

SYLLABUS (2025-2026)

CLASS: XI

SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY

TEXTBOOKS:

1. NCERT-Accountancy (E- book) : Financial Accounting- Part I & II
2. DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING: T.S GREWAL

EXAMINATION	UNIT/ CHAPTER / TOPIC	SUBTOPICS	WEIGHT AGE (MARKS)
HALF YEARLY	Unit-1: Theoretical Frame Work	<p>Introduction to Accounting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting- concept, meaning, as a source of information, 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- Entity, Business Transaction, Capital, Drawings. Liabilities (Non Current and Current). Assets (Non Current, Current); Expenditure (Capital and Revenue), Expense, Revenue, Income, Profit, Gain, Loss, Purchase, Sales, Goods, Stock, Debtor, Creditor, Voucher, Discount (Trade discount and Cash Discount) <p>Theory Base of Accounting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental accounting assumptions: GAAP: Concept • Basic Accounting 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 of Accounting Standards (AS) and Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) Goods and Services Tax (GST): Characteristics and Advantages 	18
	Unit-2: Accounting Process	<p>Recording of Business Transactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	12

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ledger: Format, Posting from journal and subsidiary books, Balancing of accounts • Trial balance and Rectification of Errors • Trial balance: objectives, meaning and preparation (Scope: Trial balance with balance method only) • Special Purpose books: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cash Book: Simple, cash book with bank column and Petty cash book ➤ Purchases book ➤ Sales book ➤ Purchases return book ➤ Sales return book ➤ Journal proper <p>Note: Including trade discount, freight and cartage expenses for simple GST calculation.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>12</p>
		<p>Bank Reconciliation Statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need and preparation, Bank Reconciliation Statement <p>Depreciation, Provisions and Reserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depreciation: Meaning, Features, Need, Causes, factors • Other similar terms: Depletion and Amortisation • Methods of Depreciation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Straight Line Method (SLM) Written Down Value Method (WDV) <p>Note: Excluding change of method</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference between SLM and WDV; Advantages of SLM and WDV 	<p>8</p> <p>10</p>
TOTAL MARKS			80

EXAMINATION	UNIT/ CHAPTER / TOPIC	SUBTOPICS	WEIGHT AGE (MARKS)
ANNUAL	Unit-1: Theoretical Frame Work	<p>Introduction to Accounting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting- concept, meaning, as a source of information, 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- Entity, Business Transaction, Capital, Drawings. Liabilities (Non Current and Current). Assets (Non Current, Current); Expenditure (Capital and Revenue), Expense, Revenue, Income, Profit, Gain, Loss, Purchase, Sales, 	12

		<p>Goods, Stock, Debtor, Creditor, Voucher, Discount (Trade discount and Cash Discount)</p> <p>Theory Base of Accounting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental accounting assumptions: GAAP: Concept • Basic Accounting 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 of Accounting Standards (AS) and Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) Goods and Services Tax (GST): Characteristics and Advantages 	
	Unit-2: Accounting Process	<p>Recording of Business Transactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cash Book: Simple, cash book with bank column and petty cashbook ➤ Purchases book Sales book ➤ Purchases return book ➤ Sales return book ➤ Journal proper <p>Note: Including trade discount, freight and cartage</p> • Ledger: Format, Posting from journal and subsidiary books, Balancing of accounts <p>Bank Reconciliation Statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need and preparation, Bank Reconciliation Statement <p>Depreciation, Provisions and Reserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depreciation: Meaning, Features, Need, Causes, factors • Other similar terms: Depletion and Amortisation • Methods of Depreciation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Straight Line Method (SLM) ➤ Written Down Value Method (WDV) <p>Note: Excluding change of method</p> • Difference between SLM and WDV; 	44

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages of SLM and WDV • Method of recoding depreciation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Charging to asset account ➤ Creating provision for depreciation/accumulated depreciation account • Treatment of disposal of asset <p>Provisions, Reserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference between Provisions and Reserves. • Types of Reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue reserve ➤ Capital reserve ➤ General reserve ➤ Specific reserve ➤ Secret Reserve • Difference between capital and revenue reserve <p>Trial balance and Rectification of Errors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trial balance: objectives, meaning and preparation (Scope: Trial balance with balance method only) • Errors: classification-errors of omission, commission, principles, and compensating; their effect on Trial Balance. • Detection and rectification of errors; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Errors which do not affect trial balance (ii) Errors which affect trial balance ➤ Preparation of suspense account. 	
	Unit 3: Financial Statements of Sole Proprietorship	<p>Financial Statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning, objectives and importance; • Revenue and Capital Receipts; • Revenue and Capital Expenditure; Deferred Revenue expenditure. • Opening journal entry. • 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. <p>Incomplete Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features, reasons and limitations • Ascertainment of Profit/Loss by Statement of Affairs method. 	24

		(excluding conversion method)	
TOTAL MARKS			80

Part C: Project Work (Any One)

1. Collection of source documents, preparation of vouchers, recording of transactions with the help of vouchers.
2. Preparation of Bank Reconciliation Statement with the given cash book and the pass book with twenty to twenty-five transactions.
3. Comprehensive project of any sole proprietorship business. This may state with journal entries and their ledgering, 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. This may include simple GST related transactions.