

IT/BCAF-03 (N)

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(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : BCAF-03

(New Course)

(Indirect Taxes)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

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

1. (a) What are meant by direct and indirect taxes? What are the advantages and disadvantages of indirect tax? 6+8=14

Or

- (b) What are the powers of the Union and States to levy taxes? Explain in accordance with the constitutional provisions to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

14

2. (a) What is customs duty? Explain the powers to prohibit import and export of goods under the Customs Act, 1962. 2+12=14

Or

- (b) Explain the taxable event under the import duty and export duty from India. Discuss the power to grant exemption from customs duty. 5+9=14

3. (a) Why is GST levied? Give the advantages and disadvantages of GST. 5+9=14

Or

- (b) What is GST? Discuss various types of GST in India. 4+10=14

4. (a) What are the main procedures of registration under GST? Discuss. 14

Or

- (b) Explain the Input Tax Credit Mechanism under GST regime. 14

5. (a) What do you mean by audit in GST? Explain different types of audit under GST. 4+10=14

Or

- (b) Who is entitled to take Input Tax Credit? For what purpose can this Input Tax Credit be used? 7+7=14

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Bc/ALTE (BCM)-304

2022

(3rd Semester)

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Paper No. : ALTE (BCM)-304

**(Poetry, Prose, Short Stories, 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) Compare and contrast the rulers of the past with present-day managers in the poem, *The Managers*.**

10

Or

- (b) Critically analyse the poem, *The Express* by Stephen Spender.**

2. (a) Explain why the stock exchange in London is a market which is an envy to the rest of the world.

10

Or

- (b) Why does Wouk call on people to pursue other decent careers and not advertising?

3. Discuss the themes in Anton Chekhov's *The Bet*.

10

4. Explain the features of an annual report highlighted in Binham's *Company Report*.

10

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

14

(a) Gender equality and women's rights

(b) Advantages and disadvantages of social media

(c) Human habits and its impact on environment

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2022

(3rd Semester)

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Paper No. : ALTE (BCM)-304

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 16)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

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

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

(2)

(b) What is the express train symbolic of?

(c) Who are the Managers?

(3)

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

(a) How does advertising exploit feminine beauty?

(4)

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

(c) What is the motto of stock exchange?

(5)

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

(a) Describe the physical appearance of Hosmer Angel.

(6)

(b) What was written in the lawyer's letter?

(7)

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

(8)

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

(a) What is 'interim dividend'?

2×2=4

(9)

(b) What are ordinary shares?

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

2 0 2 2

(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 organizational behaviour?
Explain the foundation of organizational
behaviour. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) What is human relations approach?
Explain the principles of human
relations approach. 2+7=9

(2)

2. (a) Explain the factors that influence individual behaviour.

Or

- (b) Define learning. Discuss the theories of learning.

3. (a) Define attitude change. Discuss the barriers of attitude change.

Or

- (b) Explain the benefits and limitation of transactional analysis.

4. (a) What is conflict? Discuss the different types of conflicts.

Or

- (b) Explain in detail the measures in overcoming resistance to change.

5. (a) Explain the process of organizational development.

Or

- (b) What is organizational intervention? Elaborate the different types of organizational interventions.

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2022

(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 : 1×10=10

(a) There are _____ models in OB.

(i) 4

(ii) 5

(iii) 6

(iv) 7

[]

(b) Which of the following is not an approach to OB?

(i) Contingency approach

(ii) Systems approach

(iii) Pure science approach

(iv) Productivity approach []

(c) There are ____ types of retention.

(i) two

(ii) three

(iii) four

(iv) five []

(d) Selection is the ____ stage of perception.

(i) first

(ii) second

(iii) third

(iv) fourth []

(e) Who is the pioneer of the concept of transactional analysis?

(i) Elton Mayo

(ii) Dr. Eric Berne

(iii) Ivan Pavlov

(iv) Carl Rogers []

(f) The term 'ego states' was first coined by

(i) B. F. Skinner

(ii) A. H. Maslow

(iii) Paul Ferden

(iv) Fred Luthans []

(4)

(g) Conflict has considerable influence on

(i) behaviour of employees

(ii) performance of employees

(iii) satisfaction of employees

(iv) All of the above

[]

(h) To bring about desired change in the organization, the change agent must perform

(i) external change

(ii) internal change

(iii) Both (i) and (ii)

(iv) None of the above

[]

(5)

(i) Organizational Development Programme is generally of

(i) 1-2 years

(ii) 2-3 years

(iii) 3-5 years

(iv) 5-8 years

[]

(j) _____ is the most important, widely accepted and applied OD intervention.

(i) Grid organizational development

(ii) Survey feedback

(iii) Sensitivity training

(iv) Team building

[]

(6)

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

(a) Organizational behaviour does not help in the goodwill of the organization.

(T / F)

(b) Stimulus is an enabling or disabling factor to act or not to act within an individual.

(T / F)

(c) The concept of life positions was developed by Thomas Harris.

(T / F)

(d) Interpersonal conflict consists of vertical conflict only.

(T / F)

(e) OD is situational and contingency oriented.

(T / F)

(7)

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

(a) OB as normative science

(8)

(b) Perception

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(9)

(c) Life scripts

OB/BC-302/34

(10)

(d) Grid organizational development

(11)

(e) Forces of change

(f) Personality

Aud/BC-303

2 0 2 2

(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*

(a) Discuss the advantages and limitations
of auditing. 5+4=9

Or

(b) Explain the various types of auditing. 9

(a) Explain test checking and routine
checking. 5+4=9

Or

(b) Explain the basic principles of auditing. 9

35a

(Turn Over)

3. (a) What is internal control? Explain its objective. 3+6=9

Or

(b) Distinguish between vouching and verification.

4. (a) Describe the qualification and disqualification of an auditor. 4+5=

Or

(b) Explain the various duties of an auditor.

5. (a) Distinguish between investigation and audit.

Or

(b) Explain how you will investigate a business when fraud is suspected.

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2 0 2 2

(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) Audit notebook and audit programme are same.

(T / F)

(b) Auditor of a government company is appointed by the concerned government.

(T / F)

(c) Verification of assets includes their valuation also.

(T / F)

(d) Internal audit is different from internal check.

(T / F)

(e) Continuous audit is suitable for small concerns.

(T / F)

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

(a) Internal auditor can be removed by the

(i) management

(ii) shareholders

(iii) government

(iv) company law board

[]

(b) 'Window dressing' can be done by

(i) curtailment of expenses

(ii) checking of wastages

(iii) undervaluation of assets

(iv) overvaluation of assets

[]

(c) The objective of internal checking is to

(i) verify cash receipts and payments

(ii) control wastages of resources

(iii) prevent errors and frauds

(iv) None of the above

[]

(d) Which of the following statements is correct?

(i) Valuation is a part of verification

(ii) Verification is a part of valuation

(iii) Valuation has nothing to do with verification

(iv) Auditor is a valuer

[]

(e) If an auditor is found guilty of falsification of company books, he will incur

(i) civil liability

(ii) contractual liability

(iii) criminal liability

(iv) None of the above

[]

(f) Remuneration of a company auditor is fixed by

(i) the Central Government

(ii) the State Government

(iii) the Board of Directors

(iv) appointing authority

[]

- (g) Valuation of assets on wrong basis is
 - (i) technical error
 - (ii) clerical error
 - (iii) compensating error
 - (iv) error of principle []

- (h) An internal auditor is appointed by the
 - (i) shareholders
 - (ii) government
 - (iii) management
 - (iv) C & AG []

- (i) Civil liability of an auditor implies liability for
 - (i) fraud
 - (ii) misfeasance
 - (iii) misappropriation of cash
 - (iv) misappropriation of goods []

- (j) An auditor can be appointed by the Central Government under Section
 - (i) 224 (3)
 - (ii) 224 (6)
 - (iii) 224 (2)
 - (iv) 224 (1) []

3. Write short notes on the following : 2×5=10
 (a) Audit programme

(6)

(b) Vouching

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(7)

(c) Errors and frauds

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(8)

(d) Internal audit

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(9)

(e) Qualification of company auditor

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2022

(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) Explain the difference between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting. 9

Or

- (b) The following extract of costing information relates to commodity A for the half-year ending 31st December, 2020 :

Purchases of Raw Materials	₹ 1,20,000
Works Overheads	48,000

(2)

	₹
Direct Wages	1,00,000
Carriage on Purchases	1,440
Stock (1st July, 2020) :	
Raw Materials	20,000
Finished Products (1000 tons)	16,000
Stock (31st December, 2020) :	
Raw Materials	22,240
Finished Products (2000 tons)	32,000
Work-in-Progress (1st July, 2020)	4,800
Work-in-Progress (31st December, 2020)	16,000
Sales—Finished Products	3,00,000

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

You are required to ascertain—

- (i) cost of raw materials used and cost of output for the period;
- (ii) cost of sales;
- (iii) net profit per ton of the commodity.

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

(3)

Or

(b) From the following data provided, you are required to find the Labour Turnover Rate by applying—

- (i) flux method;
- (ii) replacement method;
- (iii) separation method :

9

Number of workers on the payroll :

At the beginning of the month—500

At the end of the month—600

During the month, 5 workers left, 20 persons were discharged and 75 workers were recruited. Of these, 10 workers were recruited in the vacancies of those leaving, while the rest were engaged in expansion scheme.

3. (a) Define overhead. Explain the different classifications of overheads. 2+7=9

Or

(b) Distribute the following cost to the various departments on the most equitable basis :

9

	₹
Rent, Rates and Taxes	5,000
Repairs to Buildings	11,500
Repairs to Plant	7,500

(4)

	₹
Depreciation of Plant	22,500
Insurance of Stock	1,500
Insurance of Plants	750
Power	4,500
Lighting	800
Supervision	6,000
Insurance to Workers	1,900

Additional Information :

	Production Dept.			Service Dept.	
	A	B	C	X	Y
Floor area (sq. mt.)	180	120	100	70	30
Nos. of employees	20	15	12	8	5
HP of machine	600	400	500	—	—
Direct wages (₹)	50,000	40,000	30,000	15,000	5,000
Value of plant (₹)	2,40,000	2,00,000	1,60,000	1,00,000	50,000
Value of buildings (₹)	5,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000
Nos. of light points	30	20	15	10	5
Value of stock (₹)	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	—	—

4. (a) State the objectives and disadvantages of Job Order Costing. 5+4=9

L23/36a

(Continued)

(5)

Or

- (b) M/s. John & Co. commenced the work on a particular contract on 1st April, 2021. They close their books of accounts for the year on 31st December each year. The following information is available from their costing records on 31st December, 2021 :

	₹
Material sent to site	50,000
Wages paid	1,00,000
Foreman's salary	12,000

A machine costing ₹ 32,000 remained in use on site for $\frac{1}{5}$ of the year. Its working life was estimated at 5 years and scrap value at ₹ 2,000. A supervisor is paid ₹ 2,000 per month and had devoted one-half of his time on the contract. All other expenses were ₹ 15,000. The material at site was ₹ 9,000. The contract price was ₹ 4,00,000. On 31st December, 2021, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the contract was completed. However, the architect gave certificate only for ₹ 2,00,000 on which 75% was paid.

Prepare the Contract A/c. 9

5. (a) What is Process Costing? Explain the difference between Job Costing and Process Costing. 2+7=9

L23/36a

(Turn Over)

Or

(b) Bengal Co. Ltd. produced three chemicals during the month of July 2006 by three consecutive processes. In each process, 2% of total weight put in is lost and 10% is scrap which from process (I) and process (II) realises ₹ 100 a ton and from process (III) ₹ 20 a ton.

The products of three processes are dealt with as follows :

	Process—I	Process—II	Process—III
Passed on to the next process	75%	50%	—
Sent to warehouse for sale	25%	50%	100%

Expenses Incurred :

	Process—I		Process—II		Process—III	
	₹	tons	₹	tons	₹	tons
Raw materials	1,20,000	1000	28,000	140	1,07,840	1348
Manufacturing wages	20,500	—	18,520	—	15,000	—
General expenses	10,300	—	7,240	—	3,100	—

Prepare Process A/c showing the cost per ton of each product.

9

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2022

(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 : $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) Cost Accounting provides sufficient data for fixation of selling prices.

(T / F)

(b) Bin card contains the quantity of material lying in the bin.

(T / F)

(c) All costs incurred over and above the prime cost are overheads.

(T / F)

(d) In contract costing, payment of cash to the contractor is made on the basis of uncertified work.

(T / F)

(e) Normal loss is absorbed by good units.

(T / F)

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

(a) The main purpose of Cost Accounting is to

(i) maximize profits []

(ii) provide information to management for decision making []

(iii) help in fixing selling price []

(iv) know the financial position on a particular date []

(b) Which of the following is not a method of costing?

(i) Contract costing []

(ii) Marginal costing []

(iii) Batch costing []

(iv) Process costing []

(c) Stores Ledger

(i) makes a record of quantities only []

(ii) is maintained by the storekeeper []

(iii) makes a record of both quantities and values []

(iv) is normally kept inside the stores []

(d) When prices are decreasing, the best method of valuing material issues is

(i) FIFO []

(ii) LIFO []

(iii) average price []

(iv) None of the above []

(e) A worker gets bonus of 1/3rd of the time saved in

(i) Halsey premium plan []

(ii) Rowan plan []

(iii) Halsey-Weir plan []

(iv) profit-sharing scheme []

(f) Which of the following piece rates is not applied under Merrick's multiple piece rate system?

(i) 90% of ordinary piece rate if level of performance is 83% of standard output []

(ii) 100% of ordinary piece rate if level of performance is in between 83% and 100% of standard output []

(iii) 110% of ordinary piece rate if level of performance is more than 100% of standard output []

(iv) All of the above []

(g) Batch costing is applied in

(i) pharmaceutical industries []

(ii) computer industries []

(iii) toy-making industries []

(iv) All of the above []

(h) If the work certified is more than 50% of the contract price but less than 90% of the contract price, profit will be calculated as

(i) Notional Profit

$$\times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\text{Cash Received}}{\text{Work Certified}} \quad [\quad]$$

(ii) Notional Profit

$$\times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\text{Cash Received}}{\text{Work Certified}} \quad [\quad]$$

(iii) Estimated Profit

$$\times \frac{\text{Work Certified}}{\text{Contract Price}} \quad [\quad]$$

(iv) None of the above []

(i) When the actual loss in a process is more than the estimated loss, the difference between the two is considered to be

(i) normal loss []

(ii) abnormal loss []

(iii) expired loss []

(iv) None of the above []

(j) Contract costing is not used in which one of the following industries?

(i) Automobiles []

(ii) Civil construction []

(iii) Construction of bridges []

(iv) Shipbuilding []

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

(a) Elements of Cost

- (i) Automobiles
- (ii) Civil Construction
- (iii) Construction of bridges
- (iv) Shipbuilding

(b) Stores Ledger

(10)

(c) Primary Distribution Overheads

(11)

(d) Job Costing

(e) Abnormal Gain and Abnormal Loss
