

BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY

11th commerce
Shaunak Mainkar

PROFICIENT ACADEMY
LEARN HERE, LEAD ANYWHERE!

EXCLUSIVE COMMERCE ACADEMY

Visit: www.proficientacademy.com

E-mail: findus@proficientacademy.com

Mobile:9405959454

INTRODUCTION TO BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY

The 'Book-keeping' means recording of the business transactions in the books of accounts in a systematic way.

All the monetary transactions are recorded date-wise for accurate business results from such records at the end of accounting year.

Book-keeping is an art or science of systematic recording, classifying and summarising the financial transactions of business for a particular period, generally one year.

❖ Definition of Book-Keeping:

Richard E. Strahelm:

"The art of analyzing and recording business transactions, reporting results of business operations through periodic statements and interpreting such results for purposes of effective control of future operations."

R.N. Carter:

"Book-keeping is the science and art of correctly recording in the books of accounts, all those business transactions that results in transfer or money or money's worth."

LEARN HERE, LEAD ANYWHERE!

• Features of Book-keeping:

- ✓ It is the method of recording day to day business transactions.
- ✓ Only financial transactions are recorded.
- ✓ All records are prepared for a specific period which are useful for future references.
- ✓ Records of transactions are based on rules and regulations.
- ✓ It is an art of recording business transactions scientifically.

• Objectives of Book-keeping:

- ✓ The main objective of book-keeping is to keep a complete and accurate record of all the financial transactions in a systematic, orderly and logical manner.
- ✓ All the business transactions are to be recorded date wise
 and account wise.
- ✓ Book-keeping serves as a permanent record of the monetary transactions of an enterprise business and it can

- ✓ be produced as an evidence, whenever and wherever required.
- ✓ To know the profit or loss of the business during the financial year.
- ✓ To know the total assets and liabilities of the enterprise.
- ✓ To know what the businessman owes to others and what
 others owe to him.
- ✓ Businessman comes to know the current year's progress over previous year and compares its financial results with other business enterprise in similar line.
- Importance of Book-keeping:
- Record :

It is not possible for anyone to remember all transactions. But Book-keeping maintains records of all the transactions permanently and systematically in the books of accounts.

Financial Information:

Book-keeping is useful to get information related to Profit, Loss, Assets, Liabilities, Investments and Stock, etc, at any given time.

Decision Making:

Book-keeping provides financial information to the businessman for decision making.

Controlling:

Book-keeping enables the executives of the business to control the activities of the business.

Evidence:

Businessman needs financial evidence to be produced in the Court of law in case of any disputes.

Tax Liability:

Book-keeping is useful to find out the tax liabilities e.g.: Income Tax, Property Tax, GST, etc.

• Utility of Book-keeping:

Owner:

The businessman can find out Profit, Losses, Assets and Liabilities of an enterprise at any time.

LEARN HERE, LEAD ANYWHERE!

Management:

Management of an enterprise can plan, take decisions and control overall business activities.

• Investors:

Investors can take proper decisions whether to invest or not.

Customer:

Customer can easily understand financial position of the business. He can be assured about supply of goods.

Government:

Government can easily find out different types of taxes due from various sources.

ACADE

Lenders:

Money Lenders can find financial standing of the enterprise for decision to lend money or not.

Development:

Business enterprise can achieve the business growth with the help of accounting.