ISC

INDIAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

YEAR 2028

COUNCIL FOR THE INDIAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS
CISCE
NEW DELHI
Empowering Minds & Transforming Lives since 1958

ACCOUNTANCY

(858)

Developed by:
Research, Development and Curriculum Division (RDCD)
CISCE

January 2026

Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE)

MISSION STATEMENT

The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations is committed to serving the nation's children, through high quality educational endeavours, empowering them to contribute towards a humane, just and pluralistic society, promoting introspective living, by creating exciting learning opportunities, with a commitment to excellence.

ETHOS OF CISCE

- Trust and fair play.
- Minimum monitoring.
- Allowing schools to evolve their own niche.
- Catering to the needs of the children.
- Giving freedom to experiment with new ideas and practices.
- Diversity and plurality - the basic strength for evolution of ideas.
- Schools to motivate pupils towards the cultivation of:
  Excellence - The Indian and Global experience.
  Values - Spiritual and cultural - to be the bedrock of the educational experience.
- Schools to have an 'Indian Ethos', strong roots in the national psyche and be sensitive to national aspirations.

ACCOUNTANCY (858)

Aims:

1. To provide an understanding of the principles of accounts and practice in recording transactions and interpreting individual as well as company accounts.
2. To develop an understanding of the form and classification of financial statements as a means of communicating financial information.

CLASS XI

*There will be **two** papers in the subject:*

Paper I - *Theory: 3 hours ……80 marks*

Paper II- *Project Work………20 marks*

S. No.	UNIT	WEIGHTAGE
1.	**Introduction to Accounting**	**2 Marks**
2.	**Accounting Concepts**	**4 Marks**
3.	**Journal, Ledger and Trial Balance**	**12 Marks**
4.	**Bank Reconciliation Statement**	**10 Marks**
5.	**Depreciation**	**10 Marks**
6.	**Bills of Exchange**	**7 Marks**
7.	**Final Accounts and Concept of Trading, Profit and Loss account and Balance Sheet (with and without adjustments), Marshalling of Balance Sheet**	**14 Marks**
8.	**Rectification of Errors**	**8 Marks**
9.	**Accounting for Not-for-profit-Organisation**	**10 Marks**
10	**Computerised Accounting System (CAS)**	**3 Marks**
TOTAL		**80 Marks**

PAPER I (THEORY) : 80 Marks

1. Introduction to Accounting

Background of accounting and accountancy; types of accounts; basic terms used in accounting.

(i) A brief history of Accounting.

(ii) Basic Terms: Event, Transaction, Vouchers, Capital, Assets (intangible, tangible, fixed, current, liquid, wasting and fictitious), Liabilities (internal and external – current, long-term and contingent), Trade Debtors, Trade Creditors, Purchases, Sales, Goods traded in, Stock (raw material, work in progress and finished goods), Profit, Gain, Loss, Expense, Revenue, Income and Drawings.

(iii) Meaning and definition of Book-keeping, Accounting and Accountancy; difference between book-keeping, accounting and accountancy; accounting cycle.

(iv) Stakeholders of accounting information.

(v) Specialised fields of accounting: Meaning of financial accounting, cost accounting, and management accounting (brief introduction).

2. Accounting Concepts

GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), Basis of Accounting; Accounting Standards; IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards).

(i) GAAP: Going Concern, Accounting Entity, Money Measurement, Accounting Period, Complete Disclosure, Revenue Recognition, Verifiable Objective, Matching Principle, Historical Cost, Accrual Concept, Dual Aspect Concept, Materiality, Consistency, Prudence and Timeliness, Industry Practice, Substance over legal form.

(ii) Basis of accounting : cash basis and accrual basis (meaning; difference).

(iii) Accounting Standards: Meaning; Utility/ Advantages.

(iv)IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) – Brief introduction

3. Journal, Ledger and Trial Balance

(i) Accounting equation: *Meaning and usefulness, simple practical problems.*

(ii) Journal: recording of entries in journal with narration.

(a) Classification of Accounts: traditional classification or modern approach.
(b) Double Entry System.
(c) Rules of journalizing : traditional classification or modern approach.
(d) Meaning of journal; Advantages of using a journal.
(e) Format of journal.
(f) Simple and compound journal entries.
(g) Opening Journal entry.
(h) Brief theoretical introduction to GST.

NOTE: *Transactions with GST is excluded.*

(iii) Ledger: Posting from journal to respective ledgers.

(a) Meaning of ledger.

(b) Format of a ledger.

(c) Mechanics of posting.

(d) Closing / Balancing of ledger accounts- expenses and revenues to be closed by transferring to Trading / P/L Account depending upon their direct/ indirect nature and balances of Assets, Liabilities and Capital to be carried down.

(e) Adjusting and closing journal entries.

(iv) Sub-division of journal : cash book [including simple cash book and triple column cash book (cash, bank and discount) with - contra entry pertaining to receipt of cheque not deposited on the same day; adjustments pertaining to a definite cash balance to be maintained / overdraft facility to be availed at the end of the month. Petty cash book, sales day book, purchases day book, sales return day book, purchases return day book and Journal proper.

(a) Cash book [including simple cash book and triple column cash book (cash, bank and discount) with contra entry pertaining to receipt of cheque not deposited on the same day; adjustments pertaining to a definite cash balance to be maintained / overdraft facility to be availed at the end of the period].

(b) Petty cash book (including analytical and imprest system).

(c) Sales day book, purchases day book- Simple (Date, Particulars, I. No, L.F, Details, Amount); Columnar (Date, Particulars, I. No, L.F, Details, Net Invoice, Goods, Carriage).

(d) Sales return day book, purchases return day book- Simple (Date, Particulars, Credit/ Debit Note No., L.F, Details, Amount).

(e) Journal proper.

(f) Mechanics of posting from special subsidiary books.

NOTE: *Transactions with GST is excluded in Cash Book and Returns Books.*

(v) Trial Balance.

(a) Meaning, objectives, advantages and limitations of a Trial Balance.

(b) Preparation of the Trial Balance by the balance method from the given ledger account balances.

4. Bank Reconciliation Statement

Bank Reconciliation statement.

(i) Meaning and need for bank reconciliation statement.

(ii) Preparation of a bank reconciliation statement from the given cash book balance / overdraft or pass book balance / overdraft.

(iii) Preparation of a bank reconciliation statement from the extract of the cash book as well as the pass book.

(iv) Preparation of an amended cash book and a bank reconciliation statement after adjusting the cash book balance from the given cash book balance.

5. Depreciation

Depreciation, Methods of charging depreciation, Method of recording depreciation.

(i) Depreciation: meaning, need, causes, objectives and characteristics.

(ii) Methods of charging depreciation: Straight Line and Written Down Value method; advantages, limitations of both the methods and differences between the two.

(iii) Methods of recording depreciation: charging to asset account, creating provision for depreciation / accumulated depreciation.

(iv) Problems relating to purchase and sale of assets (with or without asset disposal account) incorporating the application of depreciation under the two stated methods.

NOTE: *Questions on change of method from SLM to WDV and vice-versa are not required.*

6. Bills of Exchange

(i) Introduction to Negotiable Instruments: explanation of basic terms.

Meaning of negotiable instruments; Bills of exchange, promissory note (including specimen and distinction), cheque, advantages and disadvantages of Bills of Exchange, explanation of basic terms - drawer, drawee, payee, endorser, endorsee, bill on demand / bill on sight, bill after date, bill after sight, tenure of the bill, days of grace, due date, endorsement and discounting of bills, bill sent for collection, dishonour of a bill, holder of a bill, noting charges, notary public, renewal of a bill, retirement of a bill and insolvency of the drawee/acceptor.

(ii) Practical problems on the above in the books of drawer, drawee and endorsee- Journal entries and Ledger accounts.

NOTE:

- *Accommodation Bill is not required.*
- *Recording in the books of the bank not required.*

7. Final Accounts and Concept of Trading, Profit and Loss account and Balance Sheet (with and without adjustments), Marshalling of Balance Sheet

(i) Capital and Revenue Expenditure/Income.

(a) Meaning and difference between capital expenditure and revenue expenditure with examples.
(b) Meaning and difference between capital receipts and revenue receipts with examples.
(c) Meaning and difference between capital profit/income and revenue profit/ income with examples.
(d) Meaning and difference between capital loss and revenue loss with examples.
(e) Meaning of deferred revenue expenditure with examples.

(ii) Provisions and Reserves.

Meaning, importance; difference between provisions and reserves; types of reserves - revenue reserve, capital reserve, general reserve, specific reserve and secret reserve.

(iii) Trading, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of a sole trader, (Horizontal Format) without adjustments.

Meaning, objectives, importance and preparation of Trading, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of a sole trader.

(iv) Preparation of Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet with necessary adjustments.

Adjustments relating 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, manager's commission (on the net profit before and after charging such commission), goods distributed as free samples, goods taken by the owner for personal use and abnormal loss; Treatment of Adjusted Purchases and calculation of cost of goods sold; Calculation of operating profit.

(v) Marshalling of a Balance Sheet: Order of permanence and order of liquidity.

(vi) Adjusting, closing and transfer entries.

NOTE:

1. Practical problems on preparation of provision for doubtful debts account are not required.

2. Since creating provision for doubtful debts accounts involves being prudent, in the absence of any information of the amount of the new provision, it will be assumed that the remaining amount / balance of debtors are good/ Apply same percentage of provision on the closing debtors as the percentage applied at the beginning of the year.

8. Rectification of Errors

Errors and types of errors: Rectification of errors after the preparation of Trial Balance and rectification of errors after the preparation of Final Accounts.

(i) Types of Errors: Errors of omission, errors of commission, errors of principle, compensating errors.

(ii) Rectification of errors after the preparation of trial balance and through suspense account if required.

(iii) *Rectification of errors after the preparation of Final Accounts through P/L Adjustment A/c if required.*

(iv) *Preparation of Suspense Account.*

NOTE: *Redrafting of Balance Sheet not required.*

9. Accounting for Not-for-profit-Organisation

(i) Introduction to Not-for-profit-Organisation: M*eaning, objectives, necessity and treatment of specific items.*

(ii) Different accounting books maintained and differences among them.

(a) Receipts and Payments Accounts: meaning, features, differences between Receipts and Payments Account and Cash Book.

(b) Income and Expenditure Accounts: meaning, features, difference between Income and Expenditure account and Profit and Loss account.

(c) Preparation of Balance Sheet.

(iii) Preparation of Income and Expenditure Account and Closing Balance Sheet.

Preparation of Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet when Receipts and Payments Account and other information is given.

(a) Entrance, admission fees, life membership fees, legacies, special grants and special donations are to be capitalised.

(b) General donations, general grants and all receipts of a recurring nature such as membership fees/ subscriptions are to be taken as revenue receipts.

NOTE 1: *Preparation of accounts of incidental activities such as restaurant accounts are not required.*

NOTE 2: *Preparation of a Receipt and Payments Account only or an Income and Expenditure Account with a Balance Sheet from incomplete records need not be covered (in horizontal format).*

10. Computerised Accounting System (CAS)

Introduction, Components of CAS, Salient features of CAS, Advantages and Limitations of CAS; and Accounting Information System.

PAPER II (PROJECT WORK) : 20 MARKS

Candidates will be expected to have completed **two** projects from any topic covered in Theory.

Mark allocation for **each** Project [10 marks]:

Overall format	1 mark
Content	4 marks
Findings	2 marks
Viva-voce based on the Project only	3 marks

A list of suggested Projects is given below:

1. Preparation of Journal / sub-division of journal, Ledger, Trial balance and Financial Statements of a trading organization on the basis of a case study.
    - Develop a case study of a sole trader starting business with a certain amount of capital.

      The trader could have got the amount from his past savings or by borrowing from a bank by mortgaging his personal assets or by winning a lottery or any other source.
    - Write in detail, his transactions during the year- his purchases - cash and credit, sales-cash and credit, expenses, purchase of fixed assets and depreciation charged on them, any outstanding expenses, prepaid expenses, accrued income, drawing bills of exchange, accepting bills payable, etc.
    - From this case study developed (which should have at least 15 transactions), pass the journal entries, post them into the ledger, prepare a Trial Balance and the Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.
    - The various expenses for comparison purposes, could be depicted in the form of bar diagrams and pie charts.
2. Preparation of the accounts of a Not-for-Profit-Organisation on the basis of a case study.
    - Develop a case study of an NPO by beginning with the primary motive of establishing it, that is, why have you decided to open a club or a library or a hospital, etc.
    - Write in detail about the sources of capital fund, subscriptions, donations (ordinary and special), other receipts and payments of your NPO as well as outstanding expenses, prepaid expenses, subscription due but not received, subscription received in advance, purchase of fixed assets and depreciation charged on them, legacy received, etc.
    - From this case study developed (which should have at least 15 transactions), pass the journal entries, post them into the ledger, prepare a trial balance and thereafter prepare the NPO's Cash Book, Receipts and Payment Account, its Income and Expenditure Account and its Balance Sheet.
    - The various expenses, for comparison purposes, could be depicted in the form of bar diagrams and pie charts.
3. Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement and Amended Cash Book from the information given in your Cash Book and Bank Statement (Pass Book) with at least fifteen transactions.
4. Draw a specimen of bill of exchange – show how they differ from Promissory note and develop a question based on two bills of exchange, one of them being honoured and the other dishonoured and its renewal along with noting charges and interest.
5. Take any five accounting concepts and give any two practical examples of each to bring out clearly the understanding of the concept.

6. Develop a case study by creating an imaginary Trial Balance and develop any five-six adjustments and then prepare the Trading, Profit & loss account and Balance Sheet out of it, along with journal entries for those adjustments.

7. Prepare a case study containing purchase of more than one asset where:
   - sale of an asset takes place resulting in either profit or loss/ no profit or loss.
   - the purchase of an asset takes place during the year.
   - a provision for depreciation/ accumulated depreciation account is to be maintained.
   - depreciation is charged either through SLM or WDV method.

   Candidates are required to prepare journal entries and related accounts.

8. Take up an internship programme for a week under any commercial /non-commercial organization and prepare a report that includes the following details:
   - Organization profile (name, sector, type of organization, etc.)
   - Internship activities (day-wise break up)
   - Tasks done (vouchers prepared, BRS, etc.)
   - Learning outcomes from internship.
   - Documentation of the internship activity. (photographs, certificate, etc.)

CLASS XII

*There will be **two** papers in the subject:*

***Paper I** - Theory: 3 hours ……80 marks*

***Paper II-** Project Work ……20 marks*

PAPER I (THEORY) : 80 MARKS

There will be one paper of 3 hours duration of 80 marks.

S. No.	UNIT	WEIGHTAGE
1.	**Accounting for Partnership**	
	A. Fundamentals of Partnership	11 Marks
	B. Goodwill	15 Marks
	C. Reconstitution of Partnership	
	I. Admission of a partner	
	II. Retirement and Death of a Partner	
	III. Dissolution of a Partnership Firm	8 Marks
2.	**Accounting for Companies**	
	A. Issue of Shares	12 Marks
	B. Issue of Debentures	4 Marks
	C. Final Accounts of Companies	7 Marks
3.	**Financial Statement Analysis**	4 Marks
4.	**Cash Flow Statement**	8 Marks
5.	**Ratio Analysis**	8 Marks
6.	**Application of Electronic Spread Sheet**	3 Marks
TOTAL		**80 Marks**

1. Accounting for Partnership

A. Fundamentals of Partnership

(i) Introduction: *Definition, meaning and features of a Partnership.*

(ii) Provisions of The Indian Partnership Act, 1932, with respect to books of accounts.

(a) Meaning and importance.

(b) Rules applicable in the absence of a partnership deed.

(iii) Preparation of Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and Partners' Capital and Current Accounts.

(a) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

(b) Partners' capital accounts: fixed and fluctuating.

(c) Partners' Current Accounts when fixed capital method is followed.

Interest on capital, interest on drawings, interest on current accounts (debit and credit) salary, commission to partners and managers, transfer to reserves, division of profit among partners.

(d) Guarantee of profits

(e) Past adjustments (*Relating to interest on capital, interest on drawing, salary and profit-sharing ratio).*

***NOTE*:**

- *Interest on loan given by the partner to the firm is to be taken as a charge against profits. This interest will be debited to the P/L account and credited to his loan account.*
- *Interest on loan taken by a partner from the firm should be credited to P/L account and debited to his capital/current account as the case may be.*
- *Rent due to a partner is a charge against profit and is to be credited to partners' current account in case of fixed capital system or to partners' capital account when capitals are fluctuating.*
- *Percentage of Partner's commission / General Reserve to be calculated only on the correct trading profit and not on the divisible profit.*
- *Rectification of errors (past adjustments) through a single journal entry/ adjusting and closing journal entries.*
- *Admission of manager as a Partner is excluded from the topic of past adjustments/guarantee of profits.*

B. Goodwill

Concept of goodwill and mode of valuation.

(a) Meaning, nature and features of Goodwill.

(b) Factors affecting the value of goodwill.

(c) Mode of Valuation.

- *Average profit method – Meaning and practical application.*
  - *Simple average.*
  - *Weighted average method.*
- *Super profit method – Meaning and practical application.*
- *Capitalization method – Meaning and practical application.*
  - *Capitalization of average profit.*

– *Capitalization of super profit.*

***NOTE**: Capital Employed/Net assets are Total assets (excluding purchased goodwill, non-trade investments and fictitious assets) less outside liabilities.*

Investments to be taken as non-trade investments unless specified as trade investments.

C. Reconstitution of Partnership

I. Admission of a partner

(i) Calculation of new profit-sharing ratio, sacrificing ratio and gaining ratio.

(ii) Accounting treatment of goodwill on admission of a partner based on Accounting Standard -26.

(a) Premium for goodwill paid (in cash or kind) and retained in the business.

(b) Premium for goodwill paid and withdrawn by the old partners.

(c) When the incoming partner cannot bring premium for goodwill in cash, adjustments are to be done through his current account.

(d) Hidden goodwill.

(e) When goodwill appears in the old Balance Sheet.

(iii) Preparation of Revaluation Account.

Preparation of a Revaluation Account where changes in the values of assets and liabilities are reflected in the new Balance Sheet after reconstitution of a partnership firm.

(iv) Accounting treatment of accumulated profits and losses.

General Reserve / Reserve Fund, Workmen Compensation Reserve/ Fund, Investment Fluctuation Reserve/Fund, Contingency Reserve, Profit and Loss Account (Debit and Credit balance) and Advertisement Suspense Account/ Deferred Revenue Expenditure.

(v) Adjustment of Capitals.

(a) Adjustment of old partner's Capital Accounts on the basis of the new partner's capital.

(b) Calculation of new partner's capital on the basis of old partner's adjusted capital.

(vi) Change in Profit-Sharing Ratio.

Change in PSR takes place at the time of admission of a partnership firm.

Accounting treatment of accumulated profits and losses through one journal entry: (Adjustment of the incoming partner's share to be done through his current account-similar to the treatment of goodwill not brought in cash.)

Gaining Partners' Cap/Current A/c Dr.

To Sacrificing Partners Cap/Current (in case of profits).

Sacrificing Partners' Cap/Current A/c Dr.

To Gaining Partners Cap/Current (in case of losses)

General Reserve/ Reserve fund, Workmen Compensation Reserve/ Fund, Investment Fluctuation Reserve/ Fund, Contingency Reserve, Profit and Loss Account (Debit and Credit Balance) and Advertisement Suspense Account/ Deferred Revenue Expenditure.

NOTE:

- *Preparation of Balance Sheet during admission of a partner to be done in Horizontal format.*
- *Memorandum revaluation account, Joint Life Policy, Individual life policy are excluded from the syllabus.*
- *Admission of a partner during an accounting year is excluded from the syllabus.*

II. Retirement and Death of a partner

(i) Calculation of new profit-sharing ratio, gaining ratio and sacrificing ratio.

(ii) Adjustment with regard to goodwill including hidden goodwill.

(iii) Adjustment with regard to undistributed profits and losses.

(iv) Adjustment with regard to share of profits of the retiring or deceased partner from the date of the last Balance Sheet to the date of retirement or death (on the basis of time or turnover).

Through P & L Suspense A/c (in case of no change in PSR of remaining partners).
Through Gaining Partners capital/ current A/c (in case of change in PSR of remaining partners).

(v) Preparation of Revaluation Account on retirement or death of a partner.

(vi) Adjustment of capitals.

(a) Readjusting the adjusted capital of the continuing partners in the new profit-sharing ratio.
(b) Adjusting the capitals of the continuing partners on the basis of the total capital of the new firm.
(c) When the continuing partners bring in cash to pay off the retiring partners.

(vii) Calculation and payment of amount due to retiring partner.

(viii) Preparation of retiring partner's loan accounts and deceased partner's executor's loan account (with interest on loan accrued and due and interest on loan accrued but not due).

(ix) Change in Profit-Sharing Ratio.

Change in PSR takes place at the time of retirement / death of a partnership firm.

Accounting treatment of accumulated profits and losses through one journal entry:

Gaining Partners' Cap Current A/c Dr.

To Sacrificing Partners' Cap/Current (in case of profits).

Sacrificing Partners' Cap/Current A/c Dr.

To Gaining Partners' Cap/Current (in case of losses)

General Reserve/ Reserve fund, Workmen Compensation Reserve/ Fund, Investment Fluctuation Reserve/ Fund, Contingency Reserve, Profit and Loss Account (Debit and Credit Balance) and Advertisement Suspense Account/ Deferred Revenue Expenditure.

NOTE:

- *Preparation of Balance Sheet during retirement / death of a partner to be done in Horizontal format only.*
- *Memorandum Revaluation Account, Joint Life Policy, Individual life policy are excluded from the syllabus.*

III. Dissolution of a Partnership firm.

(i) Meaning of dissolution and settlement of accounts under Section 48 of The Indian Partnership Act 1932.

(ii) Preparation of Realisation Account, Partner's Loan Account, Partner's Capital Account and Cash/Bank Account.

When an asset or a liability is taken to the realisation account any corresponding/related fund or reserve is also transferred to realisation account and not to the partners' capital accounts.

When accounts are prepared on a fixed capital basis, partners' current account balances are to be transferred to capital account. No adjustments are required to be passed through current account.

Bank overdraft is to be taken to the Bank/Cash A/c and not to be transferred to realisation account but bank loan must be transferred to realisation account.

- *If question is silent about the payment of a liability, then it has to be paid out in full.*
- *If the question is silent about the realised value of <u>tangible assets and investments</u> it should be considered as realised <u>at book value itself</u>.*
- *If the question is silent about the realised value of <u>intangible assets, accrued income and prepaid expenses</u> it should be considered as <u>nil (zero value)</u>.*
- *Loan taken from a partner will be passed through cash or bank account even if the partner's capital account has a debit balance.*
- *Loan given to a partner will be transferred (debited) to his Capital account.*
- *Realisation expenses – paid by the firm; paid by a partner; borne by a partner; to be borne by a partner but paid by the firm on his behalf; partner reimbursed by the firm for the realisation expenses paid by him with an asset of the firm.*

  Note: *Admission cum retirement, amalgamation of firms and conversion/sale to a company together with piecemeal distribution and insolvency of a partner / partners not required.*

2. Accounting for Companies

A. Issue of Shares

Practical problems on issue of shares.

(a) Issue of shares at par and premium under the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Issue of shares for considerations other than cash:

- To promoters (can be considered either through Goodwill account or Incorporation costs account).
- To underwriters.
- To vendors.

(c) Calls in arrears, calls in advance and interest thereon.

(d) Over and undersubscription (including pro-rata allotment).

(e) Preparation of Journal; Cash Book and Journal Proper; Ledger Accounts.

NOTE: *In pro-rata allotment when shares are issued at a premium, excess money received on application will first be adjusted towards the share capital. Any excess thereon will be utilized towards the Securities Premium.*

When allotment or any call money is due, it is to be transferred to the calls in arrears account, on which interest, if provided in the Articles of Association, will be calculated.

(f) Forfeiture and reissue of shares at par, premium or discount.

(g) Disclosure of Share capital in the company's Balance Sheet.

NOTE: *Issue of bonus and rights shares, private placement of shares, sweat equity shares, employees' stock option scheme, reservations for small individual participants and minimum tradable lots are excluded.*

B. Issue of Debentures

Practical problems on issue of debentures (at par, at premium and at discount.)

Practical problems on issue of debentures to include:

(a) Issue of debentures at par, at premium and at discount under Companies Act 2013.

(b) Issue of debentures as collateral security for a loan.

(c) Issue of debentures for considerations other than cash.

- *To promoters.*
- *To underwriters.*
- *To vendors*

(d) Accounting entries at the time of issue when debentures are redeemable at par and premium.

(e) Calls in arrears, calls in advance and interest thereon.

(f) Interest on debentures (with TDS).

(g) Disclosure of Debentures in the company's Balance Sheet.

NOTE: *All capital losses to be written off in the year in which they occur. The sequence for writing off such losses will be first from Securities Premium and then from Statement of Profit and Loss.*

C. Final Accounts of Companies

Preparation of the Balance Sheet of a company (along with notes to accounts) as per Schedule III Part I of Companies Act 2013.

Amendments:

1. *As per the amendment made in Accounting Standard 4, dividend proposed for a year is not a liability till it has been approved by the shareholders. Thus, proposed dividend is not shown as a short-term provision in the current Balance Sheet of a company but disclosed in Notes to Accounts under Contingent Liabilities.*
2. *Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, has been amended whereby:*
   (I) The sub-head 'Fixed Assets' under Non-Current Assets is replaced with 'Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets.'
   (II) Tangible Assets under Fixed Assets is replaced with 'Property, Plant and Equipment.'
3. *Current maturities of long-term borrowings to be shown under the Head - Current Liabilities Sub head- Short Term Borrowing.*
4. *Securities Premium Reserve to be replaced with Securities Premium.*

All capital losses to be written off in the year in which they occur unless otherwise mentioned.

NOTE: Schedule III Part II of Companies Act 2013 (Statement of Profit and Loss) is not required for the purpose of preparing final accounts of a Company.

3. Financial Statement Analysis

Comparative Statements and Common Size Statements.

Meaning, significance and limitations of Comparative Statements and Common Size Statements.

Preparation of Comparative Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss (inter-firm and intra-firm) showing absolute change and percentage change.

Common size Balance Sheet to be prepared as a percentage of total assets and total liabilities.

Common size Statement of Profit and Loss to be prepared as a percentage of Revenue from operations.

NOTE: Preparation of comparative statements and common size statements to be made from the Balance Sheets and Statements of P/L without notes to accounts.

4. **Cash Flow Statement (Only for Manufacturing Companies)**

(i) Meaning, importance and preparation of a Cash Flow Statement.

NOTE: *Based on Accounting Standard – 3 (revised) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.*

(ii) Calculation of net cash flows from operating activities based on Indirect Method only.

Preparation of a Cash Flow Statement from two consecutive years' Balance Sheet with or without adjustments.

Preparation of complete/partial cash flow statement from extracts of Balance Sheets and Statements of P/L with or without adjustments.

NOTE: *Any adjustment or an item in the Balance Sheet relating to extraordinary items and refund of tax are not required.*

(iii) Preparation of Cash Flow Statement on basis of operating, investing and financing activities.

The following items are to be taken when calculating net cash flows from financing activities:

- *Issue of shares at par and premium, issue of debentures at par, premium and discount.*
- *Redemption of preference shares and debentures at par.*
- *Interest paid on Long-Term and Short- Term Borrowings.*
- *Dividend– interim and final- paid on shares.*
- *Long-term borrowings and Short-term borrowings – bank overdraft, cash credit and short-term loan. whether taken or repaid.*
- *Share issue expenses / underwriting commission paid.*

The following items are to be taken when calculating net cash flows from investing activities:

- *Cash purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment & intangible assets.*
- *Cash sale of Property, Plant & Equipment & intangible assets.*
- *Purchase and proceeds from the sale of shares or debentures or long- term investments of other companies.*
- *Loans and advances given (whether short-term or long-term).*
- *Repayment of Loans and advances given (whether short-term or long-term).*
- *Interest and dividend received on shares or debentures or long- term investments of other companies.*
- *Interest received on Loans and advances given (whether short-term or long-term).*

The following items are to be taken for cash and cash equivalents:

- *Cash*
- *Bank*
- *Short term investments*
- *Marketable securities*

NOTE*:*

(i) Adjustments relating to provision for taxation, proposed dividend, interim dividend, amortization of intangible assets, profit or loss on sale of fixed assets including provision for/accumulated depreciation on them, Profit or loss on sale of investment, uses of Securities Premium as per Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Treatment of proposed dividend:

(a) Dividend proposed for the previous year will be an outflow for cash, unless otherwise stated, on the assumption that the proposed amount has been approved by the shareholders in the AGM.

(b) No effect is given to Proposed Dividend for the current year as it is not provided for and is a contingent liability.

(c) Any unpaid dividend is transferred to Dividend Payable Account / Unpaid Dividend Account which is shown in the Balance Sheet of the current year as Other Current Liabilities under Current Liabilities.

(iii) Treatment of provision for doubtful debts- Provision for doubtful debts can be treated as a charge against profits or as part of the working capital changes. In case of good debtors, the provision will be treated as an appropriation of profit.

(iv) To calculate cash flow from operating activities the Adjusted Profit and Loss Account is not acceptable as per AS-3.

(v) Calculation of Net Profit before Tax has to be shown as a Working Note.

(vi) Excluded: Any transaction pertaining to Capital Reserve.

5. Ratio Analysis

A. <u>Liquidity Ratios:</u>

(i) Current Ratio:

$$= \frac{Current\ Assets}{Current\ Liablities}$$

Current Assets = Current Investments + Inventories (excluding Loose Tools and Spare Parts) + Trade Receivables + Cash and Bank Balance + Short-term Loans and Advances + Other Current Assets

Current Liabilities = Short term borrowings + Trade payables + Other Current Liabilities + Short term Provisions

(ii) Quick Ratio / Liquid Ratio / Acid Test Ratio:

$$= \frac{Quick\ Assets}{Current\ Liablities}$$

OR

$$= \frac{All\ Current\ Assets - Inventories\ (excluding\ Loose\ Tools\ \&\ Spare\ Parts) - Prepaid\ Expenses}{Current\ Liabilities}$$

OR

$$= \frac{Liquid\ Assets}{Current\ Liablities}$$

B. <u>Solvency Ratios:</u>

(a) ***Debt to Equity Ratio:***

$$= \frac{Debt/Long\ Term\ Debt}{Equity/Shareholders'Funds}$$

Debt = Long Term Borrowings + Long Term Provisions

Equity / Shareholders' Funds = Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus

OR

= Non-Current Assets + (Current Assets – Current Liabilities) – Non-Current Liabilities

OR

= Non-Current Assets + Working Capital – Non-Current Liabilities

OR

= (Property, Plant & Equipment + Intangible Assets + Non-Current Investments + Long Term Loans and Advances)
+ Working Capital – (Long Term Borrowings + Long Term Provisions)

(b) ***Proprietary Ratio:***

$$= \frac{Shareholders\ Funds/Equity}{Total\ Assets}$$

Total Assets = Non-Current Assets + Current Assets

= Property, Plant & Equipment + Intangible Assets + Non- Current Investments + Long Term Loans and Advances + Current Investments + Inventories (including Loose Tools and Spare Parts) + Trade Receivables + Cash and Bank Balance + Short-term Loans and Advances + Other Current Assets

(c) ***Debt to Total Assets Ratio:***

$$= \frac{Debt}{Total\ Assets}$$

(d) ***Interest coverage ratio****:*

$$= \frac{Net\ profit\ before\ interest\ and\ taxes}{Fixed\ Interest\ Charges}$$

Fixed Interest Charges includes interest on only long-term borrowings.

C. <u>Activity Ratios</u>:

(i) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio*:*

$$= \frac{Credit\ Revenue\ from\ Operations}{Average\ Trade\ Receivables}$$

Credit Revenue from Operations = Revenue from Operation – Cash Revenue from Operation

Average Trade Receivables:

$$= \frac{Opening\ Trade\ Receivables + Closing\ Trade\ Receivables}{2}$$

(ii) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio :

$$= \frac{Net\ Credit\ Purchases}{Average\ Trade\ Payables}$$

Average Trade Payables:

$$= \frac{Opening\ trade\ Payable + Closing\ Trade\ Payable}{2}$$

(iii) Working Capital Turnover Ratio :

$$= \frac{Revenue\ from\ Operations}{Working\ Capital}$$

(iv) Inventory Turnover Ratio :

$$= \frac{Cost\ of\ revenue\ from\ Operations}{Average\ Inventory}$$

Cost of Revenue from Operations = Revenue from Operations – Gross Profit

OR

Cost of Material Consumed (including direct expenses) + Change in inventories of WIP and Finished Goods

OR

Opening Inventory + Net Purchases+ Direct Expenses – Closing inventory

Average Inventory:

$$= \frac{Opening\ Inventory + Closing\ Inventory}{2}$$

D. <u>Profitability Ratios:</u>

(i) Gross Profit Ratio:

$$= \frac{Gross\ Profit}{Revenue\ from\ Operations} \times 100$$

Gross Profit = Revenue from Operations – Cost of Revenue from Operations/ Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of Revenue from Operations = Cost of Material Consumed (including direct expenses) + Change in inventories of WIP and Finished Goods.

OR

Opening Inventory + Net Purchases + Direct Expenses – Closing inventory

***(ii) Net Profit Ratio*:**

$$= \frac{Net\ Profit}{Revenue\ from\ Operations} \times 100$$

Net Profit = Gross profit + Other Income – Indirect Expenses – Provision for Tax

(iii) Operating Ratio:

$$= \frac{Cost\ of\ Revenue\ from\ Operations + Operating\ Expenses}{Revenue\ from\ Operations} \times 100$$

OR

$$\frac{Cost\ of\ Revenue\ from\ Operations + Operating\ Expenses - \ Operating\ Income}{Revenue\ from\ Operations} \times 100$$

Operating Expenses = Employee Benefit Expenses + Depreciation of Tangible Assets + Selling and Distribution Expenses+ Office and Administrative Expenses.

Operating Income = Commission received, Cash discount received.

***(iv) Operating Profit Ratio*:**

$$= \frac{Net\ Operating\ Profit}{Revenue\ from\ Operations} \times 100$$

Net operating profit = Net Profit after Tax+ Provision for Tax +Non-Operating Expenses – Non-Operating Incomes

OR

Gross Profit – Operating Expenses + Operating Incomes

Non-Operating Expenses = Finance Cost (Interest on Long-term Borrowings) + Loss on sale of Non-Current Assets + Amortisation of Intangible Assets + Writing off capital losses

Non-Operating Incomes = Interest and Dividend Received on Investment + Profit on sale of Non-Current Assets.

(v) Earning per share:

$$= \frac{Net\ Profit\ after\ Tax\ and\ Preference\ Dividend}{No.\ of\ Equity\ Shares}$$

(vi) Price Earning Ratio:

$$= \frac{Market\ Value\ of\ an\ Equity\ Share}{Earing\ per\ share}$$

(vii) Return on Investment:

$$= \frac{Net\ Profit\ before\ Interest\ and\ Tax}{Capital\ Employed} \times 100$$

NOTE:

1. *Current Ratio includes Net Debtors (Gross Debtors – Provision for doubtful debts) while Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio includes Gross Debtors.*
2. *Other Current Assets' is restricted to Prepaid Expenses and Accrued Income.*
3. *Capital employed = Shareholders' Funds + Non-current Liabilities – Non-trade Investments*

OR

Non-current Assets (excluding Non-trade Investments) + Working Capital

OR

Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible Assets + Trade Investments + Working Capital

4. *Investments to be taken as non-trade investments unless specified as trade investments.*

5. *In Return on Investments Ratio- Net Profit before interest and tax will not include interest on non-trade investments.*

6. *Revenue from operations (for a manufacturing company)*

    - *Net Sales*
    - *Sale of scrap*

    For a manufacturing company

    <u>*Other Income: (for a manufacturing company)*</u>

    - *Rent received (non- operating)*
    - *Commission received (operating)*
    - *Interest and Dividend Received (non- operating)*
    - *Profit from Sale of Fixed Assets (non- operating)*
    - *Cash discount received (operating)*

7. *Problems on effect of transactions on ratios to be restricted to Current Ratio, Quick Ratio and Debt-Equity Ratio.*

8. *Net Profit Ratio is to be calculated on 'Net Profit after Tax'.*

6. Application of Electronic Spread Sheet

(i) Concept and features of Electronic Spreadsheet.

Meaning, features, utility, merits and demerits of Electronic spreadsheets.

(ii) Electronic spreadsheets: Creating graphs and charts.

Creating worksheets and entering data, basic steps in creating graphs and charts (Bar and pie charts) using Excel.

PAPER II (PROJECT WORK) : 20 MARKS

Candidates will be expected to have completed **two** projects from any topic covered in Theory.

The project work will be assessed by the teacher and a Visiting Examiner appointed locally and approved by CISCE.

Mark allocation for **each** Project [10 marks]:

Overall format	1 mark
Content	4 marks
Findings	2 marks
Viva-voce based on the Project only	3 marks

A list of suggested Projects is given below:

1. Accounting for a Partnership Firm

Preparation of Journal, Ledger, Trial Balance, and Financial Statements (including the Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account, Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, and Balance Sheet) for a partnership business through a comprehensive case study.

(a) Case Study Development:

Create a case study where two or more individuals come together to form a partnership firm with a specific capital contribution.

(b) Partnership Deed Preparation:

Draft a Partnership Deed covering aspects like:

- Capital contribution
- Partner's salary
- Commission
- Interest on capital
- Interest on drawings
- Interest on partner's loan
- Rent paid to a partner

(c) Transaction Recording:

Document detailed transactions for the year, including:

- Purchases and sales (cash and credit)
- Expenses
- Fixed asset purchases
- Depreciation
- Accrued income
- Bills of exchange (drawn and accepted)
- Outstanding/prepaid expenses
- Bills payable

(d) Journal and Ledger Work:

Using the data from your case study (minimum of 15 transactions), perform the following:

- Journalise the entries.
- Post them into the ledger.
- Prepare the Trial Balance.
- Draft the Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account, Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, and the Balance Sheet.

(e) Data Presentation:

- Represent various expenses using bar diagrams and pie charts for comparison.
- Present data in both tabular and graphical formats for clarity.

(f) Ratio Analysis:

- Calculate key accounting ratios (liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability).
- Provide formulas and computations.
- Compare these ratios with industry standards (if possible).
- Include these insights in the viva-voce presentation.

2. Preparation of a Cash Flow Statement

The preparation of a Cash Flow Statement may be undertaken using audited, unaudited, or hypothetical (imaginary) Balance Sheets of a company. These should pertain to either two consecutive accounting years or two successive quarters within the same accounting year.

In addition to the Balance Sheets, at least five supplementary pieces of financial information must be provided. These may include:

(a) Depreciation
(b) Purchase or sale of fixed assets
(c) Dividends paid or proposed
(d) Taxes paid or proposed
(e) Amortization of intangible assets
(f) Profit or loss on the sale of fixed assets (including provisions for depreciation)
(g) Profit or loss on the sale of investments

This information is essential for the accurate classification of cash flows under operating, investing, and financing activities.

Furthermore, the results of these activities can be effectively presented using graphical and/or pictorial formats. This may include the use of bar diagrams and pie charts to enhance clarity and facilitate comparative analysis.

3. Preparation of Common Size and Comparative Financial Statements:

To help the candidates to understand and analyse a Company's financial performance by preparing Common Size and Comparative Income Statement and Balance Sheets using financial data from different time periods.

Candidates are Prepare a Common Size and Comparative Income Statement and Balance Sheet for a company using financial data that is audited, unaudited, or even hypothetical (imaginary).

The data should cover either:

Two consecutive quarters within the same financial year, or

Two consecutive financial years.

The comparison must be presented in the form of Common Size and Comparative Income Statements and Balance Sheets.

Additionally, the comparison may include visual representations such as bar diagrams or pie charts to make the analysis more engaging and easier to understand.

4. Ratio Analysis

Prepare a comprehensive project on Ratio Analysis using the financial data of any company. Select at least five key financial ratios, calculate and interpret each one, and present the findings with the help of appropriate visual aids such as bar graphs or pie charts.

The project should include the following components:

(a) An introduction to ratio analysis.
(b) The objectives of conducting ratio analysis.
(c) Detailed calculations and interpretations of the selected financial ratios.
(d) Visual representation of data.
(e) A conclusion summarizing your insights on the company's financial health.

The objective of this project is to understand and analyse the financial performance of a company through the application of ratio analysis, enabling the interpretation of key financial metrics and assessment of the company's overall financial health.

5. Admission of a New Partner in a Partnership Firm

Prepare a project to understand the process and accounting implications involved when a new partner is admitted into a partnership firm.

The project may include:

(a) Rationale for Admitting a New Partner:

- Business expansion needs
- Infusion of additional capital
- Bringing in new expertise or skills
- Sharing of workload and responsibilities

(b) Decision-making Regarding Reconstitution:

- Determination of new profit-sharing ratio
- Sacrifice ratio of existing partners
- Capital contribution by the incoming partner
- Adjustments to existing capital balances
- Major considerations behind these decisions

(c) Revaluation of Assets and Liabilities:

- Reasons for revaluation (to reflect current market value)
- Process of revaluation and its effect on partners' capital accounts
- Preparation of Revaluation Account

(d) Calculation and Adjustment of Goodwill:

Need for valuing goodwill when a new partner is admitted into the partnership.

Methods for calculating goodwill (Average Profit Method, or Super Profit Method)

The project could be prepared in the form of a

creative and engaging role play or presentation demonstrating the admission process through PPT or Visual Aid.

Or

Through Documentation (Written report) including preparation of ~~R~~evaluation account, Partners' Capital account, and Balance Sheet (post-admission)

6. In the corporate world, the issuance and allotment of shares play a crucial role in raising capital for business growth and expansion. When a company offers its shares to the public and receives applications for more shares than it has offered—known as oversubscription—it must follow a structured and transparent process to allot shares fairly and legally. This process is guided by the Companies Act, 2013, SEBI regulations, and stock exchange guidelines. A key step in this procedure is the convening of a Board Meeting, where the board of directors formally approves the basis of allotment and ensures compliance with all legal requirements. This project aims to explore the detailed procedure followed by companies during such board meetings, with a focus on the allotment of shares in oversubscribed scenarios.

More specifically, the objective is to:

(a) Study the share allotment process in detail.

(b) Understand the handling of oversubscription—how shares are distributed fairly.

(c) Examine the role of the Board of Directors in approving allotments.

(d) Learn about regulatory filings such as PAS-3 and the coordination with stock exchanges.

(e) Explore practical implications through examples or case studies of real companies.

For this project the candidates are expected to prepare a PowerPoint presentation or a detailed report explaining how shares are allotted to the public on a pro-rata basis in cases where the issue is oversubscribed.

7. Project on Financial Statement of a Company

Prepare a project to create the Balance Sheet of a company along with notes to accounts. To accomplish this, the following information should be collected or is required:

(a) Balances of various assets and liabilities, including balances from the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(b) Share capital details, including calls in arrears, share forfeiture, and balances.

(c) Any five subheads should contain more than one item to enable the preparation of notes to accounts accordingly.

(d) At least one item on contingent liability.

8. Dissolution of a Firm

Prepare a project on the topic “Dissolution of a Firm” containing journal entries for all transactions and all the relevant ledger accounts (Realisation A/c, Capital / Current A/c of Partners, Partners’/ Partner’s Loan A/c).

The project should cover the following points:

(a) Balance Sheet of the Firm on the date of dissolution.

(b) Loans: Loans taken by a partner, Loans given by a partner, Interest accrued on both types of loans.

(c) Partners' Capital and Current Account Balances.

(d) Treatment of Tangible and Intangible Assets where no information is available regarding their sale value.

(e) Treatment of Workmen Compensation Reserve, Deferred Revenue Expenditure and Investment Fluctuation Reserve.

(f) Adjustment for Set-Off.

(g) Partners Taking Over Assets or Liabilities.

9. Project on “Issue of Debentures”

Prepare a project on the topic “Issue of Debentures.” The project should cover the following points:

(a) Normal Issue of Debentures with Conditions for Redemption

(Include the types of debentures, terms of issue, and methods of redemption.)

(b) Issue of Debentures for Consideration Other Than Cash

(Include cases such as purchase of assets or acquisition of a business.)

(c) Interest on Debentures

(Explain how interest is calculated, due dates, and its accounting treatment.)

Include suitable explanations with dates on the bases of which journal entries, and related ledger accounts need to be prepared.

NOTE: No question paper for Project work will be set by CISCE.

For the preparation of Comparative and Common Size Income Statements (Section B – Unit 4: Financial Statement Analysis), the extent and format of the Statement of Profit and Loss as per Schedule III Part II of the Companies Act 2013 to be studied is as follows:

Statement of Profit and Loss of ……
For the year ended……………..

	Particulars	*Note No.*	*Figures for the Current reporting period*	*Figures for the Previous reporting period*
I	*Revenue from operations*			
II	*Other Income*			
III	*Total Revenue (I + II)*			
IV	*Expenses:* *Cost of materials consumed* *Purchases of Stock-in-Trade* *Changes in inventories of finished goods* *Work-in-progress and Stock-in Trade* *Employee benefits expense* *Finance costs* *Depreciation and amortization expense* *Other expenses* *Total expense*			
V	*Profit before tax (III-IV)*			
VI	*Less Tax*			
VII	*Profit after Tax (V-VI)*			

Disclosure of Share capital in the company's Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet of ……
As at …….

Particulars	Note No.	Figures at the end of the current reporting period	Figures at the end of the previous reporting period
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. **Shareholders' Funds**			
(a) Share Capital	1	x x x x y	

Notes to Accounts: 1

Particulars	Amount (₹)
(a) Share Capital	
Authorised Capital	
…... shares of ₹….. each	a a a
Issued Capital	
….. shares of ₹….. each	
(of the above shares…..shares are allotted as fully paid up pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash)	b b b
Subscribed Capital	
Subscribed and fully paid up	
….. shares of ₹…. each	
(of the above shares…..shares are allotted as fully paid up pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash)	x x x
Subscribed but not fully paid up	
….. shares of ₹…. each, …. ₹ Called up x x x	
Less calls –in- arrear (xx)	x
	x x x x
Shares Forfeited A/c	y
	x x x x y

1. Equity Share Capital and Preference Share Capital to be shown separately.
2. If the Authorised / Issued Capital is not mentioned in the question it has to be shown in the notes to accounts. However, no figures will be shown as illustrated above.
3. Balance of Shares Forfeited Account is shown as a separate item under Share Capital in the Notes to Account. *In other words: Subscribed Capital + Balance of Shares Forfeited A/c = Share Capital*

Format of the Balance Sheet of a Joint Stock Company

PART-1

Balance Sheet of ……
As at …….

Particulars	Note No.	Figures at the end of the current reporting period	Figures at the end of the previous reporting period
1.	**2**	**3**	**4.**
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital			
(b) Reserves and Surplus			
(c) Money received against share warrants			
2. **Share application money pending allotment**			
3. **Non- Current Liabilities**			
(a) Long- term borrowings			
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			
(c) Other Long term liabilities			
(d) Long-term provisions			
4. **Current Liabilities**			
(a) Short term borrowings			
(b) Trade payables			
(c) Other current liabilities			
(d) Short term provisions			
TOTAL			
II. ASSETS			
1. Non- Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant & Equipment			
(ii) Intangible Assets			
(iii) Capital work-in-progress			
(iv) Intangible assets under development			
(b) Non-current Investments			
(c) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)			
(d) Long term loans and advances			
(e) Other non-current assets			
2. Current Assets			
(a) Current Investments			
(b) Inventories			
(c) Trade Receivables			
(d) Cash and Bank Balance			
(e) Short-term loans and advances			
(f) Other current assets			
TOTAL			

SAMPLE TABLE FOR PRACTICAL WORK

S. No.	Unique Identification Number (Unique ID) of the candidate	**PROJECT 1**					**PROJECT 2**					TOTAL MARKS
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
		Teacher	Visiting Examiner	Average Marks (A + B ÷ 2)	Viva-Voce by Visiting Examiner	Total Marks (C + D)	Teacher	Visiting Examiner	Average Marks (F + G ÷ 2)	Viva-Voce by Visiting Examiner	Total Marks (H + I)	(E + J)
		7 Marks*	7 Marks*	7 Marks	3 Marks	10 Marks	7 Marks*	7 Marks*	7 Marks	3 Marks	10 Marks	20 Marks
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

*Breakup of 7 Marks to be awarded separately by the Teacher and the Visiting Examiner is as follows:		Name of Teacher: Signature: Date
Overall Format	1 Mark	
Content	4 Marks	Name of Visiting Examiner Signature: Date
Findings	2 Marks	

NOTE: VIVA-VOCE (3 Marks) for each Project is to be conducted only by the Visiting Examiner, and should be based on the Project only