



Lesson Plan 1.1	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Introduction	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of accountancy. • Articulate the concept of accounting theory. • Appreciate the scope of financial accounting.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power point presentation • White board
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask questions What do you mean by accountancy? What are the types of accounts? What do you mean by account, accounting and accountancy? ➤ Development (30 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of financial accounting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic theory of accounting - Difference between account, accounting and accountancy - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bG963a00ZvM ➤ Exercise (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Differentiate between account, accounting and accountancy
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. • Homework <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student understanding of the lesson contents</p>



Lesson Plan 1.2	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Principles of Accounting	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the principles for financial transactions in books of accounts.• Articulate the concept of accounting theory.• Understand the difference between Book-Keeping and Accounting.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power point presentation• White board	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions What do you mean by book-keeping? What are the types of accounts? What do you mean by accounting?➤ Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of financial accounting<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Characteristics of accounting- Basic theory of accounting- Difference between book-keeping and accounting revision➤ Exercise (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions from the topic	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.• Home work• Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective questions (what, why, who). Allow students to answer questions and discuss.• Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan 1.3	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: concept of financial accounting	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the principles for financial transactions in books of accounts.• Articulate the concept of accounting theory.• Appreciate the scope of financial accounting.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power point presentation• White board	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions What are the objectives of accounting? What is an accounting process? Why there is the need for accounting?➤ Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of financial accounting<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Objectives of Accounting- Procedure of accounting➤ Exercise (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions from the topic	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.• Home work• Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective questions (what, why, who). Allow students to answer questions and discuss.• Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan 1.4	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Accounting Process,	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the principles for financial transactions in books of accounts.• Articulate the concept of accounting theory.• Appreciate the scope of financial accounting.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power point presentation• White board	
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions<ul style="list-style-type: none">-What is accounting?-What are the limitations of accounting?2. Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Procedure of accounting- Limitations of accounting3. Exercise (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions from the topic	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.• Home work• Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective questions (what, why, who). Allow students to answer questions and discuss.• Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan 1.5	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Basic terminologies in accounting	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the terminology of accounting• Articulate the concept of accounting theory.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power point presentation• White board	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions What do mean by transaction? What are the basic terminologies used in accounting? Why it is important to understand the basic terminologies in accounting? How all these terminologies are applied in accounting?➤ Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of financial accounting<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Basic terms of accounting- Features of accounting- Implications of basic terminologies in accounting➤ Exercise (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions from the topic	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.• Home work• Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective questions (what, why, who). Allow students to answer questions and discuss.• Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan 1.6	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Basic terminologies of accounting-II	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the principles for financial transactions in books of accounts.• Articulate the concept of accounting theory.• Appreciate the scope of financial accounting.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power point presentation• White board	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions What do understand by basic terminologies in accounting? How will you apply basic terminologies in accounting? What is the need of accounting?➤ Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic terminologies of accounting<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Show video of basic terms of accounting revision https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WE6NZgwRMrY- Applicability of the basic terminologies in accounting- Need for understanding the basic terminologies in accounting➤ Exercise (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions from the topic• Group discussion	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.• Home work• Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective questions (what, why, who). Allow students to answer questions and discuss.• Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan 1.7	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Accounting Concepts, conventions and Principles	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
Objectives	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: a. Understand various Accounting Concepts, conventions and Principles;	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power point presentation• White board	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions What is meant by accounting concepts? What is meant by accounting conventions? What is meant by accounting principles?➤ Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accounting concepts<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Understanding of the basic accounting concepts- Applicability of the basic accounting concepts- Features of accounting information• Accounting conventions<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Understanding of accounting conventions- Applicability of the accounting conventions- Features of accounting conventions• Accounting principles<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Understanding of accounting principles- Applicability of the accounting principles- Features of accounting principles➤ Exercise (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions from the topic	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.• Home work• Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective questions (what, why, who). Allow students to answer questions and discuss.• Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan 1.8	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Users of accounting Information	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand various users of accounting Information	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power point presentation• White board	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions Why there is the need of preparing the accounts? Who are the users of accounting information?➤ Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Users of accounting information<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Basic terms of accounting revision- Accounting users- Benefits of accounting information➤ Exercise (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions from the topic• Discussion	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.• Home work• Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective questions (what, why, who). Allow students to answer questions and discuss.• Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan 1.9	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Classification of accounts in relation to Rules of debit and credit; Accounting equation.	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
Objectives	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: a. Understand the Classification of accounts in relation to Rules of debit and credit; b. Prepare Accounting equation.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power point presentation• White board	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions What do mean by double entry system? What are the uses of double entry system? Why there is the need of preparing the accounts?➤ Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of debit and credit<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rules of debit and credit- Types of accounts- Explanation of the accounts➤ Exercise (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions from the topic• Discussion	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.• Home work• Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective questions (what, why, who). Allow students to answer questions and discuss.• Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan 1.10	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Accounting equation	Course Code: BCMMJ-201
Objectives	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: a. Understand the principles of Accounting equation b. Prepare accounting education	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power point presentation• White board	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions What do mean by debit and credit? What is an accounting equation? Why there is the need of making accounting equation?➤ Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classification of accounts<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Different types of accounts-Rules of debit and credit- Procedure for recording debit and credit• Concept of accounting equation<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Format of accounting equation- Formula of accounting equation- Numerical problems➤ Exercise (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions from the topic• Discussion	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.• Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective questions (what, why, who). Allow students to answer questions and discuss.• Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan No. 4.9	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Distinction between trial balance and balance sheet;	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the purpose and function of a trial balance. b. Explain the role of a balance sheet in financial reporting. c. Identify key differences between a trial balance and a balance sheet. d. Understand how the trial balance contributes to the preparation of the balance sheet
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- "Imagine you run a bakery. How would you know if you're making a profit?"- Briefly discuss the role of financial statements in business analysis.- Introduce the concept of a trial balance and a balance sheet as two fundamental financial reports. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Trial Balance: A Balancing Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define a trial balance as a listing of all general ledger accounts with their ending balances (debit or credit).• Explain the purpose of a trial balance:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Checking for mathematical errors in bookkeeping (total debits = total credits).○ Verifying the accuracy of double-entry accounting.• Discuss the format and content of a trial balance.• Mention that a balanced trial balance does not guarantee error-free accounting records (non-monetary errors can still exist). <p>b. Balance Sheet: A Snapshot of Financial Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define a balance sheet as a financial statement that presents a company's financial position at a specific point in time.• Explain the key components of a balance sheet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Assets (resources owned by the company)○ Liabilities (financial obligations owed by the company)○ Shareholder equity (difference between assets and liabilities)• Discuss the importance of the balance sheet in assessing a company's financial health and solvency. <p>Understanding the Differences (20 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a table comparing key aspects of trial balance and balance sheet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Purpose: Trial balance - Error checking; Balance Sheet -



	<p>Financial position overview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Content: Trial balance - Account names and balances; Balance Sheet - Categorized assets, liabilities, and equity. ○ Preparation Timing: Trial balance - Regularly (e.g., monthly); Balance Sheet - Specific date (e.g., year-end). ○ Audience: Trial balance - Internal (accounting department); Balance Sheet - Internal & External (investors, creditors). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use real-world examples to illustrate the differences between a trial balance and a balance sheet. • Emphasize that a trial balance is a stepping stone for preparing the balance sheet. <p style="text-align: center;">c. Putting it Together:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how information from a balanced trial balance forms the basis for creating the balance sheet. • Briefly discuss the process of adjusting entries (non-monetary errors) that might be necessary before finalizing the balance sheet. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Present a trial balance and asked to identify potential errors and explain how it relates to the preparation of a balance sheet</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>								
<p>Closure</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading <table border="1" data-bbox="400 1361 1374 1585"> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 1361 667 1464">1. Accountancy Text and Cases</td> <td data-bbox="667 1361 1015 1464">Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td> <td data-bbox="1015 1361 1241 1464">Mc Graw Hill Education</td> <td data-bbox="1241 1361 1374 1464">13th (2017)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 1464 667 1585">2. Corporate Accounting</td> <td data-bbox="667 1464 1015 1585">S. N Maheashwari,</td> <td data-bbox="1015 1464 1241 1585">Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td> <td data-bbox="1241 1464 1374 1585">6th (2018)</td> </tr> </table> 3. Homework: analyzing a sample company's cash flow statement Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings 	1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)						
<p>Evaluation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss. 2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations. 3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents 								



Lesson Plan No. 2.1	Course Name: Cloud Computing Topic: Review of Basic Accounts: Journal and its characteristics,	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> define a journal. identify the characteristics of a journal. explain the benefits of keeping a journal. create a sample journal entry. record basic transactions in a journal
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PPT Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions. "What do you write in when you want to keep track of your thoughts and experiences?" Explain that the accounting journal is the first step in the accounting cycle, where all financial transactions for a business are chronologically recorded. For example, compare it to a daily logbook used to track events in different areas of life. Development (30 minutes) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1: Characteristics of the Accounting Journal (15 minutes): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Group Discussion: Divide students into small groups. Ask them to discuss and come up with a list of characteristics that differentiate the accounting journal from a personal journal. Sharing and Class Discussion: Each group will share their list with the class. As a class, compile a master list of accounting journal characteristics on chart paper or a large sticky note. Some key characteristics might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronological Order: Transactions are recorded in the order they occur. Double Entry System: Each transaction has two entries (debit and credit) to maintain balance. Specific Accounts: Transactions are categorized into specific accounts (Cash, Inventory, etc.). Date and Description: Each entry includes the date and a brief description of the transaction. Monetary Value: Records the monetary value associated with each transaction. Activity 2: Recording Transactions in the Journal (20 minutes): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sample Journal Demonstration: Project or distribute a sample accounting journal template. Explain each column (Date, Account Title,



	<p>Debit, Credit, Description).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Transaction Practice: Distribute a list of different types of transactions (e.g., selling inventory for cash, buying supplies on credit).3. Guided Practice: Lead students through recording a few sample transactions as a class, explaining the logic behind choosing debit and credit accounts.4. Independent Practice: Divide students back into groups and have them practice recording the remaining transactions in their journals (individually or collaboratively).5. Class Check and Discussion: Discuss student answers, clarifying any doubts about recording specific transaction types. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Ask students questions like "Why do we need double entry in the accounting journal?" or "What happens if we miss recording a transaction in the journal?"</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading <table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Homework<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Students can create a fictional company and practice recording a series of transactions for a whole month. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation in discussions and activities.3. Collect and review student practice journals for accuracy in recording transactions <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 2.2	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: analyzing business transactions and passing entries in a journal- I	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. analyzing business transactions and passing entries in a journal, b. apply the accounting equation (Assets = Liabilities + Equity) to analyze transactions. c. record transactions in a journal using the double-entry system (debit and credit) d. explain the rationale behind each journal entry 													
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk 													
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask questions. - What is accounting equation - Briefly review the accounting cycle (steps involved in recording financial activities) and highlight the importance of the accounting journal as the first step. - Introduce the concept of analyzing business transactions. Explain that before recording anything in the journal, it's crucial to understand how a transaction affects the accounting equation. 2. Development (30 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask students questions like "Why do we need double entry in the accounting journal?" or "What happens if we miss recording a transaction in the journal?" <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>													
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">1.</td> <td style="width: 35%;">Accountancy Text and Cases</td> <td style="width: 35%;">Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Mc Graw Hill Education</td> <td style="width: 10%;">13th (2017)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Corporate Accounting</td> <td>S. N Maheashwari,</td> <td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td> <td>6th (2018)</td> </tr> </table> 3. Homework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students can create a fictional company and practice recording a 				1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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	<p>series of transactions for a whole month.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation in discussions and activities.3. Collect and review student practice journals for accuracy in recording transactions <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>



Lesson Plan No. 2.3	Course Name: Cloud Computing Topic: analyzing business transactions and passing entries in a journal- II	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. record transactions in a journal using the double-entry system (debit and credit) b. explain the rationale behind each journal entry												
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk												
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask questions. "What are some activities a business might do?" Briefly review the accounting cycle (steps involved in recording financial activities) and highlight the importance of the accounting journal as the first step. - Introduce the concept of analyzing business transactions. Explain that before recording anything in the journal, it's crucial to understand how a transaction affects the accounting equation. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revision of journal entries b. Practice recording journal entries: Provide students with a blank journal entry template (or ask them to copy it from the board). Walk them through recording a simple transaction in the journal, including the date, account names, debit/credit amounts, and a brief explanation. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Ask students questions like "Why do we need double entry in the accounting journal?" or "What happens if we miss recording a transaction in the journal?" Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>												
Closure	<p>1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.</p> <p>2. Suggested Reading</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">1.</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Accountancy Text and Cases</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Mc Graw Hill Education</td> <td style="width: 15%;">13th (2017)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Corporate Accounting</td> <td>S. N Maheashwari,</td> <td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td> <td>6th (2018)</td> </tr> </table> <p>3. Homework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students can create a fictional company and practice recording a series of transactions for a whole month. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>			1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation in discussions and activities.3. Collect and review student practice analyzing transactions and recording journal entries. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 2.4	Course Name: Cloud Computing Topic: Journal entries passed for accounting of Goods and Service Tax (GST)-I	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Identify the components of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). b. understand the different types of GST accounts used in journal entries. c. analyze business transactions involving GST and record them in journal entries.					
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk					
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask questions. "What are some challenges businesses face when recording financial transactions?" - Explain that GST is a comprehensive indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services in India. Briefly discuss the benefits of GST compared to previous tax systems. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Introduce GST accounts : Explain that specific accounts are used to record transactions involving GST. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input CGST (Central GST) • Input SGST (State GST) • Input IGST (Integrated GST) used for inter-state transactions • Output CGST • Output SGST • Output IGST • GST Payable/Receivable accounts <p>b. Explain the purpose of each account: Discuss how each account tracks the flow of GST collected or paid on transactions.</p> <p>c. Differentiate between intra-state and inter-state transactions: Explain the difference between these transactions and how they impact the type of GST accounts used (CGST & SGST vs IGST).</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Ask students questions like "Why do we need double entry in the accounting journal?" or "What happens if we miss recording a transaction in the journal?"</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>					
Closure	<p>1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.</p> <p>2. Suggested Reading</p> <p>-</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td> <td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A.</td> <td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td> <td>13th (2017)</td> </tr> </table>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A.	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A.	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)		



		Merchant		
	2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
	3. Homework	- Ask students to design a fictional business named "Goo" and brainstorm transactions involving the sale of Goo products or services.		
	Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings			
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss. 2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations. 3. Collect and review the completed practice journal entries (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents			



Lesson Plan No. 2.5	Course Name: Cloud Computing Topic: Journal entries passed for accounting of Goods and Service Tax (GST)-II	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. analyze business transactions involving GST and record them in journal entries. b. Practice transactions
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk c. Goo application
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask questions. "What are some challenges businesses face when recording financial transactions?"Explain that GST is a comprehensive indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services in India. Briefly discuss the benefits of GST compared to previous tax systems.Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">Present real-world transaction examples :Show students a few business transaction examples related to GST (e.g., selling goods with included GST, purchasing supplies with GST, paying collected GST to the government).Analyze transactions together: For each example, guide students through analyzing the transaction. Ask them:<ul style="list-style-type: none">What type of transaction is it (purchase, sale, payment)?Is it an intra-state or inter-state transaction?Which GST accounts are affected?Should the account be debited or credited?Practice recording journal entries : Provide students with a blank journal entry template (or ask them to copy it from the board). Walk them through recording a simple GST transaction in the journal, including the date, account names, debit/credit amounts, and a brief explanation mentioning the type of GST involved (CGST, SGST, or IGST).Exercise (5 minutes) – <p>Provide students with a short quiz or worksheet to practice analyzing transactions involving GST and recording journal entries.</p> <p>Using Goo:</p> <p>While Goo is not a real accounting software, you can leverage its hypothetical nature to encourage creative scenarios involving GST.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students to design a fictional business named "Goo" and brainstorm transactions involving the sale of Goo products or services.• Have them analyze these transactions through the lens of GST, determining the type of GST applicable, and calculate the GST amount.• Students can then record these transactions in journal entries using a blank template or a simplified spreadsheet representing Goo's accounting system. <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading -<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask students to design a fictional business named "Goo" and brainstorm transactions involving the sale of Goo products or services. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice journal entries (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 2.6	Course Name: Cloud Computing Topic: Posting entries into Ledger and significance of Ledger balances -I	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. explain the purpose of a general ledger in accounting. b. understand the process of posting journal entries to individual ledger accounts c. interpret ledger balances and their significance in financial statements.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask questions. "What challenges might arise if we only relied on journal entries for accounting?"- Explain that the general ledger is the book of final entry in accounting. It organizes all financial transactions by individual accounts.2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Understanding Ledger Accounts:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Present the format of a ledger account: Show students a sample ledger account with sections for date, account name, explanation, debit, and credit columns. Explain the purpose of each section.2. Posting journal entries to the ledger: Explain the process of transferring information from journal entries to individual ledger accounts in the general ledger. Emphasize the importance of posting both debit and credit amounts to maintain balance.3. Practice posting transactions: Choose a simple transaction example with a corresponding journal entry. Guide students through the process of posting the debit and credit amounts to the appropriate ledger accounts.b. Significance of Ledger Balances:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Calculating ledger account balances: Explain how to calculate the ending balance of a ledger account by subtracting the smaller total (debits or credits) from the larger total.2. Interpreting ledger balances: Discuss how the ending balance of a ledger account signifies the current financial position of that account (e.g., a positive cash balance indicates available funds).3. Relationship with financial statements: Explain that the general ledger serves as the source document for preparing financial statements like the trial balance, income statement, and balance sheet. Ledger balances are used to populate these statements.



	<p>4. Importance of accurate ledger balances: Emphasize the significance of accurate ledger balances for ensuring the reliability and integrity of financial statements used by decision-makers.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Provide students with a short quiz or worksheet to practice posting journal entries to ledger accounts and interpreting balances.</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<p>1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.</p> <p>2. Suggested Reading</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table> <p>3. Homework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assign a case study where students analyze real-world financial statements and trace them back to the corresponding ledger accounts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<p>1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.</p> <p>2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.</p> <p>3. Collect and review the completed practice journal entries (or quiz results).</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 2.7	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Posting entries into Ledger and significance of Ledger balances -I	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. differentiate between a journal and a ledger in accounting. b. understand the purpose and function of each book of accounts c. identify the key features and recording methods used in journals and ledgers.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask questions. "Imagine you're running a lemonade stand. How would you keep track of your daily sales and expenses?"- Briefly explain that accounting uses a system of books to record financial transactions. These include journals and ledgers, which play distinct roles.2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Delving into Journals :<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Function of a journal: Explain that a journal is the book of original entry. It chronologically records all financial transactions of a business in the order they occur.2. Key features of a journal entry: Discuss the essential elements of a journal entry, such as date, account titles involved, explanation, and debit/credit amounts.3. Example journal entry: Show a simple transaction example (e.g., buying supplies for cash) and guide students through recording it as a journal entry.b. Understanding Ledgers:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Function of a ledger: Explain that a ledger is the book of final entry. It groups and summarizes transactions by individual accounts from the journal.2. Structure of a ledger account: Show a sample ledger account with sections for date, account name, explanation, debit, and credit columns. Explain how transactions are posted from the journal to these accounts.3. Ledger balances: Introduce the concept of ledger account balances. Explain how to calculate the ending balance (difference between debits and credits) and its significance in understanding the account's current financial position.



	<p>c. Highlighting the Differences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Comparison chart: Provide a table or handout summarizing the key differences between journals and ledgers. Discuss aspects like recording order, level of detail, and purpose.2. Interactive activity: Divide students into pairs and distribute transaction examples. Ask them to identify whether the information belongs in a journal or a ledger and explain their reasoning. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Provide a short quiz or worksheet to assess students' understanding of the differences between journals and ledgers.</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>								
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Simulate a business scenario where students take turns recording transactions in a journal and then posting them to individual ledger accounts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)						
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>								



Lesson Plan No. 2.8	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Posting entries into Ledger and significance of Ledger balances -II	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. differentiate between a journal and a ledger in accounting. b. understand the purpose and function of each book of accounts c. identify the key features and recording methods used in journals and ledgers.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask questions. "Imagine you're running a lemonade stand. How would you keep track of your daily sales and expenses?"Briefly explain that accounting uses a system of books to record financial transactions. These include journals and ledgers, which play distinct roles.Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">Posting Journal Entries to Ledgers<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain the process of posting journal entries to individual ledger accounts.Demonstrate the steps involved in posting, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identifying the accounts affected by the transaction.Determining the debit and credit amounts.Transferring the information to the appropriate ledger accounts (including date, description, debit/credit amount).Consider using a real-world example (e.g., purchasing office supplies) and walk through the posting process step-by-step.Significance of Ledger Balances<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduce the concept of a ledger balance as the difference between the total debits and total credits in an account.Explain the two types of ledger balances:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Debit balance: When the total debits exceed total credits. (Applies to asset and expense accounts)Credit balance: When the total credits exceed total debits. (Applies to liability and equity accounts)Emphasize the importance of ledger balances in ensuring the accuracy of the accounting records. Briefly mention how these balances are used to prepare the trial balance



	<p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Provide a short quiz or worksheet to assess students' understanding of the differences between journals and ledgers.</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Simulate a business scenario where students take turns recording transactions in a journal and then posting them to individual ledger accounts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 2.9	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Difference between Journal and Ledger	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. differentiate between a journal and a ledger in the accounting cycle b. explain the purpose of each book. c. identify the key features of journals and ledgers.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask questions. " How do we keep track of stories? (e.g., notebooks, diaries) –Introduce the concept of accounting as the story of a business's financial activities.Briefly explain the accounting cycle, highlighting the role of recording transactionsDevelopment (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Define a journal as a chronological record of all financial transactions.Explain that each transaction has two sides: a source and a destination of the money.Introduce the concept of debit and credit entries (briefly explain, focus on understanding the purpose for now).Show an example of a journal entry with date, description, debit account, debit amount, credit account, and credit amount.Emphasize the importance of the journal for capturing the daily financial story. <p>The Ledger: Organizing the Business Chronicle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Define a ledger as a book that groups similar transactions together by account.Explain that each account in the ledger represents a specific aspect of the business (e.g., cash, inventory, owner's investment).Use a T-account format to illustrate the structure of a ledger account:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Left side: Debit (DR)Right side: Credit (CR)Show an example of a ledger account with date, description, and amount columns (without debit/credit details yet).Highlight that the ledger helps organize the financial story by category. <p>Journal vs. Ledger: A Storytelling Analogy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use an analogy to solidify the difference:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Journal = Daily diary entries capturing all events chronologically.Ledger = Chapters in a book, grouping related events (e.g., a chapter on travel expenses)



	<p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Provide a short quiz or worksheet to assess students' understanding of the differences between journals and ledgers.</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework4. Simulate a business scenario where students take turns recording transactions in a journal and then posting them to individual ledger accounts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 2.10	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Difference between Journal and Ledger	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define a trial balance and its purpose in the accounting cycle. b. explain the steps involved in preparing a trial balance. c. interpret and identify errors in a trial balance.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask questions. " How do we keep track of stories? (e.g., notebooks, diaries)Review the accounting cycle, highlighting the steps leading up to the trial balance.Introduce the concept of a trial balance as a tool to check for mathematical accuracy in the accounting records.Briefly explain that a balanced trial balance indicates equal total debits and credits, suggesting no errors (yet)Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain the process of preparing a trial balance step-by-step:<ol style="list-style-type: none">List all ledger accounts (assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses).Include the ending balance for each account (debit or credit).Separate the accounts into debit and credit columns.Total the debit and credit columns.Emphasize the importance of proper account classification and accurate balances.Use a sample list of accounts and a blank trial balance format to illustrate the process. <p>Interpreting the Trial Balance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain that a balanced trial balance (equal debit and credit totals) does not guarantee the absence of errors.Discuss potential errors a balanced trial balance might not catch (e.g., posting to wrong accounts, transposition errors).Introduce the concept of unbalanced trial balances and their significance in error identification.Show an example of an unbalanced trial balance and discuss possible reasons (missing entries, incorrect calculations).



	<p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Provide a short quiz or worksheet for ledgers.</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework4. Simulate a business scenario where students take turns recording transactions in a journal and then posting them to individual ledger accounts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 3.1	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Preparation of Cash Book	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define a cash book and its role in managing cash flow. b. explain the structure and purpose of the two sections in a cash book (Cash Receipts and Cash Payments). c. record cash transactions accurately in the cash book, using debits and credits.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask questions. " How do we keep track of stories?- Begin with a discussion on the importance of cash flow for a business.- Introduce the concept of a cash book as a vital tool for recording and tracking all cash receipts and cash payments.- Briefly explain how the cash book contributes to the accounting cycle. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>Structure and Purpose of the Cash Book (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain that a cash book is divided into two sections:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Cash Receipts: Records all inflows of cash (e.g., sales revenue, cash investments)○ Cash Payments: Records all outflows of cash (e.g., purchases, salaries, expenses)• Use a sample cash book format to illustrate the structure:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Date○ Description○ Folio (reference number)○ Debit (Cash A/c)○ Credit (for Cash Receipts) / Debit (for Cash Payments)○ Credit (Cash A/c)• Emphasize the dual recording system using debits and credits for cash transactions (Cash A/c acts as a control account). <p>Recording Transactions in the Cash Book</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate how to record various cash transactions in the appropriate sections of the cash book.• Use real-world examples like cash sales, purchases for cash, and payment of salaries.• Explain the importance of clear descriptions and accurate amounts for each transaction.• Consider incorporating a short activity where students identify the section



	<p>and debit/credit for different scenarios.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Ask students to record the transactions in the appropriate sections of a blank cash book.</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<p>1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.</p> <p>2. Suggested Reading</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table> <p>3. Homework Provide additional practice exercises for students to solidify their understanding</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<p>1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.</p> <p>2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.</p> <p>3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results).</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 3.2	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Preparation of Cash Book-Single column	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> define a single-column cash book and its purpose. explain the structure and functionality of a single-column cash book. Record cash receipts and payments accurately in a single-column cash book. calculate the ending cash balance from a single-column cash book.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PPT Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> " How do we keep track of stories?" Begin with a discussion on the importance of tracking cash flow for a small business. Introduce the concept of a single-column cash book as a simple method for recording all cash transactions. Briefly explain how the single-column cash book fits into the accounting cycle. Development (30 minutes) <p>Structure and Recording in a Single-Column Cash Book</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain that a single-column cash book has one column for recording both cash receipts and cash payments. Use a sample single-column cash book format to illustrate the structure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date Description Debit (for Cash Inflows) Credit (for Cash Outflows) Emphasize debits represent cash inflows (increases in cash) and credits represent cash outflows (decreases in cash). Explain the importance of clear descriptions for each transaction. Demonstrate how to record various cash transactions in the single-column book (e.g., cash sales, purchases for cash, payment of salaries). <p>Calculating the Ending Cash Balance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the concept of ending cash balance as the difference between total cash receipts and total cash payments. Explain the formula for calculating the ending cash balance: Ending Cash Balance = Beginning Cash Balance + Cash Receipts –



	<p>Cash Payments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a sample scenario to walk through the calculation step-by-step. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Ask students to record the transactions in the appropriate sections of a blank cash book.</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>								
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework Provide additional practice exercises for students to solidify their understanding <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)						
2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)						
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>								



Lesson Plan No. 3.3	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Subsidiary Book Sales	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define a sales book and its role in the accounting system. b. explain the purpose and format of a sales book c. record sales transactions accurately in the sales book d. reconcile the sales book total with the sales ledger control account.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask questions. " What is cash book"- Begin with a discussion on the importance of sales for any business.- Introduce the concept of a sales book as a subsidiary book specifically designed to record all sales transactions in detail.- Briefly explain how the sales book contributes to the accounting cycle, particularly the sales revenue account and double-entry bookkeeping.2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Purpose and Format of the Sales Book<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain that the sales book helps businesses keep a chronological record of all sales transactions.• Use a sample sales book format to illustrate the structure:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Date○ Invoice Number○ Customer Name○ Description of Goods Sold○ Quantity○ Unit Price○ Total Amount (Debit)• Emphasize the importance of recording complete information for each sale (date, customer, description, quantity, price).b. Recording Sales Transactions<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate how to record various sales transactions in the sales book, including cash sales, credit sales, and sales returns.• Use real-world examples to illustrate each type of transaction.• Explain the concept of debiting the Sales A/c (control account) for the total sales amount in the sales book.c. Reconciliation with Sales Ledger<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Briefly introduce the concept of reconciliation, where the total sales in



	<p>the sales book are compared to the total debits in the Sales A/c ledger.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain that any discrepancies require investigation (e.g., unrecorded sales, errors in recording) <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Ask students to record the transactions in a blank sales book format, including quantities, unit prices, and calculating total amounts (debits).</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>								
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework Provide additional practice exercises for students to solidify their understanding <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)						
2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)						
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>								



Lesson Plan No. 3.4	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Subsidiary Book -purchase book	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define a purchase book and its role in the accounting system. b. explain the purpose and format of a purchase book. c. to record purchase transactions accurately in the purchase book. d. reconcile the purchase book total with the purchases ledger control account
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask questions. " What is sales book"Begin with a discussion on the importance of purchasing for any business.Introduce the concept of a purchase book as a subsidiary book specifically designed to record all purchase transactions in detail.Briefly explain how the purchase book contributes to the accounting cycle, particularly the purchases account and double-entry bookkeeping.Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">Purpose and Format of the Purchase Book (<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain that the purchase book helps businesses keep a chronological record of all purchase transactions.Use a sample purchase book format to illustrate the structure:<ul style="list-style-type: none">DateInvoice NumberSupplier NameDescription of Goods PurchasedQuantityUnit PriceTotal Amount (Credit)Emphasize the importance of recording complete information for each purchase (date, supplier, description, quantity, price).Recording Purchase Transactions<ul style="list-style-type: none">Demonstrate how to record various purchase transactions in the purchase book, including cash purchases, credit purchases, and purchase returns.Use real-world examples to illustrate each type of transaction.Explain the concept of crediting the Purchases A/c (control account) for the total purchase amount in the purchase book.



	<p>c. Reconciliation with Purchases Ledger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Briefly introduce the concept of reconciliation, where the total purchases in the purchase book are compared to the total credits in the Purchases A/c ledger.Explain that any discrepancies require investigation (e.g., unrecorded purchases, errors in recording). <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Ask students to record the transactions in a blank purchase book format, including quantities, unit prices, and calculating total amounts (credits).</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>Homework <p>Briefly mention the concept of purchase returns and allowances and how they are recorded in the purchase book</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 3.5	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Revenue: Concept, Revenue Recognition Principles, Recognition of Expenses,	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define revenue and its importance in business. b. explain the key revenue recognition principles. c. differentiate between revenue and expenses. d. identify when to recognize revenue and expenses.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask questions. " What is sales book"- Begin with a discussion on the importance of financial information for businesses.- Introduce the concept of revenue as the income generated from a company's core business activities.- Briefly explain how revenue is a key component of the income statement and reflects a company's earning potential.2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Revenue Recognition Principles<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain that revenue recognition is a crucial accounting principle that dictates when and how to record revenue in the financial statements.• Introduce the following key principles with real-world examples:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Realization Principle: Revenue is recognized when it is earned (goods/services are delivered) and there is a reasonable expectation of collection (payment is likely).○ Matching Principle: Expenses incurred to generate revenue are recognized in the same period as the revenue.b. Differentiating Revenue and Expenses<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss the difference between revenue (income earned) and expenses (costs incurred).• Use a T-account illustration to demonstrate how revenue increases owner's equity and expenses decrease it.• Provide examples of common revenue sources (sales of goods/services, commissions) and expense categories (cost of goods sold, salaries, rent).c. Recognition of Revenue and Expenses<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the concept of timing for revenue and expense recognition.• Use scenarios to illustrate when to recognize revenue (e.g., cash sales vs. credit sales, point of sale vs. completion of service).



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Briefly discuss expense recognition based on the matching principle (e.g., rent expense for the period, depreciation expense for asset usage). <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Ask students to identify whether the scenario represents revenue or expense recognition.</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>Homework <p>Encourage students to think critically about real-world business situations and how revenue/expenses are recognized</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 3.6	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Nature of Depreciation,	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define depreciation. b. explain the reasons for depreciation. c. distinguish between depreciation and cash flow
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk c. Video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2m7IPYnkw20
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask questions. “what happens to the value of a car over time”.Briefly discuss the concept of wear and tear.Define depreciation for students.Explain that depreciation is the accounting method of spreading the cost of a tangible asset over its useful life.mention that it's a non-cash expense.Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">Reasons for Depreciation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Discuss the two main reasons for depreciation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical Wear and Tear:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain how assets deteriorate due to regular use.Provide examples like machinery, buildings, or vehicles.Obsolescence:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Define obsolescence as an asset becoming outdated due to technological advancements or other factors.Give an example of a computer becoming obsolete due to newer software or hardware.show a short video clip on depreciation https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2m7IPYnkw20.Depreciation vs Cash Flow<ul style="list-style-type: none">It's crucial to clarify that depreciation is not a cash expense.Explain the difference between recording an expense on the accounting books and actual cash outflow.Use an example like buying a piece of equipment and spreading its cost over several years through depreciation. The company doesn't



	<p>pay cash every year for depreciation.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Ask students if they can think of other reasons why assets might depreciate</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: writing assignment on the nature of depreciation <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 3.7	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Accounting Concept of Depreciation,	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define depreciation and explain its purpose in accounting. b. differentiate between physical wear and tear and obsolescence. c. understand the impact of depreciation on financial statements.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk c. Video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2m7IPYnkw20
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask questions.<p>“what happens to the value of a used car compared to a new one”.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Briefly discuss the concept of wear and tear.- Introduce the Key Term- Define depreciation for students.- Explain that depreciation is the accounting method of spreading the cost of a tangible asset over its useful life.- Mention that it's a non-cash expense that reduces the recorded value of the asset on the balance sheet.2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Reasons for Depreciation :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss the two main reasons for depreciation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Physical Wear and Tear:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Explain how assets deteriorate due to regular use.▪ Provide examples like machinery, buildings, or vehicles.○ Obsolescence:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Define obsolescence as an asset becoming outdated due to technological advancements or other factors.▪ Give an example of a computer becoming obsolete due to newer software or hardware.b. Calculating Depreciation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce the concept of "useful life" - the estimated number of years an asset will be used by the company.• Explain the straight-line method, the most common depreciation method:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Formula: $\text{Depreciation Expense} = (\text{Cost of Asset} - \text{Salvage Value}) / \text{Useful Life}$• Provide a real-world example (like a delivery truck) and guide students through calculating depreciation expense for a few years using the



	<p>formula.</p> <p>c. Impact on Financial Statements:</p> <p>Briefly explain how depreciation expense is recorded on the income statement and how accumulated depreciation reduces the book value (recorded value) of the asset on the balance sheet.</p> <p>Emphasize that depreciation doesn't affect cash flow, but it impacts the reported profitability and asset value in the financial statements</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Ask students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> What is the purpose of depreciation in accounting?<input type="checkbox"/> What are the two main reasons for an asset to depreciate? <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: What is the purpose of depreciation in accounting? What are the two main reasons for an asset to depreciate? <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 3.8	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Methods of Computing Depreciation: Straight Line Method and	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define depreciation and explain its significance in accounting. b. understand the concept of straight-line depreciation and its formula. c. depreciation expense for assets using the straight-line method. d. recognize the impact of depreciation on financial statements.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask questions. "Imagine you buy a brand new car. How would its value change over time?"- Define depreciation as the systematic allocation of an asset's cost over its useful life.- Emphasize it's a non-cash expense that reflects wear and tear or obsolescence.2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Understanding Straight-Line Depreciation (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explain straight-line depreciation as the simplest and most common method.- Introduce the formula: $\text{Depreciation Expense} = (\text{Cost of Asset} - \text{Salvage Value}) / \text{Useful Life}$- Break down the formula:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Cost of Asset: Initial purchase price of the asset.b. Salvage Value: Estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.c. Useful Life: The period over which the asset is expected to be functional.b. Illustrative Example:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Present a real-world scenario (e.g., office equipment purchase).- Provide specific values for cost, salvage value, and useful life.- Clearly demonstrate the calculation of depreciation expense for several years using the formula.c. Practice Problems :<ul style="list-style-type: none">- show a worksheet with various practice problems involving straight-line depreciation.- Guide students through solving a few problems together as a class.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Encourage them to work independently on the remaining problems. <p>d. Impact on Financial Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Briefly explain how depreciation expense is recorded on the income statement, reducing net income.- Discuss how accumulated depreciation (total depreciation expense over time) is reflected on the balance sheet, reducing the asset's book value. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: applying the straight-line method to calculate depreciation expense for various assets Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents										



Lesson Plan No. 3.9	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Methods of Computing Depreciation: Diminishing Balance Method.	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define diminishing balance depreciation and understand its key characteristics. b. distinguish between diminishing balance and straight-line depreciation methods. c. calculate depreciation expense for assets using the diminishing balance method. d. analyze the impact of diminishing balance depreciation on financial statements.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Briefly recap the concept of depreciation and the straight-line method covered in a previous lesson.Introducing Diminishing Balance Method:Introduce the diminishing balance method as an accelerated depreciation method.Explain that it allocates a higher depreciation expense in the early years of an asset's life and a lower expense in later years.Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">Understanding Key Features :<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain that the diminishing balance method uses a depreciation rate applied to the book value of the asset (not the original cost) each year.Introduce the formula: Depreciation Expense = Book Value at Beginning of Year * Depreciation RateEmphasize the need to calculate the book value at the beginning of each year, considering the previous year's accumulated depreciation.Illustrative Example:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Present a real-world scenario (e.g., machinery purchase).Provide specific values for cost, salvage value, useful life, and depreciation rate.Demonstrate the calculation of depreciation expense for several years using the formula, highlighting the changing book value.Practice Problems :<ul style="list-style-type: none">Distribute a worksheet with various practice problems involving the diminishing balance method.Guide students through solving a few problems together as a class.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Encourage them to work independently on the remaining problems. <p>4. Impact on Financial Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain how diminishing balance depreciation leads to a higher depreciation expense in the initial years compared to the straight-line method.• Discuss how this impacts the income statement (lower net income in early years) and the balance sheet (faster reduction in book value). <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: applying the diminishing balance method to calculate depreciation expense for various assets Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents										



Lesson Plan No. 4.1	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Classification of Receipts and Expenditure into capital and revenue	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define capital and revenue receipts and expenditures. b. distinguish between the two classifications based on their nature and impact on the financial statements c. classify various transactions as capital or revenue d. understand the importance of proper classification for financial reporting.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Briefly discuss the concept of business transactions. Ask students for examples of income and expenses a company might incur.Introducing Classification: Explain that accounting classifies transactions into two main categories: capital and revenue. Briefly mention the importance of proper classification for accurate financial reporting.Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">Capital vs. Revenue Receipts (10 minutes): Define capital receipts as funds received that increase the company's ownership or investment in assets. (e.g., issuing shares, selling a building) Define revenue receipts as income earned from the core business activities in the ordinary course of business. (e.g., sales of goods or services) Provide real-world examples to illustrate the difference between the two.Capital vs. Revenue Expenditures : Define capital expenditures as expenses incurred to acquire or improve long-term assets. (e.g., purchasing machinery, building a new factory) Define revenue expenditures as expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business to generate revenue. (e.g., rent, salaries, cost of goods sold) Provide real-world examples to illustrate the difference between the two.



	<p>c. Impact on Financial Statements</p> <p>Explain that capital receipts and expenditures are reflected on the company's balance sheet, impacting asset and equity accounts.</p> <p>Explain that revenue receipts and expenditures are recorded on the income statement, affecting net income.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>ask a question "A company receives a cash payment from a customer for services rendered. How would this transaction be classified?"</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: classifying a set of business transactions as capital or revenue <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 4.2	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Contents of Trading and Profit & Loss account;	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. define the Trading and Profit & Loss (P&L) accounts and their significance in financial statements. b. understand the key components of the Trading Account and how they contribute to calculating gross profit. c. Explain d. the elements of the P&L Account and their role in determining net profit. e. recognize the importance of these accounts for financial analysis.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions. - "Imagine you run a bakery. How would you know if you're making a profit?" - Introducing Financial Statements: Briefly explain the importance of financial statements for understanding a company's financial health. Introduce the Trading and P&L accounts as key components. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Understanding the Trading Account: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Define the Trading Account and its purpose.○ Explain the key components: opening stock, purchases, closing stock, cost of goods sold (COGS), and net sales.○ Introduce the formula for gross profit: $\text{Gross Profit} = \text{Net Sales} - \text{Cost of Goods Sold}$.○ Use a real-world example (e.g., a clothing store) to illustrate the calculation of gross profit using the formula. b. Exploring the Profit & Loss Account: Building on Gross Profit : <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Explain that the P&L Account builds upon the information from the Trading Account (gross profit).○ Briefly introduce operating expenses as costs incurred in running the business (rent, salaries, utilities). c. Key Elements and Net Profit List the key elements of the P&L Account: operating expenses, operating profit (EBIT), non-operating items (interest income/expense), profit before tax (PBT), taxes, and net profit. Briefly explain the function of each element, emphasizing net



	<p>profit as the bottom line.</p> <p>d. Importance of P&L Account:</p> <p>Discuss the importance of the P&L Account for analyzing a company's profitability and overall financial performance.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: analyzing a sample company's Trading and P&L accounts Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents										



Lesson Plan No. 4.4	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Preparation of profit and loss account.	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the purpose and importance of a Profit and Loss Account (P&L). b. Understand the different sections of a P&L Account. c. Explain how to calculate Gross Profit, Operating Profit, and Net Profit. d. Identify the accounting method used for P&L preparation (cash vs. accrual).
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">"Imagine you run a bakery. How would you know if you're making a profit?"Briefly discuss the role of financial statements in business analysis.Introduce the Profit and Loss Account (P&L) as a key financial statement.Highlight the importance of P&L in understanding a company's profitability.Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">What is a P&L Account? :<ul style="list-style-type: none">Define P&L as a summary of a company's revenues and expenses during a specific period (e.g., month, quarter, year).Explain how P&L helps determine whether a business made a profit or incurred a loss.Understanding the Structure:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduce the two main sections of a P&L: Revenue and Expenses.Discuss Revenue sources (e.g., sales of goods or services).Distinguish between Gross Revenue and Net Revenue.Explain Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) and its role in calculating Gross Profit.Define Operating Expenses (e.g., rent, salaries, utilities) and their impact on profit.Introduce other expense categories like interest expense and income tax expense.Explain how subtracting total expenses from total revenue arrives at Net Profit (loss).



	<p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<p>1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.</p> <p>2. Suggested Reading</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table> <p>3. Homework: analyzing a sample company's Trading and P&L accounts Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<p>1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.</p> <p>2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.</p> <p>3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No. 4.5	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Preparation of profit and loss account.-II	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the purpose and importance of a Profit and Loss Account (P&L). b. Understand the different sections of a P&L Account. c. Explain how to calculate Gross Profit, Operating Profit, and Net Profit. d. Identify the accounting method used for P&L preparation (cash vs. accrual).
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions. - "Imagine you run a bakery. How would you know if you're making a profit?" - Briefly discuss the role of financial statements in business analysis. - Introduce the Profit and Loss Account (P&L) as a key financial statement. - Highlight the importance of P&L in understanding a company's profitability. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Calculating Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Define Gross Profit as the difference between Net Revenue and COGS.Explain how Gross Profit Margin helps measure efficiency in managing COGS.Define Operating Profit (EBIT) as Gross Profit minus operating expenses.Discuss the significance of Operating Profit in assessing a company's core business profitability.Define Net Profit as Operating Profit minus non-operating expenses and income taxes. b. Accounting Methods for P&L Preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Briefly explain the difference between cash basis and accrual basis accounting.Highlight that P&Ls are typically prepared using the accrual method.Briefly explain the concept of accruals and prepayments in the context of P&L.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.



	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)
	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
	3.	Homework: analyzing a sample company's Trading and P&L accounts Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings			
Evaluation		1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss. 2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations. 3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents			



Lesson Plan No. 4.6	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Classification and arrangement of assets and liabilities in balance sheet-grouping and marshalling;	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the concept of a balance sheet and its role in financial analysis. b. Explain the purpose of grouping and marshalling assets and liabilities. c. Identify different categories of assets and liabilities based on specific criteria. d. Understand the two main methods for arranging assets and liabilities (liquidity and permanence). Discuss the importance of proper classification and arrangement in financial reporting
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions. - "Imagine you run a bakery. How would you know if you're making a profit?" - Briefly discuss the role of financial statements in business analysis. - Introduce the balance sheet as a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time. - Highlight the importance of understanding how assets and liabilities are classified and arranged 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Balance Sheet: A Quick Review: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Briefly define assets (resources owned by the company) and liabilities (financial obligations owed by the company).Mention the role of shareholder equity as the difference between assets and liabilities. b. Grouping Assets and Liabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain the concept of grouping: categorizing assets and liabilities based on specific characteristics.Discuss the importance of grouping for better understanding and analysis of financial health.Introduce common asset categories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Current assets (convertible to cash within a year) - Examples: Cash, inventory, accounts receivableNon-current assets (long-term investments) - Examples: Property, plant & equipment, intangible assets (patents, copyrights)Discuss common liability categories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Current liabilities (due within a year) - Examples: Accounts payable, short-term loansNon-current liabilities (long-term obligations) - Examples: Long-



	term loans, bonds payable 1. Exercise (5 minutes) – Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.										
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading <table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table> 3. Homework: analyzing a sample company's Trading and P&L accounts Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss. 2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations. 3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents										



Lesson Plan No. 4.7	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Classification and arrangement of assets and liabilities in balance sheet-grouping and marshalling;	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the concept of a balance sheet and its role in financial analysis. b. Explain the purpose of grouping and marshalling assets and liabilities. c. Identify different categories of assets and liabilities based on specific criteria. d. Understand the two main methods for arranging assets and liabilities (liquidity and permanence). Discuss the importance of proper classification and arrangement in financial reporting
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions. - "Imagine you run a bakery. How would you know if you're making a profit?" - Briefly discuss the role of financial statements in business analysis. - Introduce the balance sheet as a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time. - Highlight the importance of understanding how assets and liabilities are classified and arranged 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Balance Sheet: A Quick Review: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Briefly define assets (resources owned by the company) and liabilities (financial obligations owed by the company).• Mention the role of shareholder equity as the difference between assets and liabilities. b. Grouping Assets and Liabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the concept of grouping: categorizing assets and liabilities based on specific characteristics.• Discuss the importance of grouping for better understanding and analysis of financial health.• Introduce common asset categories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Current assets (convertible to cash within a year) - Examples: Cash, inventory, accounts receivable○ Non-current assets (long-term investments) - Examples: Property, plant & equipment, intangible assets (patents, copyrights)• Discuss common liability categories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Current liabilities (due within a year) - Examples: Accounts payable, short-term loans○ Non-current liabilities (long-term obligations) - Examples: Long-



	<p>term loans, bonds payable</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>A short quiz or assignment to assess understanding of asset and liability classification, and the rationale behind marshalling methods</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: analyzing a sample company's cash flow statement Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents										



Lesson Plan No. 4.8	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Classification and arrangement of assets and liabilities in balance sheet-grouping and marshalling-II	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the concept of a balance sheet and its role in financial analysis. b. Explain the purpose of grouping and marshalling assets and liabilities. c. Identify different categories of assets and liabilities based on specific criteria. d. Understand the two main methods for arranging assets and liabilities (liquidity and permanence). Discuss the importance of proper classification and arrangement in financial reporting
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">"Imagine you run a bakery. How would you know if you're making a profit?"Briefly discuss the role of financial statements in business analysis.Introduce the balance sheet as a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time.Highlight the importance of understanding how assets and liabilities are classified and arrangedDevelopment (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">Marshalling Assets and Liabilities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain the concept of marshalling: arranging assets and liabilities within their respective groups.Introduce the two main methods of marshalling:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Liquidity Method: Assets listed in order of decreasing convertibility to cash, liabilities listed in order of payment due date. This method helps assess a company's ability to meet short-term obligations.Permanence Method: Assets listed based on how long they are expected to be held by the company, liabilities listed based on their maturity date. This method provides insights into a company's long-term financial structure.Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each marshalling method.Use real-world examples to illustrate how marshalling methods impact the interpretation of a balance sheet.Importance of Classification and Arrangement :<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain how proper classification and arrangement enhance the informativeness and usefulness of a balance sheet for stakeholders.Discuss how it allows for trend analysis by comparing balance



	<p>sheets from different periods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Briefly mention the role of accounting standards in ensuring consistency in classification and arrangement. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>A short quiz or assignment to assess understanding of asset and liability classification, and the rationale behind marshalling methods</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>								
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>Homework: analyzing a sample company's cash flow statement Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)						
2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)						
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents								



Lesson Plan No. 4.9	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Distinction between trial balance and balance sheet;	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the purpose and function of a trial balance. b. Explain the role of a balance sheet in financial reporting. c. Identify key differences between a trial balance and a balance sheet. d. Understand how the trial balance contributes to the preparation of the balance sheet
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- "Imagine you run a bakery. How would you know if you're making a profit?"- Briefly discuss the role of financial statements in business analysis.- Introduce the concept of a trial balance and a balance sheet as two fundamental financial reports. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Trial Balance: A Balancing Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define a trial balance as a listing of all general ledger accounts with their ending balances (debit or credit).• Explain the purpose of a trial balance:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Checking for mathematical errors in bookkeeping (total debits = total credits).○ Verifying the accuracy of double-entry accounting.• Discuss the format and content of a trial balance.• Mention that a balanced trial balance does not guarantee error-free accounting records (non-monetary errors can still exist). <p>b. Balance Sheet: A Snapshot of Financial Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define a balance sheet as a financial statement that presents a company's financial position at a specific point in time.• Explain the key components of a balance sheet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Assets (resources owned by the company)○ Liabilities (financial obligations owed by the company)○ Shareholder equity (difference between assets and liabilities)• Discuss the importance of the balance sheet in assessing a company's financial health and solvency. <p>Understanding the Differences (20 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a table comparing key aspects of trial balance and balance sheet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Purpose: Trial balance - Error checking; Balance Sheet -



	<p>Financial position overview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Content: Trial balance - Account names and balances; Balance Sheet - Categorized assets, liabilities, and equity.○ Preparation Timing: Trial balance - Regularly (e.g., monthly); Balance Sheet - Specific date (e.g., year-end).○ Audience: Trial balance - Internal (accounting department); Balance Sheet - Internal & External (investors, creditors). <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use real-world examples to illustrate the differences between a trial balance and a balance sheet.• Emphasize that a trial balance is a stepping stone for preparing the balance sheet. <p>c. Putting it Together:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain how information from a balanced trial balance forms the basis for creating the balance sheet.• Briefly discuss the process of adjusting entries (non-monetary errors) that might be necessary before finalizing the balance sheet. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Present a trial balance and asked to identify potential errors and explain how it relates to the preparation of a balance sheet</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>								
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: analyzing a sample company's cash flow statement Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)						
2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)						
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents								



Lesson Plan No. 4.10	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Preparation of balance sheet with elementary level adjustments and rationale behind adjustments.	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the concept of a balance sheet and its key components. b. Explain the need for adjustments before preparing a final balance sheet. c. Identify common elementary-level adjustments and their impact on financial statements. d. Understand the rationale behind making these adjustments. e. Apply adjustments to prepare a balance sheet from a trial balance
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions. - "Imagine you run a bakery. How would you know if you're making a profit?" - Briefly discuss the role of financial statements in business analysis. - Introduce the balance sheet as a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time. - Highlight the importance of the balance sheet for understanding a company's financial health. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Balance Sheet Breakdown : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define the three main components of a balance sheet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Assets (resources owned by the company)○ Liabilities (financial obligations owed by the company)○ Shareholder equity (difference between assets and liabilities)• Briefly discuss the importance of each component for financial analysis. b. The Balancing Act: Adjustments: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce the concept of adjustments: modifications made to the information in the trial balance before preparing the final balance sheet.• Explain why adjustments are necessary:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Accruals and Deferrals: To recognize revenue earned or expenses incurred but not yet recorded in the trial balance.○ Inventory Valuation: To ensure accurate valuation of inventory on hand.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Depreciation: To recognize the gradual decrease in the value of fixed assets over time.● Focus on elementary-level adjustments:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Accrued Expenses (e.g., salaries): Explain why unpaid expenses need to be adjusted.○ Prepaid Expenses (e.g., rent): Explain why the remaining portion of prepaid expenses needs to be reflected.○ Inventory Valuation (cost method): Briefly discuss the importance of a physical inventory count and cost calculation.c. Rationale Behind Adjustments:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Discuss the importance of the accrual basis of accounting: recognizing revenue when earned and expenses when incurred, regardless of cash flow.● Explain how adjustments ensure the balance sheet reflects the true financial picture of the company by considering all relevant transactions.● Use real-world examples to illustrate the impact of adjustments on specific balance sheet items.d. Building the Balance Sheet :<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provide a sample trial balance with potential adjustment items.● Explain how to analyze the trial balance and identify necessary adjustments.● Walk students through the process of applying adjustments to the trial balance accounts.● Demonstrate how adjusted balances are used to populate the final balance sheet format.e. Putting it into Practice:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Divide students into groups and provide each group with a trial balance and a list of potential adjustments.● Ask students to analyze the information and prepare a worksheet showing the adjustments made.● Encourage group discussions and share best practices for applying adjustments3. Exercise (5 minutes) –<p>Present a trial balance and asked to identify potential errors and explain</p>
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	<p>how it relates to the preparation of a balance sheet</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Accountancy Text and Cases Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant Mc Graw Hill Education 13th (2017)2. Corporate Accounting S. N Maheashwari, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd. 6th (2018)3. Homework: analyzing a sample company's cash flow statement Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



Lesson Plan No.5.1	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Objectives of financial statement analysis .	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define financial statement analysis. b. Explain the primary objectives of financial statement analysis. c. Identify the key users of financial statements and their information needs.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what do you understand by the term "financial statements." - Briefly discuss the three main financial statements (income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement) and their purpose. - Introduce the concept of financial statement analysis as the process of evaluating a company's financial health and performance using its financial statements. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Objectives of Financial Statement Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profitability Analysis: Explain how financial statement analysis helps assess a company's ability to generate profits. Discuss relevant ratios like profit margin, return on equity (ROE), and return on assets (ROA). • Liquidity Analysis: Discuss the importance of liquidity for a company and how financial statement analysis helps evaluate its ability to meet short-term obligations. Introduce concepts like the current ratio and quick ratio. • Solvency Analysis: Explain how financial statement analysis helps assess a company's long-term financial health and its ability to meet long-term debt obligations. Discuss the debt-to-equity ratio. • Efficiency Analysis: Explain how financial statement analysis helps evaluate how efficiently a company uses its resources. Discuss relevant ratios like inventory turnover ratio and receivable turnover ratio. <p>b. Users of Financial Statements :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the key users of financial statements and their information needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Investors: Analyze a company's financial health before making investment decisions. ○ Creditors: Assess the company's creditworthiness and ability to repay loans. ○ Management: Evaluate the company's performance, identify areas for improvement, and make strategic decisions. ○ Government agencies: Monitor the financial health of businesses and the overall economy. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p>



	<p>Briefly discuss the limitations of financial statement analysis, such as the potential for manipulation and the influence of external factors</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>								
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: Students can research real-world examples of companies using financial statement analysis to make strategic decisions. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)						
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>								



Lesson Plan No.5.2	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Sources of information	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define and explain the purpose of the income statement and balance sheet. b. Identify the key components of each financial statement. c. Understand the relationship between the income statement and balance sheet.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- what do you understand by the term "financial statements."- Briefly review the objectives of financial statement analysis (profitability, liquidity, solvency, efficiency).- Emphasize the importance of using reliable and credible information to conduct accurate analysis.Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">The Income Statement:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define the income statement as a financial report summarizing a company's revenue, expenses, and net income for a specific period (e.g., quarter, year).• Explain the key components of the income statement:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Revenues: Income generated from sales of goods or services.○ Expenses: Costs incurred to operate the business.○ Gross Profit: Difference between revenues and cost of goods sold.○ Operating Expenses: Costs related to running the business (e.g., rent, salaries, marketing).○ Net Income (Profit or Loss): The final figure after subtracting all expenses from revenue.• Use a real or fictitious company example to illustrate the income statement format and its components.The Balance Sheet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define the balance sheet as a financial statement providing a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time.• Explain the key components of the balance sheet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Assets: Resources owned by the company (e.g., cash, inventory, equipment).○ Liabilities: Debts owed by the company (e.g., accounts payable, loans).○ Shareholders' Equity: The company's net worth (assets minus liabilities).• Introduce the accounting equation: $Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders'$



	<p>Equity. Explain how this equation balances the balance sheet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use a real or fictitious company example to illustrate the balance sheet format and its components. <p>c. Connecting the Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Discuss the relationship between the income statement and balance sheet. Explain how net income from the income statement flows into the shareholders' equity section of the balance sheet.Emphasize that both statements are crucial for a comprehensive understanding of a company's financial performance and position. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Ask them to match income statement items (revenue, expenses, net income) with their corresponding accounts on the balance sheet (assets, liabilities, equity).</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>Homework: Students can research different types of businesses and how their income statement and balance sheet might differ <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Lesson Plan No.5.3	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Standards of comparison	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Explain the importance of using standards of comparison in financial statement analysis. b. Identify different types of standards of comparison. c. Apply these standards to assess a company's financial performance and position.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- what do you understand by the term "financial statements."- Briefly review the objectives of financial statement analysis (profitability, liquidity, solvency, efficiency).- Introduce the concept of a "standard of comparison" as a benchmark used to evaluate a company's financial performance. Explain why comparing a company's financial statements in isolation is not very informative2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Types of Standards of Comparison :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Horizontal Analysis (Trend Analysis):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Explain how analyzing a company's financial statements over several periods (e.g., past 5 years) can identify trends in revenue, expenses, and profitability.○ Discuss the use of percentage changes to measure growth or decline in key financial metrics.• Vertical Analysis (Common-size Analysis):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Explain how expressing each item on the income statement and balance sheet as a percentage of revenue or total assets helps compare the relative importance of different accounts.○ Discuss how this analysis can reveal changes in a company's cost structure or asset allocation over time.• Industry Benchmarks:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Introduce the concept of comparing a company's financial ratios (e.g., profit margin, debt-to-equity ratio) to industry averages or competitors' ratios.○ Explain how industry benchmarks can provide context and assess a company's relative performance within its sector.○ Discuss the importance of considering industry-specific factors when using benchmarks.b. Applying Standards of Comparison:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Divide students into small groups and provide them with examples of



	<p>financial statements for the same company across different periods (horizontal analysis) or for different companies within the same industry (vertical analysis and industry benchmarks).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask them to calculate relevant ratios (e.g., profit margin, current ratio) and use the chosen standard of comparison to analyze the company's financial trends, cost structure, and performance compared to its industry or past performance.• Encourage them to discuss the insights gained from applying each standard of comparison. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <p>Briefly discuss how financial analysts and investors use these standards of comparison to make informed decisions about companies.</p> <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>								
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1. Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: Students can research specific industries and compare the typical financial ratios for companies within those sectors. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1. Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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2. Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)						
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>								



Lesson Plan No.5.4	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Preparation of comparative statements- income statement	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Explain the purpose and benefits of comparative income statements. b. Prepare a comparative income statement for a company across different periods. c. Analyze financial trends and performance changes using comparative data.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- what do you understand by the term "comparision."- Briefly review the income statement and its key components (revenue, expenses, net income).- Introduce the concept of a comparative income statement, which presents the income statements of a company side-by-side for multiple periods (e.g., two or more years).- Discuss the advantages of using comparative statements: Identifying trends in revenue, expenses, and profitability over time. Understanding changes in cost structure and operational efficiency. Comparing performance to previous years or industry benchmarks.2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Preparing a Comparative Income Statement:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate how to prepare a comparative income statement format. This typically includes columns for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Account name (e.g., revenue, cost of goods sold, operating expenses)○ Amount for each period (e.g., Year 1, Year 2)○ Difference (change) between periods (optional)○ Percentage change (optional)• Use real or fictitious company income statements from different periods to illustrate the steps involved in creating a comparative statement.• Emphasize the importance of consistency in account presentation and classification across periods.



	<p>b. Analyzing Trends and Changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on how to analyze a comparative income statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate absolute changes (Year 2 - Year 1) for each line item. Calculate percentage changes to understand the magnitude of increase or decrease. Identify trends in revenue growth, expense control, and overall profitability. Use these trends to assess the company's financial health and performance changes over time. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divide students into small groups and provide each group with sample income statements for a company across different periods (or incomplete comparative statements). Ask them to complete the comparative statement format by calculating absolute and percentage changes for each line item. Encourage them to discuss the trends they observe in revenue, expenses, and profitability. <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. Suggested Reading <table border="1" data-bbox="400 1462 1374 1686"> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td> <td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td> <td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td> <td>13th (2017)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Corporate Accounting</td> <td>S. N Maheashwari,</td> <td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td> <td>6th (2018)</td> </tr> </table> Homework: Mention how investors and analysts might use them to assess a company's growth potential and financial stability.. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)							
2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)							
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>										



Model Institute of Engineering & Technology (Autonomous) Lesson Plan

Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

Version 1.1



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Lesson Plan No.5.5	Course Name: Fundamentals of Financial Accounting Topic: Preparation of comparative statements- Balance Sheet	Course No.: BCMMJ-201
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Explain the purpose and benefits of comparative balance sheets. b. Prepare a comparative balance sheet for a company across different periods. c. Analyze changes in a company's financial position using comparative data.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PPT b. Chalk and Talk
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes) Ask questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- what do you understand by the term "Income statement"- Briefly review the balance sheet and its key components (assets, liabilities, shareholders' equity).- Introduce the concept of a comparative balance sheet, which presents the balance sheets of a company side-by-side for multiple periods (e.g., two or more years).- Discuss the benefits of using comparative balance sheets: Identifying trends in asset growth, debt levels, and shareholder equity. Understanding changes in a company's financial structure and liquidity. Evaluating the company's ability to finance its operations and growth.2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Preparing a Comparative Balance Sheet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate how to prepare a comparative balance sheet format. This typically includes columns for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Account name (e.g., cash, inventory, accounts payable, shareholders' equity)○ Amount for each period (e.g., Year 1, Year 2)○ Difference (change) between periods (optional)○ Percentage change (optional)• Use real or fictitious company balance sheets from different periods to illustrate the steps involved in creating a comparative statement.• Emphasize the importance of consistency in account presentation and classification across periods.b. Analyzing Financial Position Changes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on how to analyze a comparative balance sheet:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Calculate absolute changes (Year 2 - Year 1) for major asset and liability categories.○ Identify trends in working capital, debt levels, and equity growth.○ Analyze changes in financing sources (e.g., increased debt or retained earnings).



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Use these trends to assess the company's financial position, liquidity, and solvency over time. <p>c. Activity :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Divide students into small groups and provide each group with sample balance sheets for a company across different periods (or incomplete comparative statements).• Ask them to complete the comparative statement format by calculating absolute and percentage changes for key balance sheet items.• Encourage them to discuss the observed changes in asset growth, debt levels, and overall financial structure. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Briefly discuss how businesses use comparative balance sheets for internal analysis and financial health monitoring.□ Mention how creditors and investors might use them to assess a company's ability to repay debts and its long-term financial stability.. <p>Use quiz to collect responses and discuss the answers.</p>										
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading<table border="1"><tr><td>1.</td><td>Accountancy Text and Cases</td><td>Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant</td><td>Mc Graw Hill Education</td><td>13th (2017)</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Corporate Accounting</td><td>S. N Maheashwari,</td><td>Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.</td><td>6th (2018)</td></tr></table>3. Homework: Students can research the financial ratios commonly calculated using balance sheet data (e.g., current ratio, debt-to-equity ratio) and analyze how these ratios change based on the comparative statements. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings	1.	Accountancy Text and Cases	Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant	Mc Graw Hill Education	13th (2017)	2.	Corporate Accounting	S. N Maheashwari,	Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.	6th (2018)
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Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Observe student participation during discussions and explanations.3. Collect and review the completed practice (or quiz results). Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents										