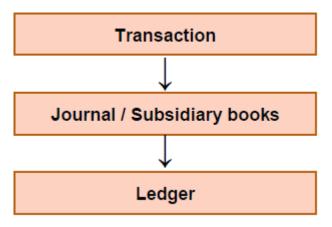
# **LEDGER**

Ledger account is a summary statement of all the transactions relating to a person, asset, liability, expense or income which has taken place during a given period of time and it shows their net effect. From the transactions recorded in the journal, the ledger account is prepared. Ledger is known as principal book of accounts. It is a book which contains all sets of accounts, namely, personal, real and nominal accounts. Account wise balance can be determined from the ledger. The ledger accounts are prepared based on journal entries passed.



# **Utilities of ledger**

Following are the utilities of ledger:

# (i) Quick information about a particular account

Ledger account helps to get all information about a particular account like sales, purchases, machinery, etc., at a glance. For example, where there are several transactions with a debtor, the net amount due from a debtor can be known from the ledger account.

# (ii) Control over business transactions

From the ledger balances extracted, a thorough analysis of account balances can be made which helps to have control over the business transactions.

# (iii)Trial balance can be prepared

With the balances of ledger accounts, trial balance can be prepared to check the arithmetical accuracy of entries made in the journal and ledger.

### 4.4 Distinction between journal and ledger

Following are the differences between journal and ledger:

Basis	Journal	Ledger
1. Recording	As and when transactions take place entries are made in journal.	In ledger, entries may be posted either on the same day or at the end of a specified period such as weekly or fortnightly especially when subsidiary books are maintained.
2. Stage of recording	Recording in the journal is the first stage	Recording in the ledger is the second stage, which is done on the basis of entries made in the journal.
3. Order of recording	Entries are made in the chronological order, i.e., datewise in the order of occurrence.	·
4. Process	The process of recording in journal is called journalising	The process of recording in the ledger is called posting.
5. Facilitating preparation of trial balance	Amount from the journal does not serve as the basis for preparing trial balance.	Ledger balances serve as the basis for preparing trial balance.
6. Basis of entries	Entries in the journal are made on the basis of source documents.	Posting is done in ledger on the basis of journal entries.
7. Net position	Net position of an account cannot be ascertained from journal.	Net position of an account can be ascertained from ledger account.

# Format of ledger account

The ledger account is prepared in T format. It is divided into two parts. Left side is debit side and right side is credit side. Each side contains four columns. The name or title of the account is placed at the top middle and the details are entered in the ledger. The format of ledger account is given below:

Dr.

Name of the ledger account

Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount₹

Following are the details contained in the various columns in the ledger:

Date: Date of the transaction is recorded in this column.

Particulars: The account debited or credited is recorded in this column. On the debit side, the entries are made starting with 'To' and on the credit side, entries are made starting with 'By'.

Journal Folio (J.F.): In this column, the page number of the journal or subsidiary books from which the entry has been posted to the ledger is noted.

**Amount**: The amount of the transaction is recorded in this column.

#### **Procedure for posting**

The process of transferring the debit and credit items from the journal to the ledger accounts is called posting. The procedure of posting from journal to ledger is as follows:

- (a) Locate the ledger account that is debited in the journal entry. Open the respective account in the ledger, if already not opened. Write the name of the account in the top middle. If already opened, locate the account from the ledger index. Now entries are to be made on the debit side of the account.
- (b) Record the date of the transaction in the date column on the debit side of that account.
- (c) Record the name of the account credited in the journal with the prefix 'To' in particulars column.
- (d) Record the amount of the debit in the 'amount column'.
- (e) Locate the ledger account that is credited in the journal entry. Open the respective account in the ledger, if already not opened. Write the name of the account in the top middle. If already opened, locate the account from the ledger index. Now entries are to be made on the credit side of the account. Record the date of the transaction in the date column. Record the name of the account debited in the journal entry in the particulars column with the prefix 'By' and write the amount in the amount column.

Pass journal entries for the following transactions and post them in the ledger accounts.

#### 2017

- June 1 Basu started business with cash ₹ 50,000
  - 4 Purchased furniture by paying cash for ₹ 6,000
  - 7 Purchased machinery on credit from Harish ₹ 10,000
  - 10 Bought goods for cash ₹ 4,000
  - 18 Paid insurance premium ₹ 100

#### Solution

# In the books of Basu Journal entries

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit ₹	Credit₹	
2017	Cash A/c	Dr.		50,000	
June 1	To Basu's capital A/c				50,000
	(Started business with cash)				

4	FurnitureA/c	Dr.	6,000	
	To Cash A/c			6,000
	(Furniture bought for cash)			
7	Machinery A/c	Dr.	10,000	
	To Harish A/c			10,000
	(Machinery bought on credit from	n Harish)		
10	Purchases A/c	Dr.	4,000	
	To Cash A/c			4,000
	(Goods bought for cash)			
18	Insurance premium A/c	Dr.	100	
	To Cash A/c			100
	(Insurance premium paid)			

### Ledger accounts

Dr. Cash account	Cr.
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Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹
2017				2017			
June 1	To Basu's capital A/c		50,000	June 4	By Furniture A/c		6,000
				10	By Purchases A/c		4,000
				18	By Insurance premium A/c		100

### Dr. Basu's Capital account

Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹
				2017			
				June 1	By Cash A/c		50,000

### Dr. Furniture account

Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹
2017							
June 4	To Cash A/c		6,000				

# Dr. Machinery account

Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹
2017							
June 7	To Harish A/c		10,000				

Dr.	Harish account								
Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹		
				2017					
				June 7	By Machinery A/c		10,000		
Dr.	Or. Purchases account								
Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹		
2017									
June 10	To Cash A/c		4,000						
Dr.		Iı	nsurance pi	remium a	account		Cr.		
Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹		
2017									
June 18	To Cash A/c		100						

Prepare cash account from the following transactions for the month of January 2018.

Jan 1 Commenced business with cash `62,000

3 Goods purchased for cash ` 12,000

10 Goods sold for cash ` 10,000

12 Wages paid `4,000

25 Furniture purchased for cash `6,000

#### Solution

Dr. Cash account Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹
2018				2018			
Jan 1	To Capital A/c		62,000	Jan 3	By Purchases A/c		12,000
10	To Sales A/c		10,000	12	By Wages A/c		4,000
				25	By Furniture A/c		6,000
				31	By Balance c/d		50,000
			72,000				72,000
Feb 1	To Balance b/d		50,000				

Journalise the following transactions, post them in the ledger and balance the accounts in the books of Mr. Rajesh.

2015`

Jan. 1 Started business with cash 2,00,000

Jan. 3 Purchased goods for cash 60,000

Jan. 5 Sold goods to Shyam 60,000

Jan. 6 Sold goods for cash 20,000

Jan. 9 Received cash from Shyam 40,000

Jan. 13 Goods purchased from Ram 40,000

Jan. 20 Cash paid to Ram 20,000

Jan. 25 Paid office rent 4,000

Jan. 31 Paid salaries to staff 20,000

Jan. 31 Returned goods by Shyam 10,000

#### Solution:

#### In the Books of Mr. Rajesh Journal Entries

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
2015					
Jan. 1	Cash A/c	Dr.		2,00,000	
	To Capital A/c				2,00,000
	(Being capital introduced by the proprietor in cash)				
Jan., 3	Purchases A/c	Dr.		60,000	
	To Cash A/c				60,000
	(Being goods purchased for cash)				
" 5	Shyam	Dr.		60,000	
	To Sales A/c				60,000
	(Being goods sold on credit to Shyam)				
" 6	Cash A/c	Dr.	1	20,000	
	To Sales A/c				20,000
	(Being goods sold for cash)				
" 9	Cash A/c	Dr.		40,000	
	To Shyam				40,000
	(Being the cash received from Shyam)				
" 13	Purchases A/c	Dr.		40,000	
	To Ram				40,000
	(Being goods purchased on credit from Ram)				
" 20	Ram	Dr.		20,000	
	To Cash A/c				20,000
	(Being cash paid to Ram)				
" 25	Rent A/c	Dr.		4,000	
	To Cash A/c				4,000
	(Being office rent paid in cash)				

" 25	Rent A/c	Dr.	4,000	
	To Cash A/c			4,000
	(Being office rent paid in cash)			
" 31	Salaries A/c	Dr.	20,000	
	To Cash A/c			20,000
	(Being salaries paid to staff)			
" 31	Sales Returns A/c	Dr.	10,000	
	To Shyam			10,000
	(Being goods returned by Shyam)			

#### Ledger Accounts

Dr. Cash Account Cr.								
Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	
2015				2015				
Jan. 1	To Capital A/c		2,00,000	Jan. 3	By Purchases A/c		60,000	
" 6	To Sales A/c		20,000	" 20	By Ram		20,000	
" 9	To Shyam		40,000	" 25	By Rent A/c		4,000	
				" 31	By Salaries A/c		20,000	
				" 31	By Balance c/d		1,56,000	
Feb. 1	To Balance b/d		2,60,000 1,56,000				2,60,000	
Dr. Capital Account Cr.								
Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	
2015				2015				
Jan. 31	To Balance c/d		2,00,000	Jan. 1	By Cash A/c		2,00,000	
			2,00,000	Feb. 1	By Balance b/d		<u>2,00,000</u> 2,00,000	
Dr. Purchases Account Cr.								
Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	₹	
2015				2015				
Jan. 3	To Cash A/c		60,000	Jan. 31	By Balance c/d		1,00,000	
" 13	To Ram		40,000 1,00,000				1,00,000	
Feb. 1	To Balance c/d		1.00.000					