CHAPTER- INTRODUCTION OF ACCOUNTING					
		(51)15	Self Evaluation Grades		
r.No.	Topic	Sub-Topic	Date	<u> </u>	
	Book keeping	(i) Meaning			
		(ii) Define		- L	
		(iii) Process of Book Keeping			
1		-Identifying Accounting Transactions			
		-Record of accounting transactions			
		-Preparation of Ledger Accounting			
		-Preparation of Trial Balance			
		(iv) Evolution of Accounting			
		(i) Meaning IIIIEICE I AIEIII			
		(ii) Process of Accounting			
		-Identification of the economic events			
		-Classification of the business transaction			
		-Measurement the balance transactions			
		-Summarising the business transactions			
		-Analysis and interpreting the business			
		transaction			
		-Communication			
		(iii) Objectives of Accounting			
		-Maintain of Records			
		-Calculation of Profit or Loss			
		-Depiction of Financial Position			
		-To make the information Available			
	Accounting	(iv) Advantages of Accounting			
2		-Complete Systematic Record			
		-Determination of Selling Price			
		-Valuation of the Business			
		-Helpful in raising loans			
		-Evidence in court of law	- - 		
		-Facilitates of Audit		_	
		-Effective Management			
		(v) Limitations of Accounting			
		-Not absolutely exact			
		-Does not Show the Truth of Business			
		-Does not Present the Whole Picture			
		-Does not Carry Accuracy			
		-Window dressing in Balance Sheet			
		-Worthless Assets are also shown in Balance			
		Sheet			
		-No effect of Inflationary Trends			
3	Accounting-Science				
	or	(i) Meaning			
	Art	() Meaning ES			
	Accounting				
4	and	(i) Meaning and difference			
	Accountancy	CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O			
5	Branches	(i) Financial Accounting ducational			
	of	(ii) Cost Accounting Ces Pyt T td			
	Accounting	(iii) Management Accounting			

	Topic	Sub-Topic ®	Self Evaluation Grades Date	
Sr.No.				
	Difference between Book keeping and	(i) Meaning		
		(ii) Nature		
		(iii) Stage	2	
		(iv) Special Knowledge		
6		(v) Skill Required		
		(vi) Rules and Regulations		
	Accounting	(vii) Branches		
	N Marie	(viii) Supervisor merce lalent		
		(ix) Handing of Work		
		(x) Objectives		
		(i) Meaning		
		(ii) Uses of accounting information		
		(a) Internal Users		
7		(b) External Users		
		-Creditors and Lenders		
		-Prospective Investors		
	Accounting	-Employees		
	Information	-Researches		
		-Citizens		
		(iii) Features	9	
		-Reliability		
		-Relevance		
		-Understandability		
		-Comparability		



CHAPTER- INTRODUCTION OF ACCOUNTING							
		GISE	Self Evaluation Grades				
Sr.No.	Topic	Sub-Topic ®	Date				
8	Basic Accounting Terms	(i) Assets -Fixed Assets -Current Assets -Fictitious Assets -Tangible and Intangible Assets -Liquid Assets -Wasting Assets (ii) Liability (iii) Capital (iv) Expense/Cost (v) Income (vi) Expenditure (vii) Revenue (viii) Debtors (ix) Creditors (x) Goods (xi) Gain (xii) Stock (xiii) Purchase (xiv) Sales (xv) Loss (xvi) Profit (xvii) Voucher (xviii) Discount (xix) Business Transactions (xx) Drawings (xxi) Equity (xxii) Receivables (xxii) Receivables (xxii) Payables (xxiv) Debit Side (xxvi) Credit Side (xxvi) Credit Side (xxvii) Merchandise Cost (xxxiii) Gross Profit (xxix) Operating Expenses (xxx) Net Profit					
		Signature of Student					
y		Signature of Mentor/Teacher					
		This self Evaluation sheet has four					
3	Write 'A' if you know t	date columns. Student shall fill					
Write 'B' if you need revision once (when you know between 75%-100%) grades to all topics in one date							
Write 'C' if you know the concept partially (when you know about 50%) column in a sitting. By the fourth							
Write 'D' if you know the concept very little (when you know about 25%) attempts, all grades should be 'A' for							
Write 'E' if you don't know the concept at all (when you know 0%) getting best marks in exams.							