

# DAL-161100010407

Seat No.

# B. B. A. (Sem. IV) (W.E.F. 2016) Examination April – 2022 Advanced Corporate Accounting

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours] [Total Marks : 70

## **Instructions:**

- (1) Give answer of the all question in answer book.
- (2) Show working note as part of your answer.
- 1 From the following Profit and Loss Account of Madhav
  Paper Mills Ltd. For the year ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021,
  you are required to calculate managerial remuneration u/s
  198. Calculate the maximum remuneration that can be paid
  to a part-time director, assuming that the company has not
  appointed a manager or a managing director or a whole-time
  director.

	Rs.		Rs.
To staff salaries & bonus	2,50,000	By Gross Profit	15,60,000
"Administrative and		"Profit on sale of	
Selling exp.	2,00,000	Machinery	70,000
"Depreciation	1,00,000	"Dividend (Tax	
(including development		Deducted at source	
rebate Rs. 30,000)		Rs. 23,000)	79,200
" Loss on sale of		" Subsidy from	
Investment	20,000	State Government	20,800
" Scientific Research			
(New laboratory)	50,000		
"Donation to a			
charitable institution	20,000		
" Loss on sale of			
furniture (written			
down value Rs. 7,000)	5,000		
" Debentures interest	25,000		
" Debenture Trustees			
Remuneration	15,000		
"Debenture issue exp.			
Written off	10,000		
" Bad debts reserve	35,000		
"Provision for taxation	2,00,000		
" Net Profit	8,00,000		
	17,30,000		17,30,000

# Other Information:

- (1) The original cost of machinery sold during the year was Rs. 1,20,000 and its written down value was Rs. 70,000
- (2) Depreciation allowed u/s 350 was Rs. 50,000
- (3) Bad debts written off against bad debts reserve was Rs. 15,000.
- (4) Provision for taxation includes Rs. 50,000 for sur-tax
- (5) Staff salaries and bonus include Rs. 5,000 for staff bonus paid for services rendered during the previous year and an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 8,000 to an employee.
- (6) The estimated liability of staff bonus for the current year Rs. 10,000 has not been accounted for in the books.

#### OR

1 Radhesyam ltd. has appointed two managing directors who have been paid Rs. 60,000 as director's fees for the year 2020-2021:

The profit and loss account of the company for the year ended  $31^{\rm st}$  March, 2021 was as under :

	Rs.		Rs.
To Employees salary	3,60,000	By Gross profit	36,30,000
To Municipal taxes	6,000	By Rent received	48,000
To Insurance premium	7,500	By Profit on sale	
To Bed debts	15,000	of fixed assets	27,000
To Research expenses	18,000		
To Salary and commission			
paid to the managing			
directors (including			
directors fees)	2,40,000		
To Additional salary (with			
out legal responsibility)	15,000		
To Debenture interest	33,000		
To Interest on fixed deposit	45,000		
To Other admini. Expenses	25,500		
To Selling and distribution			
expenses	90,000		
To Depreciation	2,04,000		
To Development rebate			
reserve	21,000		
To Provision for income			
tax	9,00,000		
To Net profit	14,25,000		
	37,05,000		37,05,000

#### Other information:

- (1) Deprecation allowable under companies act Rs. 1,98,000.
- (2) Cost price of fixed asset sold was Rs. 87,000 while its depreciation value was Rs. 63,000
- (3) No provision for bonus was made for the year 2020-21 but its estimated amount is Rs. 36,000
- (4) Employees salary includes Rs. 33,000 as bonus paid for the last year and Rs. 15,000 towards the contribution to insurance corporate for the current year.

From the above information find out the outstanding amount of commission payable to the managing directors.

2 Krishna Limited issued 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. 14
These shares were underwritten as follows:

A: 6,000 shares, B: 2,500 shares, C: 1,500 shares.

In addition to the above underwriting there was a firm underwriting as follows:

A: 800 shares, B: 300 shares, C: 1,000 shares

Total subscription received by the company (including firm underwriting and marked applications) were 7,500 shares.

The marked applications (excluding firm underwriting) were as follows:

A: 1,000 shares, B: 2,000 shares, C: 500 shares

You are required to determine the liability of underwriters.

- (A) If underwriters were not given any credit for firm underwriting.
- (B) If underwriters were given credit for firm underwriting.

#### OR

Jaihind Ltd. resolved to issue 1,60,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at 20% premium, out of which 50 % shares were taken up by Directors and the remaining shares were issued to the public. The entire issue was underwritten as follows:

- A 40,000 shares (Firm underwriting 8,000 shares)
- B 24,000 shares (Finn underwriting 4,000 shares)
- C 16,000 shares (Firm underwriting 4,000 shares)

Applications were received for 72,000 shares in which the marked applications including firm underwriting were as follows:

A- 28,000 shares B- 11,200 shares C-12,800 shares

Determine the liability of all the underwriters of the benefit of the firm underwriting is to be given to the individual underwriters and also calculate the commission of each underwriter as per companies act.

3 From the following statement of financial position of Radha Ltd. As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, compute following ratios for the year and make brief comment on each of them: The Balance Sheets of Radha ltd. As on 31-3-2021.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital		Fixed assets	60,00,000
Equity share		Closing stock	5,00,000
capital	30,000	Debtors	8,00,000
Equity share of		Bills receivable	50,000
Rs. 100 each		Cash and	
fully paid up	30,00,000	bank balance	2,80,000
10% preference		Fictitious assets	70,000
share capital			
20,000 shares of			
Rs. 100 each			
fully paid up	20,00,000		
General reserve	10,00,000		
Profit & Loss A/c	6,00,000		
10% debentures	5,00,000		
Bank overdraft	80,000		
Creditors	4,20,000		
Other liabilities	1,00,000		
	77,00,000		77,00,000

# Additional information:

Sales Rs. 60,00,000 purchases Rs. 35,00,000, average stock Rs. 3,20,000 Sales, administrative and financial expenses Rs. 6,00,000. Assume tax rate at 50%. 360 days to be taken for the year.

- (1) Gross profit ratio
- (2) Rate of return on equity shareholders' funds
- (3) Current ratio
- (4) Debtors ratio
- (5) Stock turnover ratio
- (6) Operating ratio
- (7) Net profit ratio

OR

### 3 Write a note on:

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- 1) Utilities of financial statements
- 2) Common-Size financial statements.

# 4 The following is the balance sheet of Ramanath Ltd. as on 31-3-2021:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital,		Goodwill	15,000
each of Rs. 10 fully		Land and	
paid up	3,00,000	Building	2,30,000
10% Preference		Machinery	4,40,000
share capital each		Investments:	
of Rs. 100 fully		Investment	
paid up	2,50,000	against	
General Reserve	90,000	Provident fund: 45,000	
Profit & Loss A/c :		12% Debenture of	
Balance as on		Shivam Ltd. face	
1-4-20 4000		value Rs. 80,000	
Profit for 2020-21,		and interest is	
before deducting		taxable <u>85,000</u>	1,30,000
tax at 50% 2,40,000	2,44,000	Stock	2,30,000
12% Debenture	2,80,000	Bills receivable	50,000
Creditors	1,70,000	Debtors	2,70,000
Bills payable	16,000	Cash & Bank	24,000
Provident fund	45,000	Prepaid expenses	7,000
Outstanding expenses	5,000	Preliminary expenses	4,000
	14,00,000		14,00,000

### Additional Information:

- 1) The present market value of Land and Building is Rs. 3,42,500 while the remaining assets, are to be taken at their book value.
- 2) The expected rate of return on capital in the class of business done by Ramanath Ltd. is 12%.
- 3) The profits of the company, before tax at 50% for the past three years are as under:

2017-18 Rs. 1, 80,000, 2018-19 Rs. 1, 90,000 and 2019-20 Rs. 2, 10,000.

From the above particulars, you are required to compute, the value of goodwill of the company on the basis of four years' purchase of its super profits, calculated on weighted average profit of the last four years. The appropriate weights to be used are:

2017-18: 1, 2018-19: 2, 2019-20: 3 and 2020-21: 4.

#### OR.

4 The following is the balance sheet of Sagar limited as on 31-3-2011:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share of		Goodwill	50,000
Rs. 100 each fully		Land and	
paid up	8,00,000	building : 6,00,000	
3,000 10% pref.		Less:	
shares of Rs. 100		depreciation 60,000	5,40,000
each	3,00,000	Plant and	
General reserve	1,50,000	Machinery : 7,60,000	
Profit and loss A/c	60,000	Less:	
15% debenture	2,50,000	depreciation: $1,00,000$	6,60,000
Creditor	70,000	Other fixed	
Bank Overdraft	30,000	asset: 1,00,000	
Bills payable	10,000	Less:	
		depreciation: 25,000	75,000
		Investment:	
		Shares of subsidiary	
		Company : 30,000	
		15% debenture of	
		Trilok Ltd. : 90,000	
		(Face value ———	
		Rs. 85,000 interest	
		is taxable)	1,20,000
		Stock	80,000
		Debtors: 1,10,000	
		Less: B.D.R. 5,000	1,05,000
		Cash	31,000
		Preliminary expenses	9,000
	16,70,000		16,70,000

#### Additional information:

- (1) The present market value of land and building is Rs. 5,69,600
- (2) The company's average annual profit (before including tax at 50%) is Rs. 3,60,000.
- (3) The expected rate of return on capital employed in this type of business is considered to be 10%
- (4) The value of goodwill of the company has been ascertained at Rs. 1,20,000 From the above particulars, ascertain the fair value of equity shares of the company.
- 5 Write a note: (any two)

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- 1) Advantages and Disadvantages of HRA
- 2) Limitations of SR.A
- 3) Various methods of inflation Accounting
- 4) Any Two methods of HRA.