



Seat No. : _____

DS-101

December-2025

B.B.A., Sem.-III

CC-205 : Company Account

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. The Balance Sheet of Siya Company Ltd. as on 31-3-2025 is as under : 14

Particulars	Note No.	(₹)	(₹)
(A) Equity and Liabilities :			
(1) Shareholders' Funds :			
(a) Share Capital :			
Issued and paid up Share Capital : (20,000 Shares of ₹ 10 each)			2,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus :			
Profit & Loss A/c		75,000	
General Reserve		90,000	1,65,000
(2) Non-Current Liabilities :			
10% Debentures			50,000
(3) Current Liabilities :			—
Total			4,15,000
(B) Assets :			
(1) Non-Current Assets :			
Fixed Assets			2,00,000
(2) Current Assets :			
Stock		75,000	
Sundry Debtors		40,000	
Cash And Bank Balance		1,00,000	2,15,000
Total			4,15,000

It was resolved at Annual General Meeting :

- (1) To Pay dividend of 10%.
- (2) To issue one bonus share for every four shares held.
- (3) To repay the debentures at a premium of 3%.

Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare the balance sheet of the company after transactions are completed.

OR

1. (A) Explain Employee Stock Option Scheme. 7
1. (B) Explain advantages of issue of Bonus shares by a company. 7

2. Following is the Trial Balance of ABC Co. Ltd. as on 31/03/2025 : 14

Debit Balances	(₹)	Credit Balances	(₹)
Land & Building	4,00,000	Equity Share Capital	5,00,000
Furniture	1,20,000	10% Pref. Share Capital	2,00,000
Stock (1/4/2024)	2,00,000	Share Forfeiture A/c	10,000
Calls in Arrears	20,000	Sales	16,20,000
Investment	6,00,000	10% Debentures	4,00,000
Debtors	5,00,000	Purchase Return	60,000
Cash-Bank	80,000	Public Deposit	1,00,000
Purchases	10,60,000	Provident Fund	70,000
Sales Return	20,000	General Reserve	2,60,000
Salary & Wages	1,31,000	Profit & Loss A/c	1,46,000
Bad Debts	20,000	(1/4/2024)	
Preliminary Expenses	40,000	Creditors	1,30,000
Interest on Debentures	20,000	Interest on Investment	15,000
Director's fees	1,60,000		
Income Tax paid in advance	1,40,000		
	35,11,000		35,11,000

After considering the following information, prepare the Final Accounts as per revised Schedule III according to Companies Act, 2013 :

- (1) The Closing Stock on 31/03/2025 ₹ 3,50,000.
- (2) Provide 5% Reserve for B.D.R.
- (3) Provide depreciation on Fixed Assets at 10%.
- (4) Write-off 10% of Preliminary Expenses.
- (5) The Directors of the Company recommended dividend on Preference Share Capital and 12% on Equity Share Capital.
- (6) Transfer to General Reserve ₹ 40,000.
- (7) Provide 50% for Taxation.

OR

2. (A) Prepare Profit & Loss Account with imaginary figures as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013. 7
2. (B) Prepare Balance Sheet with imaginary figures as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013. 7

3. Aarav Ltd. and Anaya Ltd. were amalgamated on and from 1st April, 2024. A new company Priya Ltd., was formed to take over the business of the existing companies. 14

Particulars	Note No.	Aarav Ltd. (₹)	Anaya Ltd. (₹)
(A) Equity and Liabilities :			
(1) Shareholders' Funds :			
(a) Share Capital :			
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid		10,20,000	8,70,000
12% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up		3,84,000	2,10,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus :			
Revaluation Reserve		1,50,000	96,000
General Reserve		2,88,000	1,92,000
Investment Allowance Reserve		60,000	36,000
Profit & Loss A/c		90,000	62,400
(2) Non-Current Liabilities :			
13% Debentures		60,000	33,600
Public Deposit		30,000	—
(3) Current Liabilities :			
Creditors		1,74,000	75,000
Bills Payable		24,000	15,000
Total		22,80,000	15,90,000
(B) Assets :			
(1) Non-Current Assets :			
(a) Fixed Assets :			
Land & Building		5,52,000	3,30,000
Plant & Machinery		3,90,000	2,52,000
(b) Non-Current Investments :			
Investments		90,000	60,000
(2) Current Assets :			
Stock		3,90,000	3,22,800
Debtors		3,66,000	3,14,000
Bills Receivables		30,000	10,000
Cash & Bank		4,62,000	3,01,200
Total		22,80,000	15,90,000

Additional Information :

- (1) 13% Debenture holders of Aarav Ltd. and Anaya Ltd. are discharged by Priya Ltd. issuing such number of its 15% Debentures of ₹ 100 each so as to maintain the same amount of interest.
- (2) Preference shareholders of the two companies are issued equivalent number of 14% Preference shares of Priya Ltd. at a price of ₹ 125 per share.

(3) Priya Ltd. will issue 4 Equity shares for each equity share of Aarav Ltd. and 3 equity shares for each equity share of Anaya Ltd. The shares are to be issued @ ₹ 35 each, having a face value of ₹ 10 per share.

(4) Investment allowance reserve is to be maintained for 2 more years.

Assuming that the amalgamation is in the following two forms, prepare Balance Sheet of Priya Ltd. as on 1st April, 2024.

(A) The amalgamation is in the form of Purchase.

(B) The amalgamation is in the form of Merger.

OR

3. (A) Describe the difference between Pooling of Interest Method and Purchase Method of Amalgamation. 7

3. (B) Distinguish between Amalgamation in nature of purchase and in nature of merger. 7

4. Discuss the advantages and limitations of Human Resource Accounting. 14

OR

4. (A) Define Forensic Accounting. Explain the role of Forensic Accountant. 7

4. (B) Explain Current Purchasing Power method of Inflation Accounting. 7

5. Do as directed : (Any Seven) 14

(1) Minimum time period for two bonus issues must be _____.

(A) 12 months

(B) 24 months

(C) 36 months

(D) None of the above

(2) Which share can be converted into stock ?

(A) Fully paid up share

(B) Partly paid share

(C) (A) and (B) Both

(D) None of the above

(3) Every Buy-back of shares shall be completed within 12 months. (True/False)

(4) For a Company Patent is _____. (Intangible Assets / Tangible Assets)

(5) When two or more companies get united and form a new company that is called Amalgamation. (True/False)

(6) The Shares received from the new company is recorded at _____.
(Face Value / Market Value)

(7) Debenture is shown as _____ in balance sheet.

(A) Long term Borrowings

(B) Short term Borrowings

(C) Other long term Liabilities

(D) Reserves & Surplus

(8) Pooling of Interest is a method of _____.

(Accounting for amalgamation / Providing depreciation)

(9) _____ is a measurement of value of people.

(Human Resource Accounting / Environmental Accounting)

(10) Current Cost Accounting is a method of _____ Accounting.

(Human Resource / Inflation)

(11) Waste Management costs are environment costs. (True/False)

(12) Forensic Accounting detects _____ Frauds.

(Financial / Non-Financial)