

- Accounting is famously known as the "Language of Business".

Accounting ଏବଂ Business ଯେ ଏହା Related .

Accounting ହେଉଛି ଏହି Business ଫର ଏହା ଏହା ହେଉଛି ଏହା .

- Accounting କଣ ତାହା କଣ ?

- World wide Engineering / Science student ଚିନ୍ତା 3ଟି
Mandatory course କଣ ଏହି :-

(i) Financial Accounting .

(ii) Principle of Economics

(iii) Management

- What is Business ?

Profit କଣ? ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା Activity କଣ ଏହା ଏହା

Business .

Profit ଏହା ଏହା Loss ଓ ଏହା ଏହା , Loss ଏହା Negative ଏହା

ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା Loss ଏହା Experience ଏହା ଏହା ଏହା

- The term Business also refers to the organized efforts and activities of individuals to produce and sell goods and services for profit .

- Ultimate goal of business is **PROFIT MAXIMIZATION** .

~~Example~~ Example : (Monkey , Bamboo) .

- Another theme of Business is "NO RISK , NO GAIN" .

Example : Bank , Restaurant .

- What is Accounting ?

- Simply calculation of activity...

Example : personal expense . (કોઈકે પણ વાસ્તે વાસ્તે ગણતરી કરવાનો કાર્ય)

- The art of recording, classifying and summarizing financial and business transaction and report to the decision maker.

- History . (આજનાં જોડાં માટે Accounting ગણતરી કરવાનો કાર્ય)

- Branches of Accounting .

- Financial Accounting (વસ્તુ કરવા, બાજુ નું Calculation/Equation)

- Cost Accounting (વસ્તુ કરવા, બાજુ નું Calculation/Equation)

- Management Accounting . (તમારું પ્રતિબંધ કરવા નું)

- On the basis of specialized services, Accounting use under two head :

- Public Accounting (સામાન્ય ગણતરી - બેંક, માર્કેટ, મિલકતો બાજુ નું)

- Auditing (નિરીક્ષણ કરવા)

- Tax Accounting (સરકારી યાદ Tax બાજુ નું)

- Management consulting .

- Private Accounting (કંપની બાજુ નું, માર્કેટ બાજુ નું)

- General Accounting

- Cost Accounting

- Budgeting .

- Internal Auditing .

- Accounting Principle : (Sheet)

- Accounting Ethics : તમારું કાર્ય (સરકારી Morally માટે નીચે કહે ની ? (Sheet)

- Use of Accounting .

- Individuals .

- Business

- Investors & Visitors .

- Government Regulatory Agencies .

- Trading Authorities .

- Non Profit Organization .

- Other Users .

- Types of Business organization

- Sole Proprietorship

- Partnership

- Company .

Accounting Equation, A

$$\text{Asset} = \text{Liability} + \text{Owners Equity}$$

Asset: Asset ખસીએ, વાપરીએ resell કરીએ, convert કરીએ, Assets are the economic resources of a business that are expected to be of benefit in the future. Elements of Asset are -

- ① Cash ② Land ③ Building ④ Equipment
- ⑤ Machine ⑥ Furniture ⑦ Office Supplies.
- ⑧ Accounts Receivable (Product sell કરો છો નહીં, But મારો)
- ⑨ Notes Receivable (છોડો કરો નહીં, છોડો મારો)
- ⑩ Prepaid Expense (consume કરો છો, પણ pay કરો નથી)

Liability: બાહ્ય-પક્ષે બાંધેલું છે, Liabilities are outsider claims, which are economic obligation-debts, payable to outsiders. Elements of Liability are:

- ① Accounts Payable (Product લેવામાં, છોડો pay કરીએ, પણ પણ પણ)
- ② Notes Payable (છોડો કરો નહીં, પણ પણ પણ)

Owners Equity: Owners Equities are insider claims, the claims held by the owners of business. Elements of Owners Equity are:

- ① Capital (Owner, business લે રોકાણ કરીએ, પણ પણ પણ) Inflow → positive
- ② Revenue (Product sell કરો છો, પણ પણ પણ Revenue-માન Profit-માન) positive
- ③ Expenses (વાપરીએ છો, પણ પણ પણ પણ પણ) negative.
- ④ Withdraw (માનિત નહીં Business લે છો નહીં, પણ રોકાણ કરીએ પણ પણ પણ withdraw કરીએ છો) negative.

Must

Company Name : GARY LAYON CPA
 ଫର୍ମର ନାମ ଉପରାସ୍ତ : TRANSACTION ANALYSIS
 ଡେରା ସମୟ ଉପରାସ୍ତ : FOR THE YEAR ENDED

ASSET (\$)					=	LIABILITY (\$)	+	OWNERS' EQUITY (\$)	Panel A - Details of transactions
SN	CASH	LAND	OFFICE SUPPLY (\$S)	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (A/R)		ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (A/P)			
1	50,000							50,000 capital	1.
2	(40,000)	40,000							2.
3			500			500			3.
4	5,500							5,500 REVENUE	4.
5				3000				3000 REVENUE	5.
6	(2700)							(2700) EXPENSE	6.
7	(400)					(400)			7.
8				N/T					8.
9	1000			(1000)					9.
10	22000	(22000)							10.
11	(2100)							(2100) WITHDRAW	11.
Bal.	33300	18000	500	2000		100		53700	

53800

53800

Financial Statement :

1. Income statement . [Revenue - Expense]
2. Owners Equity statement .
3. Balance sheet.

GARY LAYON CPA INCOMES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED

	Particular	\$
	REVENUE :	
	S. REVENUE	5800
-	EXPENSE	
	TOTAL EXPENSE	(2700)
	NET INCOME	<u>3100</u>

GARY LAYON CPA Owners Equity Statement FOR THE YEAR ENDED

		\$
	PREVIOUS CAPITAL	0
+	NEW CAPITAL	50,000
+	NET INCOME	5800
-	WITHDRAWAL	(2700)
	Total Owners Equity	<u>53700</u>

GARY LAYON CPA BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED

ASSET	\$	LIABILITY.	\$
CASH	333 00	A/P	100
LAND	18000		
O.S.	500		
A/R	2000		
		Owners Equity	
		Total Owners Equity.	53700
TOTAL ASSET	538 00	Total Liability & O. Equity	53800

Asset =

Cash + Equipment + Account receivable + Supplies

Liabilities =

Account payable + Note payable

Owners Equity = ~~ca~~

capital + Revenues - Expenses - Withdrawal.

अर्थ : On account / on credit.

Debit: আমাৰ নিজৰ কাৰ্ড আমাৰ বাৰ ফিল্ড আছে, তা হ'ল আমাৰ ডেবিত.

Credit: আমাৰ বাৰ ফিল্ড আছে আমাৰ বাৰ ফিল্ড আছে, সেই আমাৰ ক্রেডিট.

Example: Debit card দিয়া আমাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ আমাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ নিশ্চিত পৰিৱৰ্তন

চেন্স use কৰাও পাৰিব (চেন্স ব্যৱহাৰ / টেন্ডাৰ / চেন্সৰ Bill pay.

কৰাও পাৰিব), আমাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ চেন্সৰ ব্যৱহাৰ আমাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাও পাৰিব নহ.

Credit card আমাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ দিয়া, ব্যৱহাৰ আমাৰ Account নহ ব্যৱহাৰ, (আমাৰ চেন্সৰ আমাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ), ব্যৱহাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ.

চেন্সৰ নিশ্চিত দিয়া আমাৰ Credit card দিয়া, তা দিয়া আমাৰ এ-নিশ্চিত পৰিৱৰ্তন চেন্সৰ ব্যৱহাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাও পাৰিব, তাৰ এনে নিশ্চিত চেন্সৰ ব্যৱহাৰ আমাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ with interest,

ব্যৱহাৰ আমাৰ Credit card দিয়া, minimum income level এৰ আমাৰ Credit card দিয়া.

Asset = Liabilities + Owner's Equity

↑ ব্যৱহাৰ Debit / চেন্স

↓ ব্যৱহাৰ Credit

↑ ব্যৱহাৰ Credit

↓ ব্যৱহাৰ Debit

Sligh Trading Company

Journal

For the month ended

Withdrawal = debit
Expenses = Debit
Revenue = Credit
Capital = credit

	Particulars	Debit (\$)	Credit (\$)
a.	Cash	6000	
	Capital		6000
b.	Cash	4000	
	Notes Payable		4000
c.	cash cash Supplies	300	300
	supplies Cash	300	300
d.	Expences	800	
	cash		800
e.	Office Furniture	1500	
	Account Payable		1500
f.	Equipment Equipment Expense	2150	
	cash		800 2150
g.	Account receivable	4300	
	Revenue		4300
h.	Cash	2500	
	Revenue		2500
i.	Cash	1200	
	Account Receivable		1200
j.	Account Payable	1000	
	cash		1000
k.	Withdrawal	900	
	Cash		900

Slight Trading company
Ledger

For the month ended.

~~12750~~
~~2150~~
~~8250~~

~~12720~~

Asset (\$)		Liability (\$)	
<div>Cash</div> <div>a. 6000 b. 4000 h. 2500 i. 1200 <u>bal. 8550</u></div> <div>Furniture</div> <div>e. 1500 <u>bal. 1500</u></div>	<div>Supplies</div> <div>c. 300 <u>bal. 300</u></div> <div>Account Receivable</div> <div>g. 4300 i. 1200 <u>bal. 3100</u></div>	<div>Notes Payable</div> <div>b. 4000 <u>bal. 4000</u></div> <div>Owners Equity (\$)</div> <div>Capital</div> <div>a. 6000 <u>bal. 6000</u></div> <div>Revenue</div> <div>g. 4300 h. 2500 <u>bal. 6800</u></div>	<div>Accounts Payable</div> <div>j. 1000 1000000 <u>bal. 500</u></div> <div>Expenses</div> <div>d. 800 f. 2150 bal. 2950 <u>2950</u></div> <div>Withdrawals</div> <div>k. 900 <u>bal. 900</u> 12000</div>

Sligh Trading Company

Trial Balance

For the month ended .

Particulars	Debit (\$)	Credit (\$)
Cash	8550	
Supplies	300	
Furniture	1500	
Account Receivable	3100	
Notes Payable		4000
Account Payable		500
Capital		6000
Expense	2950	
Revenue		6800
Withdrawal	900	
Total	<u>17300</u>	<u>17300</u>