Accountancy Syllabus (Code No.055)

Class-XI (TERM WISE) (2021-22)

	TERM - 1 (MCQ BASED QUESTION PAPER) THEORY :40 MARKS TIME: 90 minutes	MARKS
	Part A: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-I	
	<u>UNIT 1</u>	
	THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:	12
1	INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING	
2	THEORY BASE OF ACCOUNTING	
	UNIT 2 ACCOUNTING PROCESS: RECORDING OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS, BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT, DEPRECIATION, PROVISIONS AND RESERVES	28
	TOTAL	40
	Project Work (Part -1): 10 Marks	

TERM-I

PART A: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING - I

Unit-1: Theoretical Frame Work	Introduction to Accounting
	 Accounting- concept, objectives, advantages and
	limitations, types of accounting information; users of
	accounting information and their needs. Qualitative
	Characteristics of Accounting Information. Role of
	Accounting in Business.
	• Basic Accounting Terms- Business Transaction, Capital,
	Drawings. Liabilities (Non Current and Current). Assets
	(Non Current, Current); Fixed assets (Tangible and
	Intangible), Expenditure (Capital and Revenue), Expense,
	Income, Profit, Gain, Loss, Purchase, Sales, Goods, Stock,
	Debtor, Creditor, Voucher, Discount (Trade discount and
	Cash Discount)
	Theory Base of Accounting
	 Fundamental accounting assumptions: GAAP: Concept
	 Business Entity, Money Measurement, Going Concern,
	Accounting Period, Cost Concept, Dual Aspect, Revenue
	Recognition, Matching, Full Disclosure, Consistency,
	Conservatism, Materiality and Objectivity
	 System of Accounting. Basis of Accounting: cash basis
	and accrual basis
	 Accounting Standards: Applicability in IndAS

	Goods and Services Tax (GST): Characteristics and
	Objective.
Unit-2: Accounting Process	Recording of Business Transactions
S	Voucher and Transactions: Source documents and
	Vouchers, Preparation of Vouchers, Accounting Equation
	Approach: Meaning and Analysis, Rules of Debit and
	Credit.
	• Recording of Transactions: Books of Original Entry-
	Journal
	Special Purpose books:
	Cash Book: Simple, cash book with bank column and
	petty cashbook
	Purchases book
	Sales book
	Purchases return book
	Sales return book
	Note: Including trade discount, freight and cartage
	expenses for simple GST calculation.
	• Ledger: Format, Posting from journal and subsidiary
	books, Balancing of accounts
	Bank Reconciliation Statement:
	 Need and preparation
	Depreciation, Provisions and Reserves
	 Depreciation: Concept, Features, Causes, factors
	 Other similar terms: Depletion and Amortisation
	Methods of Depreciation:
	i. Straight Line Method (SLM)
	ii. Written Down Value Method (WDV)
	Note: Excluding change of method
	 Difference between SLM and WDV; Advantages of SLM
	and WDV
	 Accounting treatment of depreciation
	i. Charging to asset account
	ii. Creating provision for depreciation/accumulated
	depreciation account
	 Provisions and Reserves: Difference
	• Types of Reserves:
	i. Revenue reserve
	ii. Capital reserve
	iii. General reserve
	iv. Specific reserve
	v. Secret Reserve
	Difference between capital and revenue reserve

	TERM II Theory: 40 Marks	MARKS
	Part A UNIT 2 ACCOUNTING PROCESS:	
1	ACCOUNTING FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE TRIAL BALANCE AND RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS	12
	Part B: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-II UNIT 3	
	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP FROM COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE RECORDS	20
	UNIT 4 COMPUTERS IN ACCOUNTING	8
	TOTAL	40
	PROJECT (PART – 2): 10 MARKS	

TERM-II

Accounting for Bills of Exchange	Accounting for Bills of Exchange
	Bill of exchange and Promissory Note
	Note: Definition, Specimen, Features, Parties.
	 Difference between Bill of Exchange and Promissory
	Note
	• Terms in Bill of Exchange:
	i. Term of Bill
	ii. Accommodation bill (concept)
	iii. Days of Grace
	iv. Date of maturity
	v. Discounting of bill
	vi. Endorsement of bill
	vii. Bill after due date
	viii. Negotiation i
	x. Bill sent for collection

- x. Dishonour of bill
- Accounting Treatment

Note: excluding accounting treatment for accommodation bill

Trial balance and Rectification of Errors

- **Trial balance:** objectives and preparation (Scope: Trial balance with balance method only)
- **Errors:** types-errors of omission, commission, principles, and compensating; their effect on Trial Balance.
- Detection and rectification of errors; preparation of suspense account.

PART-B: Financial Accounting- II

Unit 3: Financial Statements of Sole Proprietorship

Financial Statements

Meaning, objectives and importance; Revenue and Capital Receipts; Revenue and Capital Expenditure; Deferred Revenue expenditure.

Trading and Profit and Loss Account: Gross Profit, Operating profit and Net profit. Preparation.

Balance Sheet: need, grouping and marshalling of assets and liabilities. Preparation.

Adjustments in preparation of financial statements with respect to closing stock, outstanding expenses, prepaid expenses, accrued income, income received in advance, depreciation, bad debts, provision for doubtful debts, provision for discount on debtors, Abnormal loss, Goods taken for personal use/staff welfare, interest on capital and managers commission.

Preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss account and Balance Sheet of a sole proprietorship with adjustments. Incomplete Records

Features, reasons and limitations. Ascertainment of Profit/Loss by Statement of Affairs method.

Unit 4: Computers in Accounting

• Introduction to computer and accounting information system {AIS}:

Introduction to computers (elements, capabilities, limitations of computer system) •

- (i) The scope of the unit is to understand accounting as an information system for the generation of accounting information and preparation of accounting reports.
- (ii) It is presumed that the working knowledge of any appropriate accounting software will be given to the students to help them learn basic accounting operations on computers.

Part C: Project Work

The project work would be divided into two parts i.e. Term I (10 marks) and Term II (10 marks) for the purpose of assessment and will be covered as detailed below.

Comprehensive project of any sole proprietorship business. This may state with journal entries and their ledger postings, preparation of Trial balance. Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet. Expenses, incomes and profit (loss), assets and liabilities are to be depicted using pie chart / bar diagram.

TERM-I

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>MARKS</u>
Project (Till Ledger Posting and balancing of accounts)	10

TERM-II

PARTICULARS	MARKS
Project (Financial statements and depiction using diagrammatic / graphical tools)	10

NOTE: Kindly See the CBSE guidelines for project work