



NP – 922

IV Semester B.Com. Examination, June/July 2025
(NEP Scheme) (F+R)
COMMERCE

4.1 : Advanced Corporate Accounting

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 60

Instruction : Answer should be written in **English** or in **Kannada**.

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any six** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **two** marks. (6×2=12)
- Mention any two types of preference share.
 - What is capital redemption reserve ?
 - State any two advantages of amalgamation.
 - What is inflation accounting ?
 - State any two objectives of internal reconstruction.
 - State any two examples for unsecured creditor.
 - What is forensic accounting ?
 - Who is liquidator ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **four** marks. (3×4=12)

2. Chiranth Co. Ltd. Balance Sheet as on 31-3-24

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share capital :		Sundry assets	40,00,000
1,00,000, 9% redeemable		Cash in hand	8,00,000
preference shares of 10 each	10,00,000	Cash at bank	8,00,000
2,50,000 equity shares of 10 each	25,00,000		
P & Loss A/c	6,00,000		
Sundry creditor	10,00,000		
Bills payable	5,00,000		
	56,00,000		56,00,000

The preference shares are to be redeemed the profits available not being sufficient. The company issue 4000, 8% preference shares of ₹ 100 each. Pass necessary Journal Entries.

- Write a note on investment accounting.
- Calculate liquidator remuneration and also state the amount paid to unsecured creditors from the following :
 - Balance of cash after paying preferential creditor ₹ 4,00,000.
 - Other unsecured creditors ₹ 4,50,000.
 - Liquidator remuneration is 2% on the amount paid to other unsecured creditors.

P.T.O.



5. Siri company agreed to purchase Giri company and the company had agreed to
- 1) Issue 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each
 - 2) Issue 1,00,000, 10% preference share of ₹ 10 each
 - 3) Issue 6% debenture ₹ 1,00,000
- Calculate purchase consideration.
6. Rani Limited resorted to internal reconstruction the scheme is as under
- a) 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid to be converted into 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid.
 - b) 1,000, 10% preference shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid to be converted into 10000 equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid.
 - c) The amount so available to be appropriated as P & L debit balance ₹ 1,00,000, Goodwill ₹ 1,00,000, P & M ₹ 10,000.
- Pass necessary Journal Entries.

SECTION – C

Answer **any three** question. **Each** question carries **12** marks.

(3×12=36)

7. Badluck Co. went into voluntary liquidation on 31-3-2024.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
5,000 6% cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each	5,00,000	Land and building	2,50,000
2,500 equity shares of ₹ 100, ₹ 75 paid up	1,87,500	Plants and machinery	6,25,000
7,500 equity shares of ₹ 100 each ₹ 60 paid up	4,50,000	Patents	1,00,000
5% debentures	2,50,000	Stock	1,37,500
O/s debenture interest	12,500	Debtors	2,75,000
Creditor	3,62,500	Bank	75,000
	17,62,500	P & L A/c	3,00,000
			17,62,500

The liquidator is entitled to a commission of 3% on all assets realised except bank and 2% on amount distributed to unsecured creditors the assets realised as follows :
Land and building ₹ 3,00,000, Plant and machinery ₹ 5,00,000, Patents ₹ 75,000, Stock ₹ 1,50,000, Debtors ₹ 2,00,000, Expenses on liquidation ₹ 27,250.

Prepare liquidators Final Statement of A/c.

8. Following is the state of affairs of Asha Ltd. as on 31-3-2024.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each	1,00,000	Goodwill	10,000
Bank over draft	15,425	Building	20,500
S/c creditor	15,000	Machinery	50,850
		Stock	10,275
		Debtor	15,000
		Cash	1,500
		P & L A/c	20,800
		Preliminary expenses	1,500
	1,30,425		1,30,425



The company adopted the following scheme of internal reconstruction :

- Reduce the present value of shares to ₹ 5 each fully paid.
- The company to issue 6,500 equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid and pay off bank overdraft.
- Sundry creditor agreed to forego 20% of their claims as the company decided to pay them cash immediately for the balances.
- Reconstruction expenses amounted to ₹ 1,000.
- The directors found that the machinery is over valued at ₹ 10,000. They also decided to write off intangible assets and Profit and Loss A/c debit balance completely. Pass Journal Entries and prepare Reconstructed Balance Sheet.

9. Jyothi Limited was agreed to be absorbed by Sindhu Ltd. as on 31-3-2024, on this date the Balance Sheet of Jyothi Ltd. was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
50,000 shares of ₹ 10 each	5,00,000	Fixed assets	9,00,000
General reserve	2,00,000	Current assets	1,60,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,50,000	Cash balance	40,000
5% debentures	1,20,000		
Creditors	1,30,000		
	11,00,000		11,00,000

Sindhu Limited agreed to acquire fixed assets at 10% more than the book value, but current assets were valued only at ₹ 1,50,000 the purchase consideration was paid 50% in shares of ₹ 10 each and balance in cash. Determine purchase consideration, show the discharge of purchase consideration and Pass Journal Entries in the books of Sindhu.

10. The following is the Balance Sheet CG Co. Ltd. as on 31-3-2023.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
10,000 8% preference redeemable share of ₹ 10 each	1,00,000	Fixed assets	4,00,000
20,000, 7% redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10, ₹ 5 per share paid up	1,00,000	Investment	1,00,000
20,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 fully paid	2,00,000	Stock	40,000
Share premium	80,000	Debtors	60,000
Capital reserve	70,000	Bank	2,00,000
General reserve	60,000		
Profit & Loss A/c	90,000		
Current liability	1,00,000		
	8,00,000		8,00,000

On 1-4-2023 the company redeemed both preference shares at a premium of 10% in order to pay off the preference share holders the company issued 25,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at 5% premium. Pass Journal Entries and prepare Reconstructed Balance Sheet.



11. R Ltd. and P Ltd. carrying on similar business decided to amalgamate and a new company RP Ltd. is to be formed to take over the assets and liabilities of both the companies and it is agreed that fully paid equity shares of ₹ 100 each shall be issued by the new company to the value of net assets of each of old companies.

Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2024					
Liabilities	R Ltd.	P Ltd.	Assets	R Ltd.	P Ltd.
	(₹)	(₹)		(₹)	(₹)
Shares of ₹ 50 each	50,000	40,000	Goodwill	5,000	2,000
General reserve	20,000	—	Land and Building	17,000	10,000
Profit and Loss A/c	3,000	—	P & M	24,000	16,000
Creditors	4,000	8,000	Furniture	5,000	7,500
Bills payable	4,000	—	Stock	10,000	7,500
Bank overdraft	—	8,000	Cash	8,000	300
			Debtors	12,000	7,000
			P/L A/c	—	5,700
	81,000	56,000		81,000	56,000

All tangible assets are taken over at book value and goodwill of R Ltd. is to be valued at ₹ 12,000 write that of P Ltd. is valueless. You are required

- Calculate purchase consideration.
- Pass incorporate entries in RP Ltd.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

- ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಆರು ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ಅಂಕಗಳು. (6×2=12)
 - ಪ್ರಥಮ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಶೇರುಗಳ ಎರಡು ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
 - ಬಂಡವಾಳ ವಿಮೋಚನಾ ನಿಧಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
 - ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯ ಎರಡು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
 - ಹಣದುಬ್ಬರ ಲೆಕ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
 - ಆಂತರಿಕ ಪುನರ್‌ರಚನೆಯ ಎರಡು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
 - ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಅಭದ್ರತೆಯ ಧನಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
 - ಪೋರೆನ್ಸಿಕ್ ಲೆಕ್ಕಸುವಿಕೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
 - ವಿಸರ್ಜಕ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The second of these is the fact that the system is not a static one. It is a dynamic system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The third of these is the fact that the system is not a linear one. It is a non-linear system, and its behavior is not predictable by simple linear models. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The fourth of these is the fact that the system is not a closed one. It is an open system, and it interacts with its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The fifth of these is the fact that the system is not a deterministic one. It is a probabilistic system, and its behavior is not predictable with certainty. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The sixth of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The seventh of these is the fact that the system is not a static one. It is a dynamic system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The eighth of these is the fact that the system is not a linear one. It is a non-linear system, and its behavior is not predictable by simple linear models. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is not a closed one. It is an open system, and it interacts with its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is not a deterministic one. It is a probabilistic system, and its behavior is not predictable with certainty. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.