10	16	7
Wages and other expenses (in ₹)	5,152	3,140	2,898

Prepare Process A/c.

9

★★★

Process—III	Process—II	Process—I	

2019

(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) Cost Accounting was developed because of the limitations of the Financial Accounting.

(T / F)

(b) Labour cost is the second element of cost.

(T / F)

(c) Overhead cost is the total of direct and indirect costs.

(T / F)

(d) Contract A/c is a Nominal A/c.

(T / F)

(e) Balance of Abnormal Gain A/c is transferred to credit side of Profit & Loss A/c.

(T / F)

2. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

(a) Prime Cost =

(i) Cost of Direct Labour + Cost of Direct Material + Direct Expenses ()

(ii) Cost of Indirect Labour + Cost of Indirect Material + Direct Expenses ()

(iii) Cost of Direct Labour + Cost of Direct Material + Indirect Expenses ()

(iv) None of the above ()

(b) Comparing Rowan Plan and Halsey Plan, it is seen that when the time saved is less than 50% of the standard time

(i) Rowan Plan allows more wages to a worker than Halsey Plan ()

(ii) Rowan Plan allows less wages to a worker than Halsey Plan ()

(iii) Rowan Plan and Halsey Plan allow equal wages to a worker ()

(iv) All of the above ()

(c) Which of the following is also known as overhead cost?

(i) Cost of direct labour ()

(ii) Cost of indirect labour ()

(iii) Direct expenses ()

(iv) Indirect expenses ()

(d) Contract costing is most appropriate method of costing for

(i) construction industry ()

(ii) banking industry ()

(iii) textile mills ()

(iv) cement industry ()

(e) Process cost is ascertained and recorded in

(i) Balance Sheet ()

(ii) Profit & Loss A/c ()

(iii) Separate Statements ()

(iv) Separate Ledger A/c ()

(f) The primary objective of Cost Accounting in modern time is

- (i) ascertainment of profit ()
- (ii) preparation of reports ()
- (iii) cost control ()
- (iv) All of the above ()

(g) Which of the following methods of wage payment is most suitable where the speed of production is beyond the control of workers?

- (i) Time rate system ()
- (ii) Piece rate system ()
- (iii) Halsey premium system ()
- (iv) None of the above ()

(h) The basis of apportionment of canteen expenses is based on

(i) the number of female employees ()

(ii) the number of plants and machineries ()

(iii) the number of employees ()

(iv) amount of investment ()

(i) An automobile service unit uses

(i) batch costing ()

(ii) job costing ()

(iii) contract costing ()

(iv) process costing ()

01-20 (i) The process costing is not used in which one of the following?

- (i) Chemical industry ()
- (ii) Oil refinery ()
- (iii) Cement industry ()
- (iv) Automobile industry ()

3. Write short notes on the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Cost centre

- (i) Chemical industry
- (ii) Oil refinery
- (iii) Cement industry
- (iv) Automobile industry

(a) National program

(b) Bin card

(c) Halley's comet plan

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(10)

(c) Halsey premium plan

(d) Notional profit

(e) Apportionment of overheads
