

2018

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : BCAF-03

(Indirect Taxes)

(Old Course)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

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

1. (a) Define Central Excise Tax. Briefly explain the nature and scope of central excise. 4+10=14

Or

- (b) Explain the important provisions regarding excisable goods under the central excise. 14

2. (a) Discuss the rules regarding assessable value and baggage under the Customs Act, 1962. 14

Or

- (b) Write short notes on the following as per the Customs Act : $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 14$

- (i) Prohibited Goods
- (ii) Bill of Export
- (iii) Baggage
- (iv) Export Duty

3. (a) Explain the clearance procedure of goods for home consumption. 14

Or

- (b) Explain the prohibited exports against licensing. 14

4. (a) Give the concept of Central Sales Tax (CST). What are the main provisions of Central Sales Tax? $4 + 10 = 14$

Or

- (b) Critically examine the provisions regarding the purchase and sale in the course of export or import. 14

5. (a) Explain the procedure regarding the branch and consignment transfer. 14

Or

- (b) (i) How is turnover determined? 7

(ii) Mr. Koza reported sales turnover of ₹ 35,60,000. This includes the following :

(1) Excise duty ₹ 3,00,000

(2) Deposit for returnable containers and packages ₹ 5,00,000

Sales tax was not included separately in the sales invoice.

Compute tax liability under the CST Act, assuming the rate of tax @ 2%. 7

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(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) Attempt a critical appreciation of
Auden's *The Managers*. 10

Or

- (b) Narrate the journey of the train,
'The Express'.

2. (a) The essay, *The Stock Exchange
Welcomes You as a Visitor* traces the
history of stock exchange and its 250
years of growth in raising money.
Explain. 10

Or

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

3. Before Miss Sutherland presents her case, Holmes correctly guessed that her case is an affair of the heart. How does Holmes solve Miss Sutherland's case in the essay, *A Case of Identity*? 10
4. What according to Philip Binham are the technical vocabularies used in legal documents while forming a contract? 10
5. Write an essay on any one of the following topics : 14
 - (a) Censorship of Media
 - (b) Importance of Banking System
 - (c) Air Pollution and its Effects
 - (d) Digital India

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2 0 1 8

(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 is the gliding of the express train
compared to? Why?**

(b) Who are The Managers?

(3rd Semester)

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH-I

Paper No : ALTE (BCM)-304

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

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 18)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Poetry)

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

(a) What is the gliding of the express train
compared to? Why?

(c) What does the poet glorify in *The Express*?

(Press)

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

(a) What is the great evil of advertising according to Herman Wouk?

SECTION—II

(Prose)

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

2×2=4

- (a) What is the great evil of advertising according to Herman Wouk?

(5)

(b) What is a stock exchange? (c) Who are brokers?

(d) What is a stock exchange?

1. Answer any two of the following questions.

(a) Define stock exchange. (b) Define stock exchange.

(c) Who are Brokers? What do they do? (d)

SECTION—III
(Short Stories)

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

- (a) How does Miss Sutherland describe Mr. Hosmer Angel?

(b) Why did the banker kiss the lawyer on the head and go out of the lodge weeping?

- (c) What did the lawyer do in the second year of his confinement?

SECTION—IV

(**Commercial Essays**)

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

2×2=4

(a) What is Interim Dividend?

(b) What are Redeemable Preference Shares?

(c) Why is Arbitration necessary in a contract?

2 0 1 8

(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) Define organizational behaviour. Discuss the major disciplines contributing to organizational behaviour. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Explain different models of organizational behaviour. 9

2. (a) Discuss various theories of learning. 9

Or

- (b) What do you mean by development of perceptual skills? Discuss the measures for improving managerial perception.

2+7=9

3. (a) What is transactional analysis? Explain different types of transaction.

2+7=9

Or

- (b) Is it possible to change unfavourable attitudes of employees towards a more favourable direction? Discuss.

9

4. (a) What do you mean by organizational conflict? Discuss the nature of conflict in an organization.

2+7=9

Or

- (b) What are the factors due to which people resist change? How can resistance to change be overcome? 5+4=9

5. (a) What do you understand by organizational development? Discuss the steps or process in organizational development.

2+7=9

Or

- (b) Explain the survey feedback and grid organizational development.

5+4=9

2018

(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. Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

(a) The three broad categories of roles that a manager does in an organization is defined by

(i) Henry Fayol ()

(ii) Mary Parker ()

(iii) Henry Mintzberg ()

(iv) Peter Drucker ()

(b) Ivan Pavlov is associated with

(i) operant conditioning ()

(ii) cognitive learning theory ()

(iii) classical conditioning ()

(iv) social learning theory ()

(2)

(c) Which of the following is not a determinant of personality?

- (i) Heredity ()
- (ii) Satisfaction ()
- (iii) Situation ()
- (iv) Environment ()

(d) Domino effect means

- (i) an external reason for change ()
- (ii) one change triggering off a series of related changes ()
- (iii) one change not leading to other change ()
- (iv) None of the above ()

(e) Focus on participation and involvement of employee in managerial decision-making process is known as

- (i) autocratic model ()
- (ii) custodial model ()
- (iii) supportive model ()
- (iv) collegial model ()

(f) Organizational behaviour is concerned with the understanding, prediction and control of human behaviour in organization. This was stated by

- (i) Roman J. Aldag ()
- (ii) Fred Luthans ()
- (iii) Joe Kelly ()
- (iv) Richard Cantillion ()

(g) _____ learning refers to formation of attitudes by observing behaviour of others and consequences of that behaviour.

- (i) Vicarious ()
- (ii) Mental set ()
- (iii) Environment ()
- (iv) Family and peer group ()

(h) Interpersonal conflict means

- (i) vertical conflict ()
- (ii) horizontal conflict ()
- (iii) Both of the above ()
- (iv) None of the above ()

(i) Which is not a theory of personality?

- (i) Psychoanalytic theory ()
- (ii) Trait theory ()
- (iii) Self theory ()
- (iv) Social learning theory ()

(j) Sensitivity training concept was coined by

- (i) Blake and Mouton ()
- (ii) Fred Luthans ()
- (iii) Kurt Lewin ()
- (iv) Kohler ()

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

(a) The core existence of an organization does not comprise of human factors.

(T / F)

(b) Locus of control refers to one's belief that what happens is either within or beyond one's control.

(T / F)

(c) The terms 'opinion' and 'belief' are used closely with attitude.

(T / F)

(d) Motivation consists of incentives only.

(T / F)

(e) Organizational development is a strategy of planned change for organizational improvement.

(T / F)

(5)

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

(a) Individual behaviour

01-2 (b) Reinforcement

(7)

(c) Bureaucratic personality

SECRET (b)

(d) Attitudes

(e) Conflict

2 0 1 8

(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) Explain in detail the objectives of auditing. 9

Or

- (b) Explain the different types of audit. 9

2. (a) What is meant by audit planning?
Explain the benefits of audit planning. 3+6

Or

- (b) What is test checking? What are the advantages and disadvantages of test checking? 2+7

3. (a) What do you mean by internal check?
Explain its purposes. 2+7

Or

- (b) What do you mean by valuation of
assets? Distinguish between valuation
and verification. 2+7

4. (a) Explain the duties of a company
auditor. 9

Or

- (b) Explain the procedure for the
appointment of a company auditor. 9

5. (a) Distinguish between auditing and
investigation. 9

Or

- (b) How would an auditor investigate when
a fraud is suspected in a business? 9

2 0 1 8
(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) Continuous audit is needed when the organization has a good internal control system.

(T / F)

(b) An audit notebook is a book maintained by the clerk.

(T / F)

(c) Internal control, internal check and internal audit mean the same thing.

(T / F)

(d) Only individuals can be appointed as auditors of a company.

(T / F)

(e) Investigation is usually carried on when the books of account are already subjected to regular audit.

(T / F)

2. Fill in the blanks :

1×5=5

(a) Tax audit refers to audit.

(b) The methods by which an auditor obtains evidences are known as of auditing.

(c) A documentary evidence in support of transaction is known as

(d) The auditors of Government Companies are appointed on the advice of the

.....

(e) Investigation involves critical examination and

..... of specific records.

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

(a) A sale of ₹ 50,000 to Mr. A was entered as a sale to Mr. B. This is an example of

(i) error of omission

(ii) error of commission

(iii) compensating error

(iv) error of principles

[]

(b) The work of one clerk is automatically checked by another clerk is called

(i) internal control

(ii) internal check

(iii) internal audit

(iv) None of the above

[]

(c) Payment for wages should be vouched with the help of

(i) piecework statement

(ii) wage sheet

(iii) minute book

(iv) bank passbook

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(d) A company auditor does not have a right

(i) to get dividend and bonus

(ii) to sign audit report

(iii) to receive notice and attend meeting

(iv) to call for information and explanation

[]

(e) Purpose of investigation is to establish

(i) effectiveness of the business transaction

(ii) efficiency of the business transaction

(iii) economy of the processes of the business transaction

(iv) All of the above

[]

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

2×5=10

(a) Errors of omission

(b) Audit programme

(7)

(c) Vouching

(d) Rights of an auditor

(e) Audit working papers

2018**(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 is cost accounting? What are the advantages of cost accounting? 2+7=9

Or

- (b) The cost records of commodity X for the year ending 31st March, 2017 are as under :

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>₹</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>₹</i>
Purchases	60,000	Closing Stock :	
Works Overheads	24,000	Raw Materials	11,120
Direct Wages	50,000	Finished Goods	
Carriage Inward	720	(2000 units)	16,000

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Opening Stocks :		Work-in-Progress	8,000
Raw Materials	10,000	Sales	1,50,000
Finished Goods			
(1000 units)	8,000		
Work-in-Progress	2,400		

Selling and Distribution Overheads are @ of 50 paise per unit of the commodity were incurred during the period on their production. Units produced were 16000. Ascertain—

- (i) cost of raw materials consumed;
- (ii) cost of production for the period;
- (iii) cost of sales;
- (iv) net profit for the period.

9

2. (a) Hindustan Ltd. company purchased and issued the material in the following order :

	Unit	Unit Cost (₹)
1st January Purchase	300	3.00
5th January Purchase	600	4.00
10th January Issue	500	—
12th January Purchase	700	4.00
15th January Issue	800	—
20th January Purchase	300	5.00
30th January Issue	100	—

Ascertain the quantity of closing stock as on 31st January under the method of weighted average.

9

(3)

Or

(b) What is labour turnover? Discuss the different methods of measuring it. 2+7=9

3. (a) What do you understand by absorption of overheads? Describe the various methods of absorption of factory overhead. Which of these methods do you consider the most scientific and why? 2+4+3=9

Or

(b) Modern Manufacturers Ltd. have three Production Departments P_1 , P_2 , P_3 and two Service Departments S_1 and S_2 , the details pertaining to which are as under :

	P_1	P_2	P_3	S_1	S_2
Direct Wages (₹)	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,500	195
Working Hours	3070	4475	2419	—	—
Value of Machines (₹)	60,000	80,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000
HP of Machines	60	30	50	10	—
Light Points	10	15	20	10	5
Floor Space (sq. ft.)	2000	2500	3000	2000	500

Following figures extracted from the accounting records are relevant :

	₹
Rent and Rates	5,000
General Lighting	600
Indirect Wages	1,939
Power	1,500
Depreciation on Machines	10,000
Sundries	9,695

The expenses of the service departments are allocated as under :

	P_1	P_2	P_3	S_1	S_2
S_1	20%	30%	40%	—	10%
S_2	40%	20%	30%	10%	—

Find out the total cost of product X which is processed for manufacture in departments P_1 , P_2 and P_3 for 4, 5 and 3 hours respectively, given that its Direct Material cost is ₹ 50 and Direct Labour cost is ₹ 30.

9

4. (a) What is Job-Order Costing? Describe briefly the procedure of recording costs under Job-Order Cost system. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Surya Construction Ltd. with a paid-up share capital of ₹ 50 lakhs undertook a contract to construct M & G

apartments. The work commenced on the contract on 1st April, 2016. The contract price was ₹ 60 lakhs. Cash received on account of the contract up to 31st March, 2017 was ₹ 18 lakhs (being 90% of the work certified). Work completed but not certified was estimated at ₹ 1,00,000. As on 31st March, 2017 material at site was estimated at ₹ 30,000, machinery at site costing ₹ 2,00,000 was returned to stores and wages outstanding were ₹ 5,000. Plant and Machinery at site is to be depreciated at 5%.

Following were the Ledger Balances (Dr) as per Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2017 :

	₹
Land and Building	23,00,000
Plant and Machinery (60% at site)	25,00,000
Furniture	60,000
Materials	14,00,000
Fuel and Power	1,25,000
Site Expenses	5,000
Office Expenses	12,000
Rates and Taxes	15,000
Cash at bank	1,33,000
Wages	2,50,000

Prepare Contract Account.

5. (a) RST Limited processes Product 'Z' through two distinct processes, Process-I and Process-II. On completion, it is transferred to finished stock. From the following information for the year, 2016-17 prepare Process-I and Process-II Account :

9

Particulars	Process-I	Process-II
Raw Materials used	7500 units	—
Raw Materials cost per unit	₹ 60	—
Transfer to next process	7050 units	6525 units
Normal loss (on inputs)	5%	10%
Direct wages	₹ 1,35,750	₹ 1,29,250
Direct expenses	60% of Direct wages	65% of Direct wages
Manufacturing Overheads	20% of Direct wages	15% of Direct wages
Realisable value of scrap per unit	₹ 12.50	₹ 37.50

Or

- (b) The product of a factory passes through three processes A, B and C. The wastage in each process is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, 5% and 10% respectively. The wastage is sold at the

(7)

rate of ₹ 10, ₹ 20 and ₹ 50 per 10 units of the processes A, B and C respectively. The expenditure incurred is as follows :

	A	B	C
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
Materials Consumed.	12,000	6,000	3,000
Direct Labour	18,000	12,000	9,000
Manufacturing Expenses	3,000	3,000	4,500

4000 units costing ₹ 16,000 have been issued to process-A. The output of each process is as under :

Process A—3900 units

Process B—3600 units

Process C—3250 units

There is no stock or work-in-progress in any process. Prepare the Process Accounts.

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2018**(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 records both monetary and in physical unit.

(T / F)

(b) Normal loss of material is avoidable.

(T / F)

(c) Fixed expenses will move up by jump if the outputs exceed the installed capacity.

(T / F)

- (d) In batch costing, a group of identical products is treated as a job.

(T / F)

- (e) When two or more products of equal importance are produced, these are known as by-products.

(T / F)

2. Fill in the blanks :

1×5=5

- (a) The costing method used by oil refinery is

.....

- (b) Under piece-rate system of wage, payment is made according to the

.....

- (c) Basis of apportionment of creche expenses

is

- (d) In contract costing payment of cash to the contractor is made on the basis of

..... work.

- (e) The abnormal gain is taken to

..... Account.

3. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×5=5

- (a) The total of all direct expenses is known as

(i) work cost ()

(ii) cost of production ()

(iii) prime cost ()

- (b) When price fluctuates considerably, the most suitable method of valuing material issue is

(i) LIFO ()

(ii) FIFO ()

(iii) average cost method ()

(c) Telephone expense is a

(i) variable cost ()

(ii) semi-variable cost ()

(iii) fixed cost ()

(d) When the completion stage of a contract is less than $\frac{1}{4}$, the total expenditure on the contract is transfer to

(i) Work-in-progress A/c ()

(ii) Contract A/c ()

(iii) Profit and Loss A/c ()

(e) In process costing, production is undertaken

(i) on specific order ()

(ii) on mass and continuous basis ()

(iii) for different units separately ()

4. Write short notes on : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Advantages of cost accounting

01-30 (b) Taylor's differential piece-rate system

(c) Apportionment of overhead

(d) Economic order quantity

(e) Process losses
