

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profitability Ratios: Gross Profit Ratio, Operating Ratio, Operating Profit Ratio, Net Profit Ratio and Return on Investment. 	profit ratio, operating ratio, operating profit ratio, net profit ratio and return on investment.
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Note: Net Profit Ratio is to be calculated on the basis of profit before and after tax.

OR

Part B: Computerised Accounting

Unit : Computerised Accounting

Overview of Computerised Accounting System

- Introduction: Application in Accounting.
- Features of Computerised Accounting System.
- Structure of CAS.
- Software Packages: Generic; Specific; Tailored.

Accounting Application of Electronic Spreadsheet.

- Concept of electronic spreadsheet.
- Features offered by electronic spreadsheet.
- Application in generating accounting information - bank reconciliation statement; asset accounting; loan repayment of loan schedule, ratio analysis
- Data representation- graphs, charts and diagrams.

TERM -II

	<u>TERM II</u>	MARKS
	<u>Theory: 40 Marks</u>	
	Part A	
	<u>UNIT</u>	
1	<u>ACCOUNTING FOR NOT-FOR PROFIT ORGANISATIONS</u>	10
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	<u>ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS:</u>	12
1	RETIREMENT AND DEATH OF A PARTNER	
2	DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP FIRMS	
	<u>COMPANY ACCOUNTS:</u>	8
1	ACCOUNTING FOR DEBENTURES	
	Part B	
	<u>ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:</u>	10
1	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF A COMPANY	

	(i) COMPARATIVE AND COMMON SIZE STATEMENTS	
2	CASH FLOW STATEMENT	
	OR	
	COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING	10
1	USING COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	
2	DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	
	Total	40
	PROJECT (PART – 2): 10 MARKS	

Part - A:

Unit : Accounting for Not – For Profit Organisations

Units/Topics	Learning Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not-for-profit organizations: concept. • Receipts and Payments Account: features and preparation. • Income and Expenditure Account: features, preparation of income and expenditure account and balance sheet from the given receipts and payments account with additional information. <p>Scope:</p> <p>(i) Adjustments in a question should not exceed 3 or 4 in number and restricted to subscriptions, consumption of consumables and sale of assets/ old material.</p> <p>(ii) Entrance/admission fees and general donations are to be treated as revenue receipts.</p> <p>(iii) Trading Account of incidental activities is not to be prepared.</p>	<p>After going through this Unit, the students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • state the meaning of a Not-for-profit organisation and its distinction from a profit making entity. • state the meaning of receipts and payments account, and understanding its features. • develop the understanding and skill of preparing receipts and payments account. • state the meaning of income and expenditure account and understand its features. • develop the understanding and skill of preparing income and expenditure account and balance sheet of a not-for-profit organisation with the help of given receipts and payments account and additional information.

Unit : Accounting for Partnership Firms

<p>Accounting for Partnership firms - Reconstitution and Dissolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retirement and death of a partner: effect of retirement / death of a partner on change in profit sharing ratio, treatment of goodwill, treatment for revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities, adjustment of accumulated profits and reserves and preparation of balance sheet. • Calculation of deceased partner's share of profit till the date of death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the effect of retirement / death of a partner on change in profit sharing ratio. • develop the understanding of accounting treatment of goodwill, revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities and adjustment of accumulated profits and reserves on retirement / death of a partner. • develop the skill of calculation of deceased
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<p>Dissolution of a partnership firm: meaning of dissolution of partnership and partnership firm, types of dissolution of a firm. Settlement of accounts - preparation of realization account, and other related accounts: capital accounts of partners and cash/bank a/c (excluding piecemeal distribution, sale to a company and insolvency of partner(s)).</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>(i) If realized value of an asset is not given, it is to be presumed that it has not realised any amount.</p> <p>(ii) If a partner has borne and/ or paid the realisation expenses, it should be stated.</p>	<p>partner's share till the time of his death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss the preparation of the capital accounts of the remaining partners and the balance sheet of the firm after retirement / death of a partner. • understand the situations under which a partnership firm can be dissolved. • develop the understanding of preparation of realisation account and other related accounts.
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Unit - Accounting for Companies

Units/Topics	Learning Outcomes
<p>Accounting for Debentures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debentures: Issue of debentures at par, at a premium and at a discount. Issue of debentures for consideration other than cash; Issue of debentures with terms of redemption; debentures as collateral security-concept, interest on debentures. Writing off discount / loss on issue of debentures. <p>Note: Discount or loss on issue of debentures to be written off in the year debentures are allotted from Security Premium Reserve/ Capital Reserve/ Statement of Profit and Loss as Financial Cost (AS16) in that order.</p> <p><i>Note: Related sections of the Companies Act, 2013 will apply.</i></p> <p><i>Concept of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) is excluded.</i></p>	<p>After going through this Unit, the students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the accounting treatment of different categories of transactions related to issue of debentures. • develop the understanding and skill of writing off discount / loss on issue of debentures. • understand the concept of collateral security and its presentation in balance sheet. • develop the skill of calculating interest on debentures and its accounting treatment. • state the meaning of redemption of debentures.

Part – B:

Unit : Analysis of Financial Statements

Units/Topics	Learning Outcomes
Financial statements of a Company: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tools for Financial Statement Analysis: Comparative statements, common size statements.	After going through this Unit, the students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• develop the understanding and skill of preparation of comparative and common size financial statements.

Unit : Cash Flow Statement

Units/Topics	Learning Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Meaning, objectives and preparation (as per AS 3 (Revised) (Indirect Method only) <p>Note:</p> <p><i>(i) Adjustments relating to depreciation and amortization, profit or loss on sale of assets including investments, dividend (both final and interim) and tax.</i></p> <p><i>(ii) Bank overdraft and cash credit to be treated as short term borrowings.</i></p> <p><i>(iii) Current Investments to be taken as Marketable securities unless otherwise specified.</i></p>	<p>After going through this Unit, the students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">state the meaning and objectives of cash flow statement.develop the understanding of preparation of Cash Flow Statement using indirect method as per AS 3 with given adjustments.

Note: Previous years' Proposed Dividend to be given effect, as prescribed in AS-4, Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date. Current years' Proposed Dividend will be accounted for in the next year after it is declared by the shareholders.

OR

Part B: Computerised Accounting

Unit : Computerised Accounting

Using Computerized Accounting System.

- Steps in installation of CAS, codification and Hierarchy of account heads, creation of accounts.
- Data: Entry, validation and verification.
- Adjusting entries, preparation of balance sheet, profit and loss account with closing entries and opening entries.
- Need and security features of the system.

Database Management System (DBMS)

- Concept and Features of DBMS.
- DBMS in Business Application.
- Generating Accounting Information – Payroll.

Part C: Practical Work

Students would prepare only ONE project in the entire academic session, which is divided into two terms i.e. Term – I and Term – II

Detailed guidelines for project work are as follows-

Students need to create **one specific project** only in which they would be required to cover the company profile, assessment of financial

statements, and specific report analysis. The main objective of preparing the project report is for the following reason:

1. Students are able to state the meaning, objectives, and limitations of financial statement analysis.
2. Study the proper use of different tools of 'financial statements analysis' like comparative analysis, Ratios and Cash flow statement.
3. Capable to create Comparative Statements and Common Size Statement.
4. Understand the Meaning, objective, advantage, and limitation of Accounting Ratios.

TERM -I

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>MAXIMUM MARKS</u>
Written Test (based on Project – Accounting Ratios)	6
Practical file	2
Viva (Ratio Analysis)	2

TERM -II

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>MAXIMUM MARKS</u>
Written Test (based on Comparative Statements and Common Size Statement and Cash Flow statement)	6
Practical file	2
Viva (Comparative Statements and Common Size Statement and Cash flow Statement)	2

Prescribed Books:

Financial Accounting -I	Class XI	NCERT Publication
Accountancy -II	Class XI	NCERT Publication
Accountancy -I	Class XII	NCERT Publication
Accountancy -II	Class XII	NCERT Publication
Accountancy – Computerised Accounting System	Class XII	NCERT Publication