SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Project report submitted

In partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of

Master of Technology

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

by

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(June,2022)

CERTIFICATE

It is certified that the work contained in the project report titled **"Supply Chain Management System"** ,by the following students:

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has been carried out under my supervision and that this work has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree.

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DECLARATION

I declare that this written submission represents my ideas in my own words and where others ideas or words have been included,I have adequately cited and referenced the original sources.I also declare that I have adhered to all principles of academic honestly and integrity and have not misrepresented any idea in my submission.I understand that any violation of the above will be caused for disciplinary action by the Institute and can also evoke penal action from the sources which have thus not been properly cited or from whom proper permisssion has not been taken when needed.

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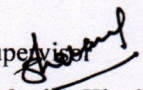
Date: 6/6/2022

APPROVAL SHEET

This project report entitled **Suppy Chain Management System** by **Paridhi Swain** is approved for the degree of **M.Tech(Computer Science and Engineering),School of Engineering and Technology.**

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ABSTRACT

Supply chain management system is the system of a network of interconnected firms participating in the ultimate provision of product and service packages required by end customers. From point of origin to point of consumption,it covers all movement and storage of raw materials, work-in-process inventories, and finished items from point-of-origin to site of consumption. It is mostly designed for the manufacturing industry sector.

This program is designed on that way ,that it can run on any computer. Foe the using of this project ,on the client side you will need to install java software. The user who registers into for the application he has the authority to submit his registration form and then specify the requirements based on his designation. This Document extremely important for bussiness that are the target of the Supply chain management tool. As a result, it's predict that the company will engage directly with each of it's clients in terms of product information . It satisfies a variety of client needs. The system's main purpose is to automate communication between the organization management (Adminstration), clients and the dealers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The "SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" is a web-based system that deals with how businesses develop raw materials into finished products, transport and distribute those items to consumers, and provides information to the company's clients and dealers regarding new releases. This product creates a method for company management to track sales, dealers, and customers. Tracking all of the details in the current method is difficult and time-consuming. Any product survey and area launch is done manually by representatives, which is a time-consuming operation that satisfies the company's various customer requirements. The system's main goal is to help people.

Fig 1.1 Pictorial view of the supply chain system:-
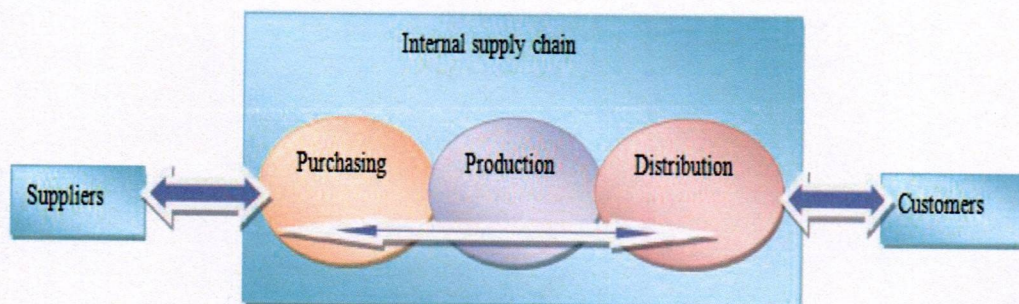
1.2 Purpose

The main goal of this system is to automate communication between the organization's management, clients, and dealers. This project keeps track of client and dealer information linked to the company's product introduction. Sales and dealers will be kept track of as well.. The goal of this project is to allow the user of an organization to view the issues via the LAN/Internet. The various sections of the system are made visible to users depending on their user category, such as employee or administrator.

1.3 Input and Output of the project

The flow of raw materials into completed items is referred to as "supply chain management." In this project, the client specifies the product requirements. The administrator contacts its numerous dealers to acquire information. The dealer displays a list of things from which the administrator chooses the items that the client has requested. After obtaining the necessary products, admin delivers them to the inventory department, where they are processed. The project's output is the finished product, which is made and then delivered to the client. Meanwhile, the accounting department tabulates the manufacturing costs and provides them to the client. Finally, the client provides input, which is forwarded to the administration and dealers.

1.4 Requirment specification

1. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Processor	Intel Pentium family
RAM	256 MB
Hard disc	16 GB
Operating System	Windows 2000

1.1. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Front End	HTML,CSS

Back End	SQL Yog
Web server	Apache Tomcat
Languages	Java using JSP and JDBC

1.5 Technology used

Intoduction to java:-

Java is a programming language originally developed by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems.The language derives much of its syntax from C and C++ but has a simpler object model and fewer low-level facilities. Java applications are typically compiled to bytecode that can run on any Java virtual machine (JVM) regardless of computer architecture[8]

One characteristic of Java is portability, Java is known for its portability, which means that computer programmes created in the language must run in the same way on any supported hardware/operating system platform.

In the running phase of program bytecode can be compiled to native code, either before or during programme execution, resulting in speedier execution. Every operating system has a separate JVM, but the output they provide after execution of bytecode is the same across all operating systems[8]

One such technique, known as just-in-time (JIT) compilation, The first time that Java bytecode is performed, it is translated into native code, and then it is cached. This produces a programme that starts and runs faster than pure interpreted code, but at the cost of some compilation overhead during execution.

1.6 Java Byte Code:-

The Java Virtual Machine's instruction set is known as Java bytecode. It functions similarly to an assembler, which is an alias for C++ code. Java bytecode is generated as soon as a Java programme is compiled. The machine code in the form of a.class file is known as Java bytecode. We can achieve platform independence in Java by using java bytcode[10].

This is why java was created as an interpretive language. Because Java programmes are not compiled but rather interpreted. It is simpler to run them in a range of settings. For each platform, only the Java runtime system needs to be implemented. Any Java programme can execute on a system after the runtime package is installed.

Despite the fact that java was designed to be interpreted, there is nothing in the language that stops Byte Code from being compiled into native code on the fly. Even if dynamic compilation were applied to Byte Code, portability and safety would still apply because the run-time system would be changing execution environments..

Java Virtual Machine

A Java Virtual Machine (JVM) is a collection of computer software programmes and data structures that run other computer programmes and scripts using a virtual machine concept. A JVM uses a model that accepts Java bytecode, a type of computer intermediate language. The instruction set of a stack-oriented, capability architecture is conceptually represented in this language. Java Virtual Machines (JVMs) run Java bytecode created from Java source code; they can also be used to implement programming languages other than Java. Ada source code, for example, can be turned into Java bytecode, which can then be run by a JVM.

The Java Virtual Machine or JVM enables a wide range of application development and deployment. Java has been implemented on every major operating system platform, including Mac OS (Mac OS X), Windows, Linux, Solaris and Unix. Java byte code is used to deploy the software and ensure that it runs on any computer where it is properly installed[10].

1.7 Hyper text markup language (HTML)

HTML is a programming language that is used to generate web pages and apps. You have the ability to create web pages. It is not a programming language, but rather a formatting language. HTML is a markup language for producing appealing web pages with the help of styling and that display in a pleasing manner in a web browser. A web page might be static or dynamic in nature. We can only develop static web pages with the help of HTML..

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HTML is a structured document description language. Lists, headings, and paragraphs, for example, are all described in HTML. HTML tags are used to define the elements of a web document. Documents are described using tags.

Advantages:

HTML documents are small and thus simple to transfer over the internet. It's little since it's devoid of formatting information.

HTML publications are device-independent and cross-platform compatible. To view them, you merely need an HTML-capable browser. Font names, locations, and other information are required.

1.7 Java Script

We can use JAVA script to embed commands in an HTML page. When a compatible web browser downloads the page, such as Netscape Navigator 2 or above or Internet Explorer 3 or higher, the web browser loads your JAVA script commands as part of the HTML content[8]. When the user clicks on page objects, manipulates gadgets and fields in an HTML form, or scrolls through the page history list, these commands are activated.

Scripting Language:

Web authors can use JavaScript to create short scripts that run in the users' browsers rather than on the server. Before submitting data to the server, an application that gathers data from a form and then sends it to the server can evaluate the data for completeness and correctness, for example. Because users do not have to send data to the server until it has been confirmed as correct, this can considerably enhance the browsing session's performance..

Another key Web browser scripting language, JavaScript, was created as a result of the increasing capability being introduced for Web browsers in the form of Java applets, plug-ins, Dynamic HTML elements, and other features.

Use of JavaScript:

- It is a client-side scripting language and it supports the object oriented programming methodology, which makes it a very powerful tool for the web browser and web server environment.

- Java script is the basic requirement of a web page and it is used to make the dynamic content, which can be updated easily.

- JavaScript can also set properties or attributes, of Web page elements, Java applets and other objects present in the browser.

- JavaScript commands are embedded in your HTML documents. Embedding JavaScript in your pages requires only one new HTML element: <SCRIPT> and </SCRIPT>. The <SCRIPT> element takes the attribute LANGUAGE,

1.8 JDBC-ODBC

Java Data Base Connectivity (JDBC)

JDBC is a set of specifications that specify how a java programme communicates with and interacts with a database. It acts as a conduit for SQL interchange between Java applications and databases. Java and the JDBC are platform and vendor independent[9].

The JDBC driver is the foundation of JDBC.The JDBC contain two layer , JDBC API is on top of everything else. This API sends SQL statements to the JDBC manager driver API. The manager should communicate with the numerous third-party drivers that connect to the database and return the query's information or perform the action required by the query.

Open Database Connectivity(ODBC)

Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) is a software API that allows you to use database management systems in a standard way (DBMS). ODBC's creators wanted it to be independent of programming languages, database systems, and operating system[10].

JDBC-ODBC Bridge:

The ODBC driver is the only vendor-independent driver that can connect to different databases. No matter which database is utilised, the ODBC interface remains constant. This means that a JDBC driver of this type simply needs to understand ODBC[9].

1.8 JSP (JAVA SERVER PAGES)

JSP technology is used to create web application just like Servlet technology. It can be thought of as an extension to Servlet because it provides more functionality than servlet such as expression language, JSTL, etc. A JSP page consists of HTML tags and JSP tags.

Java Server Pages (JSP) is a technology which is used to develop web pages by inserting Java code into the HTML pages by making special JSP tags.[9] The JSP tags which allow java code to be included into it are . It can consist of either HTML or XML (combination of both is also possible) with JSP actions and commands.

Tags used in JSP

- Declaration Tag
- Expression tag
- Script let Tag
- Directive Tag
- Action Tag

Life cycle of JSP pages:-

The JSP pages follow these phases to perform their performance:-

- Translation of JSP Page.
- Compilation of JSP Page.
- Classloading (the classloader loads class file)
- Instantiation (Object of the Generated] Servlet is created).
- Initialization (the container invokes jspInit() method).

- 7 -

- Request processing (the container invokes _jspService() method).
- Destroy (the container invokes jspDestroy().
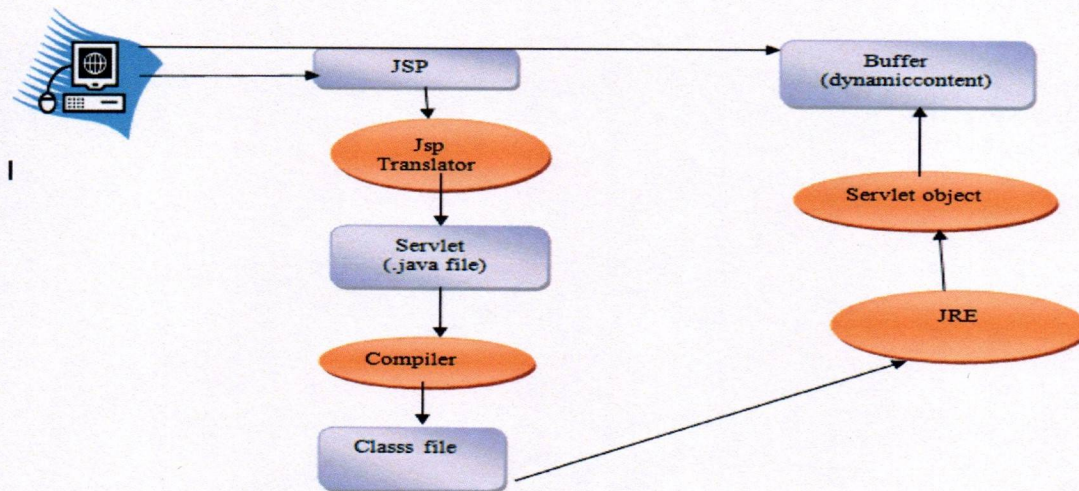
Fig 1.2 JSP Life Cycle

Java Server Pages have the advantage of being document-centric. Servlets, on the other hand, have the appearance and behaviour of programmes. Java programme fragments that instantiate and execute Java classes can be found in a Java Server Page, however they are usually found inside an HTML template file and are largely used to generate dynamic content…

Advantages of JSP:-

- Easy to maintain.
- Less code than servlet.
- Use packages to avoid name conflict.
- Put JSP in special directory (NOT required)

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 What is Supply Chain Management ?

Supply chain management (SCM) integrates and coordinates all the functions involved in moving a product from supplier to customer. The supply chain is considered to be an internal business process as well as a touch point with customers and suppliers, including: product planning and development, production,sourcing/procurement, inventory management, warehousing/distribution and sales.

2.2 What's the need of Supply Chain Management?

- The need of supply chain management becomes so huge in today's world. There are varieties of things and services which we receive from different companies and they all need to be delivered in a punctual manner which requires a special kind of management in the supply chains. It includes all those things that are required by a company to create its products[1].These materials, components and machines are limited in numbers, so it is important that such items should reach their destination on time without any delay or breakage or damage.
- Supply chain management is a process that involves planning, developing, producing and distributing goods from the raw materials to the consumers.
- Supply chain management, or supply chain logistics, involves the planning, coordination and execution of all stages in a product's supply chain[4] This includes aspects such as transport, warehousing and distribution of the finished good. As a result, companies ensure that products are delivered when and where they are needed. Supply chain management can therefore increase profits while also reducing costs.[7]

2.3 Research and discovery

2. 3.1 Existing system of supply chain:-

Supply chain management is the management of a network of interconnected enterprises involved in the ultimate provision of product and service bundles required by end customers (SCM). Supply chain management include the transfer and storage of raw materials, work-in-process inventory, and finished goods from point of origin to point of consumption.[3] Companies are increasingly reliant on effective supply chains, or networks, to succeed in the global market and networked economy. Many companies have been able to successfully manage collaborative supply networks in which each specialised business partner focuses on only a few important strategic operations thanks to globalisation, outsourcing, and information technology over the previous few decades. Representatives complete all product surveys and regional launches by hand, which is a time-consuming process. Collecting all of the requirements from a variety of vendors was also time intensive.

2. 3.2 Proposed system of supply chain:-

The designed product is a web-based system, primarily for the manufacturing business, that informs clients and dealers about the company's latest releases.[7] This software provides a way for business owners to keep track of sales, dealers, and customers. It includes all raw material, work-in-process inventory, and finished goods transit and storage from point of origin to point of consumption.

This application was designed to run on any computer. Java must be installed on the client computer. When a user registers for the programme, he or she has the option of submitting his or her registration form and then setting the requirements based on his or her designation. This document is critical for firms that are part of the Supply Chain Management Tool's target market.[2] As a result, it's expected that the company will communicate directly with each of its customers about product information. It meets a wide range of client requirements. The main purpose of the system is to automate communication between the administration (Admin), clients, and dealers of the company.

CHAPTER 3

OBJECTIVE & METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

- The major objective of the present project are as follows:-
- It devlope a automate communication between the management,clients and dealers of an organization.
- Maintain information of the clients and dealers with respect to it's product launch.
- Also keep track of sales and dealer like which type of product the dealer have ,there variety,functionality,quality etc.
- User of an organization is also able to see the issue through the internet.

3.2 Methodology

- In this project the client first provide it's requirements related to the product to the admin.
- Admin contact it's various dealers for the gathering about product.
- Dealers display the list of items from which the admin select the items as specified by the client.
- After gathering the items ,the admin send it to the inventory department where processing is done.

- And final product is delieverd to the client ,after that the client sends it's feedback related to the product or service.

CHAPTER 4

EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

4.1 How system was designed for the work-flow purpose?

UML

Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a general-purpose modelling language in the field of software engineering. UML allows diagrammatic specification of all aspects of software systems, including their representation as applications, and their development, composition and deployment[5].

In general, a UML diagram consists of the following features:

- **Entities**: These may be classes, objects, users or systems behaviors.
- **Relationship Lines:** that models the relationships between entities in the system.
    - **Generalization:** a solid line with an arrow that points to a higher abstraction of the present item.
    - **Association:** a solid line that represents that one entity uses another entity as part of its behavior.
    - **Dependency:** a dotted line with an arrowhead that shows one entity depends on the behavior of another entity.

4.2 UML DIAGRAMS

1.3 The above diagram shows the client functionality,where the client logs in with the user name and password,specifies the requirements,verifies the product status and finally gives the feedback.This is shown with the help of Classes and relationship between these classes
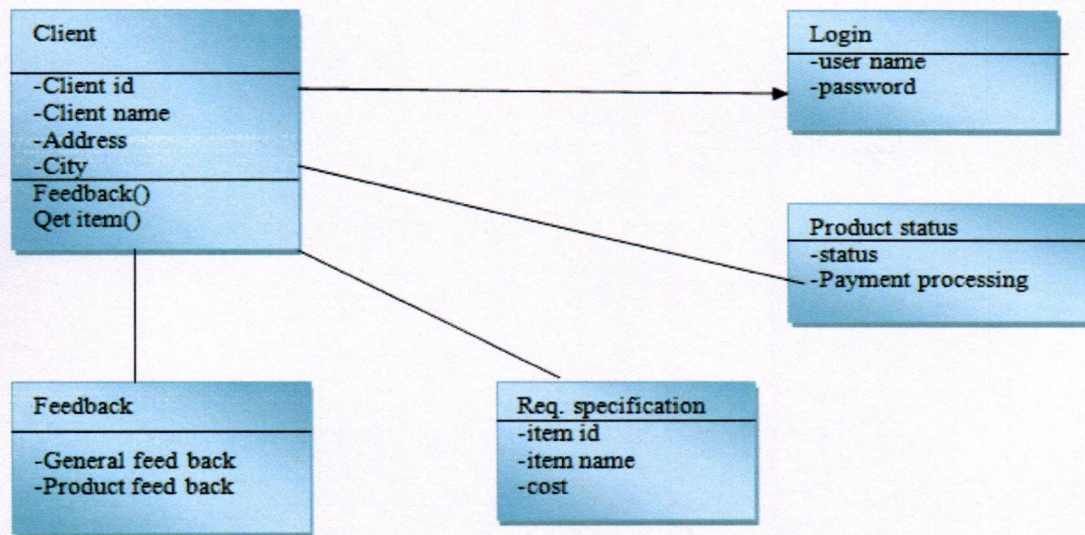
Fig 1.3 Client Transaction Diagram

1.4 .The above figure shows the Admin functions.There are six classes which are associated with each other.The 'Admin' class is the main classs which is associated with the 'View client req','View dealer info','Product status','Inventory proc'and 'Feed back' classes
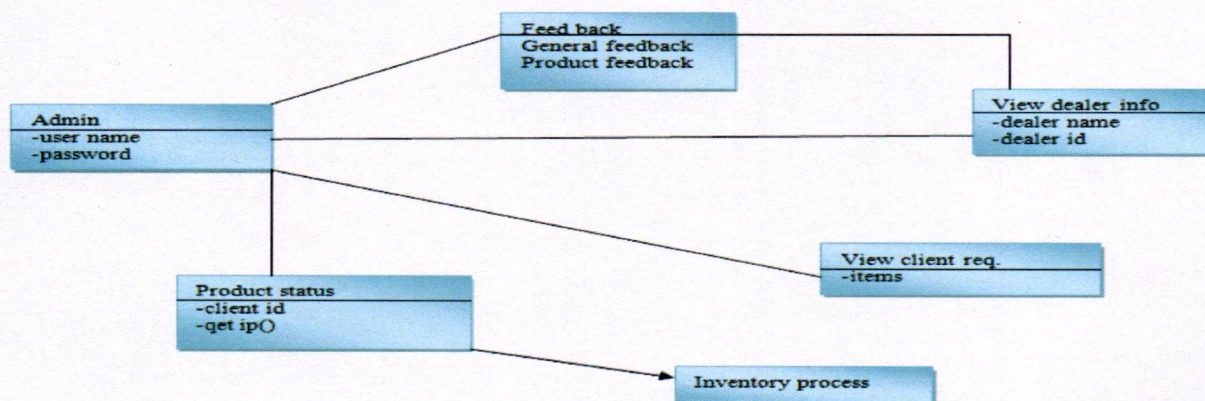
Fig 1.4 Admin Function Diagram

1.5 The above class diagram shows the Dealer functionality.The dealer class is associated with the 'Item' class and it is dependent on the 'Admin' class and the 'Feed back' class to get the feed back specified by the client.
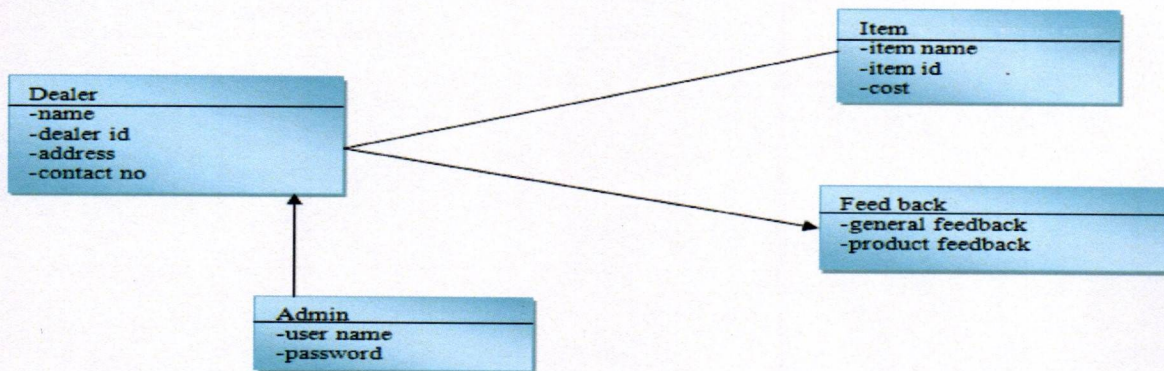
Fig 1.5 Dealer Function Diagram

1.6 The above figure shows the functionality of the Admin.The functions are represented in the form of use cases like the requirement gathering, inventory processing, invoice of the selected items and finally the cost tabulation.
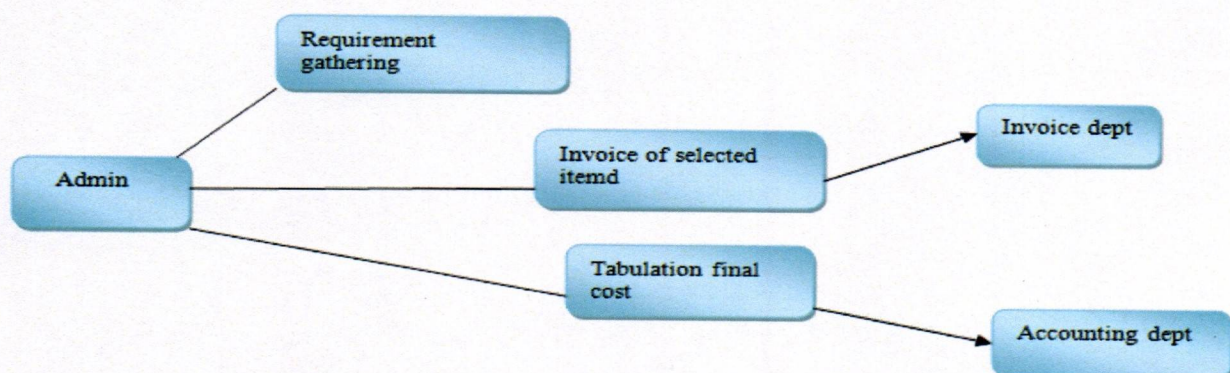
Fig 1.6 Work flow of Admin

The above figure depicts the Client-Admin transactions, where Client and Admin are the two actors and their functions are shown by the use cases
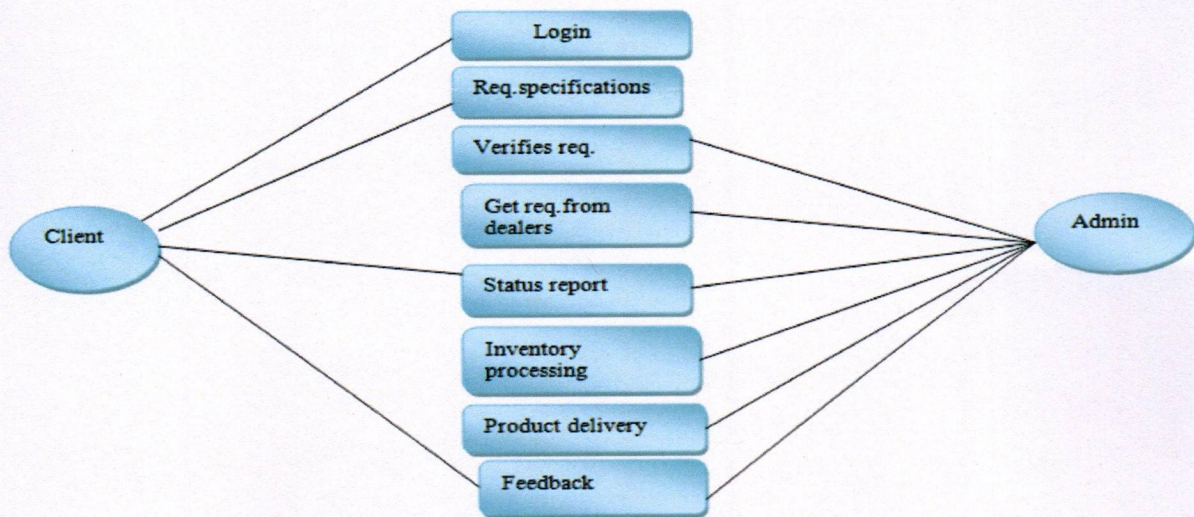
Fig 1.7 Client-Admin Transactions

The above diagram is for the Admin-Dealer transactions, where Admin and dealer are the two actors and their functions are shown by the use cases, like the Dealer generates the item's list and maintains the record of the items; similarly the Admin verifies the client's requirements, searches the items, selects the item and maintains the Dealer record
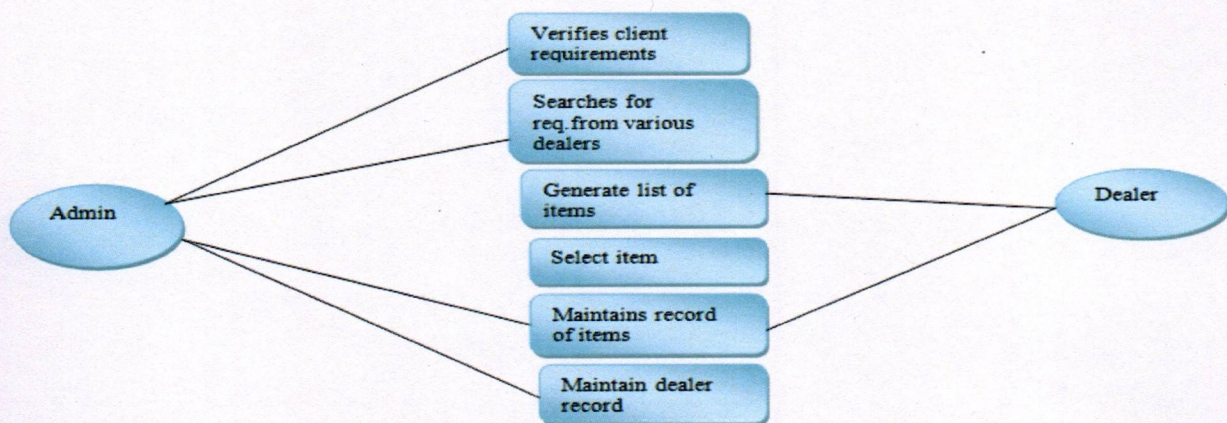
Fig 1.8 Admin-Dealer Transactions

Activity diagrams are used to model workflow or business processes and internal operation.The above figure shows the work flow the system. The client logs in, gives the requirements,Admin views the requirements,contacts the Dealers and then finally generates the final product
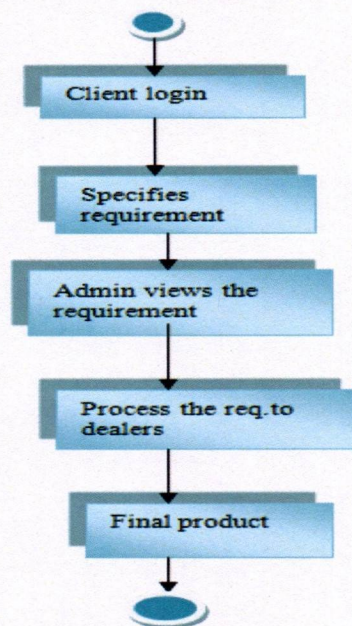
Fig 1.9 Work Flow Activity

4.3 DATA BASE DESIGN

- **Data Base Tables**

4.3.1 Monitor Dealers

ItemCode	ItemName	Model	Specification	WarrantyPeriod	Cost
001A	Monitor-LG	15inch-TFT	Black	2years	Rs 4500
002A	Monitor-IBM	14inch-CRT	White	3years	Rs 5000
003A	Monitor-DELL	17inch-TFT	White	4years	Rs 6000
004A	Monitor-HP	12inch-TFT	Black	2years	Rs 7000
005A	Monitor-Lenova	17inch-CRT	Black	3years	Rs 5500

Table Name: Monitor Dealers

Field Name	Description
1. ItemCode	Gives the code for particular item.
2.Item Name	Gives the name of the item
3.Model	Gives the clear view about the model
4.Specifications	Gives the extra features about item
5.Waranty Period	Gives the Waranty Period

4.3.2 Mouse Dealers

ItemCode	ItemName	Model	Specification	WarrantyPeriod	Cost
006B	Zenith	12.5*3.5*4.2cm	WiredOptical	2years	Rs2500
007B	Zebronic	10.2*2.2*5.8cm	WirelessOptical	3years	Rs2000
008B	Samsung	13.5*4.7*6.2cm	WirelessOptical	2years	Rs3000
009B	Logitech	10.8*3.5*2.5cm	Wireled	1years	Rs3500
0010B	Hcl	13.4*4.3*3.4cm	WirelessOptical	3years	Rs2000

4.3.4 Key Board Dealers

ItemCode	ItemName	Model	Specification	WarrantyPeriod	Cost
0011C	Samsung	Key101	White	2years	Rs1000
0012C	HCL	key104	Black	6months	Rs1500
0013C	Lenova	key114	Grey	1year	Rs1300
0014C	Samsung	key104	Black	1year	Rs1100
0015C	LG	key121	Black	3years	Rs1600

4.3.5 Hard Disk Dealers

ItemCode	ItemName	Model	Specification	WarrantyPeriod	Cost
0017D	HCL	400GB	Tr=2Gbits/sec	2years	Rs8000
0018D	IBM	300GB	Tr=1.6Gbits/sec	2years	Rs9000
0019D	Intel	250GB	Tr=1.4Gbits/sec	1.5years	Rs8000
0020D	Samsung	200GB	Tr=1Gbits/sec	3years	Rs7000
0021D	IBM	100GB	Tr=1Gbits/sec	2years	Rs8000

4.3.6 Mother Board Dealers

ItemCode	ItemName	Model	Specification	WarrantyPeriod	Cost
0023E	Intel	7min 5sec	2.9GB/sec	2years	Rs19000
0024E	Nvidia	30min	1.8GB/sec	2years	Rs18000
0025E	Nvidia	15min	1.5GB/sec	1year	Rs16000
0026E	Intelchipset7n	5min 3sec	3.5GB/sec	6months	Rs 7500
0027E	Intel Turbo	25min	1.2GB/sed	8months	Rs7500

4.3.7 RAM Dealers

ItemCode	ItemName	Model	Specification	WarrantyPeriod	Cost
0028F	Infineon	DDR1	200GB	NA	Rs800
0029F	Hyundai	DDR2	250GB	NA	Rs 400
0030F	Samsung	DDR1	150GB	NA	Rs1500

0031F	Hynix	DDR1	250GB	NA	Rs700
0032F	Elpida	DDR1	200GB	NA	Rs600

4.3.8 Processor Dealers

ItemCode	ItemName	Model	Specification	WarrantyPeriod	Cost
0033G	IntelP4	900MH	3.6 Watt	2years	Rs10000
0034G	IntelDualcore	2GH	15-25 Watt	2years	Rs12000
0035G	Intelcore2Duo	1.0GH	30 Watt	3years	Rs15000
0036G	Intelpentium3	800MH	4.5 Watt	2years	Rs13000
0037G	Intel	600MH	6 Watt	1years	Rs12000

4.3.9 Client Registration Table

Client ID	Text
First Name	Text
Middle Name	Text
Last Name	Text
Street	Text
City	Text
Pin code	Text
State	Text

Contact Number	Number
Mail-Id	Text
Altername mail-id	Text
Username	Text
Password	Text
Confirm Password	Text
Security Question	Text
Answer	Text
Date	Date

4.3.10 Feed Back Tables

General Feed Back

Date	Date
Client Name	Text
Comments	Text

Product Feed Back

Date	Date
Client Name	Text
Product Name	Text
Comments	Text

The Feed Back tables consist of mainly three attributes-date,client name and comments.

The product feed Back table consists of one additional attribute in conjunction with other attributes,that is the product name.

CHAPTER 5

RESULT & DISCUSSIONS

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 MODULES

The "Supply Chain Management System" consists of three main modules. They are

1. Admin Module
2. Client Module
3. Dealer Module

Admin module

This module allows the administrator to check the availability of a product as well as information about newly introduced products. It also verifies that products are delivered in accordance with the client's request and filters out things that have not been ordered by the client.

When the Admin logs into the system, it first analyses the client's requirements before contacting the various dealers based on the client's specifications.

It also maintains track of the many Dealers who are connected to the system. After the product is delivered, the admin receives the client's feedback. The administrator sends product feedback to the appropriate dealer.

Client Module

It is made up of the client's registration and rules. It also includes product details. The Client's primary function is to register in the system if it has not already done so. After then, the client specifies the criteria for the product to be built. When the goods has been completed and is available for delivery, you will be notified. After that, the client provides feedback on the services offered as well as the product's functionality.   .

Dealer Module

The Dealer module contains all of the data on the dealers. It contains a list of Dealers who are connected to the system. The dealers keep track of the items and generate a list of them when they're needed. The dealer also makes changes to the inventory list. The Admin provides the dealer with feedback on the product's functionality and quality.

5.2 SCREEN SHOTS
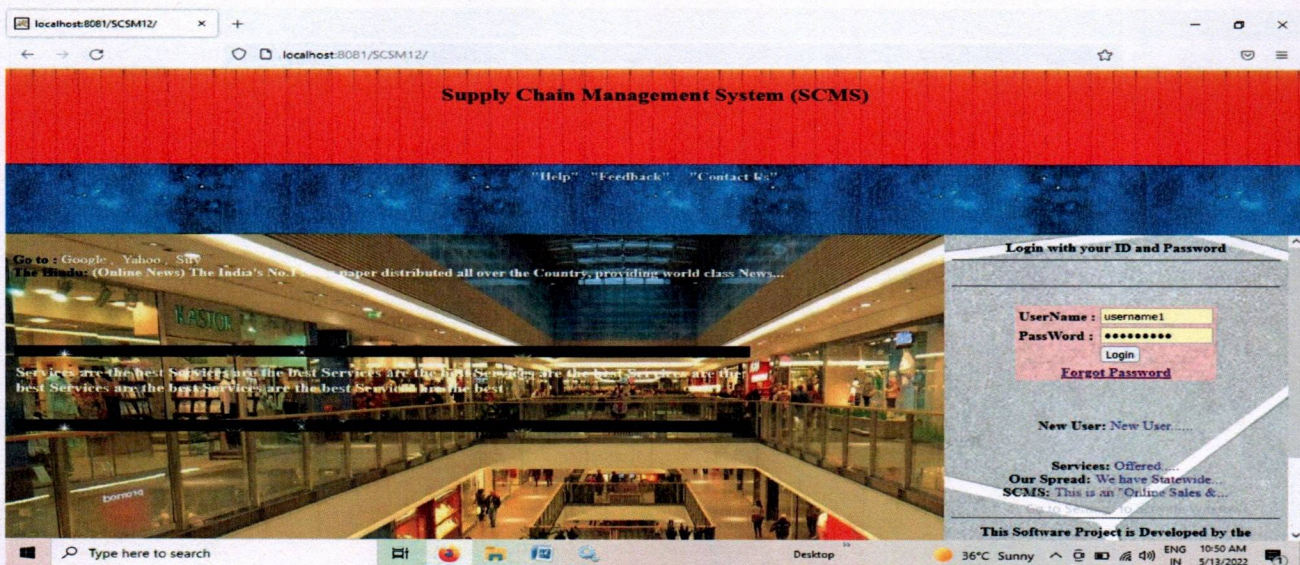
5.2.1 Home Page

This is the home page of the "Supply Chain Management System".
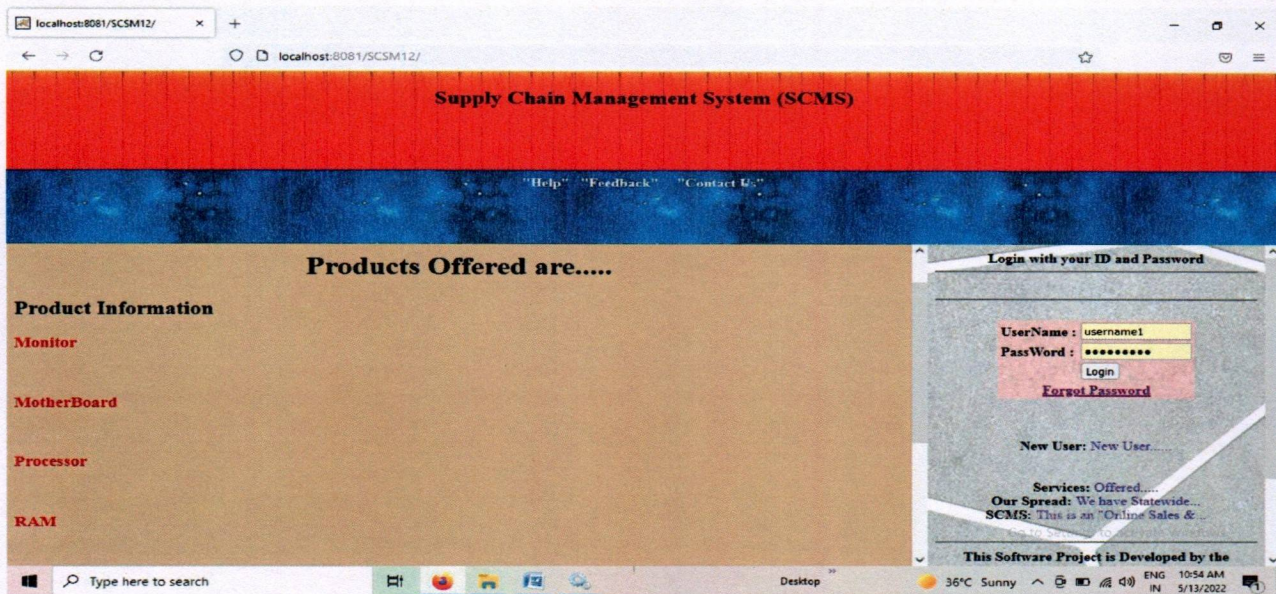
5.2.2 Products Offered

This screen displays the products that we have to offer. Each and every product has a link to it. When a client clicks on a certain product, the product's details appear.

5.2.3 Client Registration Form

If the user is brand new, he must first register. The customer registration form, seen above, must be completed in its whole by the client. The client is only considered authorised after completing the registration process and logging into the system.
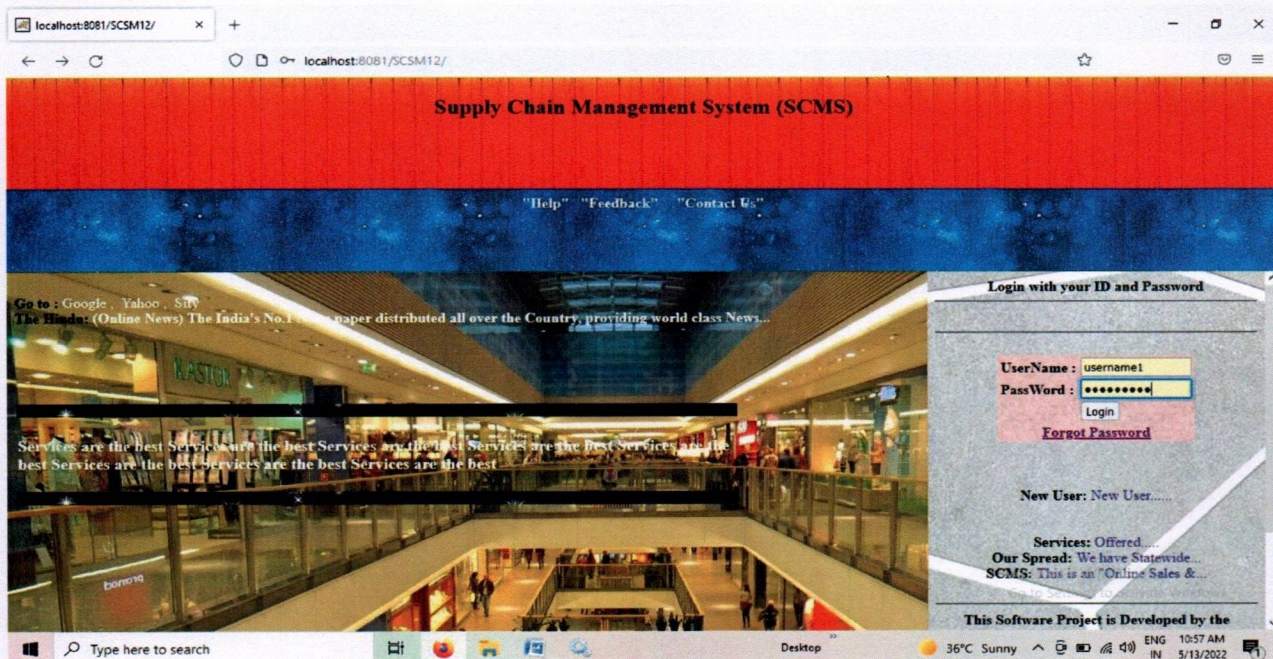
5.2.4 Client Logging In

After the client gets registered, he log- in into the system with the valid user name and password. The above screen illustrates the same.

5.2.5 Client Home Page

- 28 -

After the Client logs in , the above screen appears.This is client home page which contains requirement specification,final product and the log out.

5.2.6 Requirements form

The above screen shows the list of the products. Whenever the client clicks the particular product, the more detail about the product and the varieties in the product appears.

Monitor Details

	ItemCode	ItemName	Model	Specification	Warranty Period	Cost
^		Monitor-Lenova	17inch-CRT	Black	3years	5500
^		Monitor-LG	15inch-TFT	Black	2years	4500
^		Monitor-IBM	14inch-CRT	White	3years	5000
^		Monitor-DELL	17inch-TFT	White	4years	6000
^		Monitor-HP	12inch-TFT	Black	2years	7000

submit

5.2.7 Monitor Details

When the client clicks on the monitor details, the above screen appears and the client selects the item from the available list of items.

5.2.8 Displaying the Selected Items

ItemCode	ItemName	Model	Specification	Warenty Period	Cost
004A	Monitor-HP	12inch-TFT	Black	2years	7000

The sum the item:null
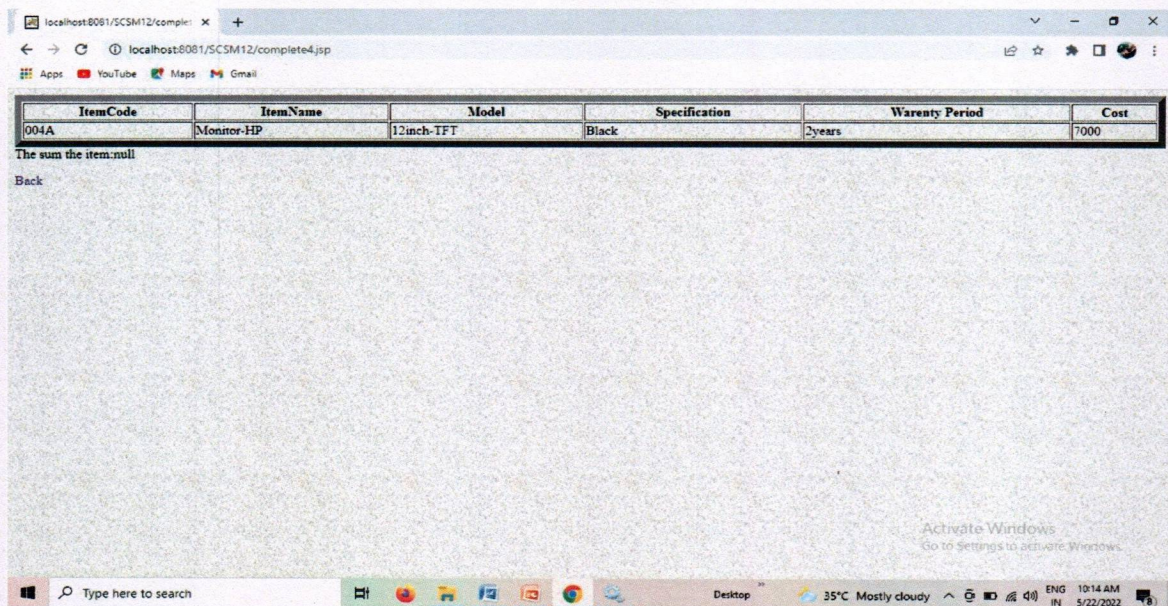
Back

The above screen appears after the selection of the items. This screen appears after each selection including the previous selections made by the client.

5.2.9 Feed Back

After the product delivery the Client gives the feed back after the product delivery.

5.2.10 General Feed back

The Client enters the date,name and the comments about the services provided.

5.2.11 Product Feed Back

In the product feed back.The client specifies the name,product name and the comments.This feed back is given to the dealer of the particular product.

5.2.12 Viewing the Feed Back

After Client gives the Feed Back,the Admin views it.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION & FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion:-

- ➤ This project has more scope in future and it can be integrated further
- ➤ All of the features stated previously were effectively implemented in this project.
- ➤ This project was created with the goal of meeting as many of the demands of the average user as feasible..
- ➤ The implementation of our application will assist the user in saving time by eliminating the need to manually order the product.
- ➤ As a result, the project's aims and objectives were met successfully.

6.2 Future Scope:-

➤ Delivery date and time have not been specified in our project which can be included as a further enhancement to the project.

➤ Dealers can also have the authentications in the futher expansion.

➤ The admin is in charge of the entire function. Only one report is generated at a time. Keeping a daily schedule could be added to this project in the future.

➤ We can also activate the dealer and admin page in future for showing the fully working of the project.

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Dissertation

On

"ROLE OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS"

Submitted To

K.R. Mangalam University

(Submitted in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Commerce)

Session 2021-2023

Under the Guidance of: Submitted By:

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1 Dissertation On "ROLE OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS" Submitted To K.R. Mangalam University (Submitted in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Commerce) Session 2021-2023 Under the Guidance of: Submitted By: Dr. Vinita Chaudhary Shalu Chauhan (Assistant Professor) Master of Commerce Roll No. 2102580004 K.R. Mangalam University Sohna Road, Gurugram (Haryana) (122001)

2 Content 1. Guide Certificate 2. Declaration 3. Acknowledgement 4. Preface 5. Introduction 5.1

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Definition and Introduction 5.2 Concept and Principles of Financial accounting 5.3 Financial accounting standard 5.4 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) 5.5 Benefits 5.6 Role of financial accounting in business 5.7

Purpose of the study 6. Literature Review 7. Research Methodology 8. Analysis and Interpretation 9. Conclusion and Suggestion Annexure Bibliography

3 GUIDE CERTIFICATE This is to certify that Ms. Shalu Chauhan, Roll No 2102580004, a student of Master of Commerce in School of Management & Commerce at K.R. Mangalam University has successfully completed her Dissertation on "ROLE OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS" under my supervision towards the partial fulfillment of degree of Master of Commerce. To the best of my knowledge the work is genuine. Dr. Vinita Chaudhary (Assistant Professor)

4 DECLARATION I, Shalu Chauhan hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled "ROLE OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS" submitted to School of Management & Commerce at K. R. Mangalam University, Gurugram in partial fulfillment for award of Master of Commerce & the same has not been submitted to any other institute for the award of any other degree. Shalu Chauhan PLACE- DATE- 1 ST JUNE,2023

Content

GUIDE CERTIFICATE

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Dr. Vinita Chaudhary

(Assistant Professor)

DECLARATION

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Shalu Chauhan

PLACE-

DATE- 1ST JUNE,2023

4

ACKNOWLEGEMENT

I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the K.R Mangalam University, who have really helped, encouraged, inspired and enlightened me with their constructive ideas and their all over support towards the completion of this dissertation report successfully. This dissertation report would have been incomplete without the active co-operation and guidance of **(Dr. Vinita Chaudhary) Asstt. Professor.** She has been very kind and patient while suggesting me the outlines of this dissertation report and correcting my doubts. I thank her for her overall support. I hope this dissertation report will reflect my observation regarding Title of Dissertation.

Shalu Chauhan

PREFACE

Dissertation is the essential part to one of the curriculums of any management program. In the classroom coaching, we generally get theoretical knowledge of management, but this knowledge does not prove to be adequate. As in future, management students have to work with organization. By merely knowing what management is, they cannot be capable of applying it.

So, my dissertation work related to study of **ROLE OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS** is providing the opportunity to get familiar with the natural industrial atmosphere through participation and observation.

As being a management /commerce student, I have done a study on **ROLE OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS** dissertation.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION
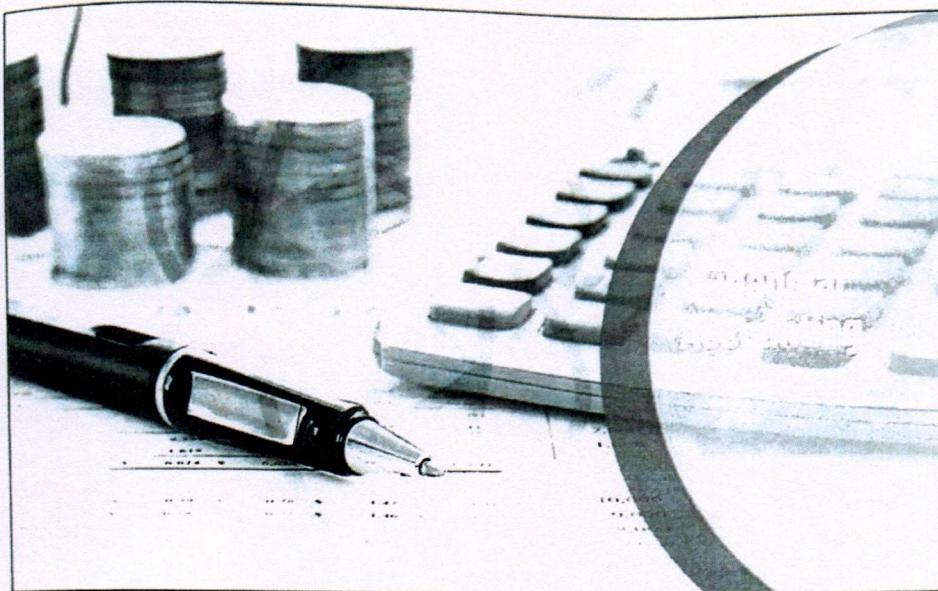
The way in which an institution presents information in its financial statements is crucial since financial statements are a key component of financial reporting and a key channel for disseminating financial data to parties outside of an entity.

The demand for uniform regulations has grown as a result of globalization and the rise of multinational commerce, as this will ensure that financial statements are made consistently across nations and leave no room for interpretation.

The address of financial statements has received a lot of criticism for a variety of reasons, despite the fact that various professional accounting organizations have worked to harmonies financial reporting regulations on a global scale. First off, according to the IASB (2008), there are far too many alternative ways to report financial information in financial statements. Due to this, it is challenging to compare the financial statements of various businesses and is possible to draw erroneous assumptions about how well the entity's operations are going. Second, different entities in various nations have varying requirements for the format of financial statements (European Commission, October 25, 2011). The analysis of the entities' financial results and worldwide comparisons of financial reports are made more difficult by this condition.

Third, the need for differential reporting is questioned because the financial reporting requirements placed on businesses frequently do not take the size of the business into consideration.

Fourth, the information that users evaluate in the financial statements varies. As a result, when the company draughts the financial statements, it should take the interests of the most important user groups into consideration.

It is critical to examine the Azerbaijani financial accounting framework in light of the aforementioned critique and to find out whether the country's consumers of financial statements are dealing with similar issues. The author has concentrated the research on these specific businesses because 99.9% of Azerbaijani companies are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

This PhD thesis also uses institutional theory to give a thorough assessment of the modifications made to Azerbaijan's accounting laws between 1990 and 2012. First of all, very few authors have written about accounting issues in Azerbaijan, and there is hardly any scholarly literature on the subject, even locally and in Azerbaijani, available.

To fill in this gap and give a comprehensive summary of the key changes, this PhD thesis attempts to complete it. As a result of the interaction between practises, routines, and institutions, this thesis also applies institutional theory to examine the country-specific elements influencing the growth of financial accounting and reporting in Azerbaijan.

From an international standpoint, this PhD thesis offers a thorough examination of several equity theories and connects them to the theoretical frameworks of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). Although only a few authors have looked into conceptual frameworks based on equity theories (Van Mourik, 2010a; Van Mourik, 2010b; Troberg et al 1995), its application is typically understudied, particularly in terms of what the goals of financial reporting are and who is thought to be the target audience for the financial statements. Additionally, by defining the dominant theory of the era and identifying the primary users from whose perspective the financial statements should be presented, the doctoral thesis seeks to provide an overview of the evolution of equity theories.

The initial goal of this doctoral thesis is to define how the expectations of users will be met by the present and upcoming accounting rules that control the creation of financial statements for SMEs. Second, what should the appearance be of a comprehensive set of financial statements that meets the requirements of Azerbaijan stakeholders.

Although the primary objective of the research is to determine the demands of SME financial statement readers and preparers in Azerbaijan, one should consider this issue more broadly. Due to the fact that the Azerbaijani economy is not a closed system, it is important to examine the global variables that influenced the creation and compilation of Azerbaijani accounting standards. This entails finding the fundamental ideas behind present accounting rules and connecting them to a thorough theory.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING: BASIC CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES

5.1 Definition

Accountancy deals with the recording, categorization, and summarization of financial transactions and events as well as the interpretation of the outcomes, as was covered in the previous chapter. Its goal is to inform a company's many users, including owners, managers, employees, investors, creditors, suppliers of goods and services, and tax authorities, on the financial performance of the business in order to assist them in making crucial decisions. For instance, the performance of other similar businesses may be compared by investors who are curious about the firm's level of profit or loss over a specific time period. The availability of the company's cash, say, to a banker, may also be of importance to the credit providers.

The reliability and comparability of accounting information is crucial for giving the data meaning to both internal and external users. Information must be comparable in order to be compared across firms, or to see how one company did in relation to other firms, as well as across time periods, or how it performed in relation to years past. Only if the information provided by the financial statements is based on consistent accounting policies, principles, and practises is this made possible. This consistency is necessary for identifying the events and transactions to be measured, communicating them in the book of accounts, summarising their outcomes, and reporting them to the relevant parties.

This necessitates the creation of a solid accounting theory foundation.

No field can grow without a solid theoretical foundation, so the significance of accounting theory need not be overstated. The principles, concepts, rules, and standards that make up the theory

foundation of accounting were created over time to bring uniformity and consistency to the accounting process as well as to increase the usability of accounting information for various users. In addition to these, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Azerbaijan (IAS), the regulatory body for standardising accounting practises in the nation, has issued Accounting Standards that are expected to be consistently followed in order to bring consistency to accounting practises. The parts that follow talk about these.

The sole goal of business is profit, as has frequently been stated. Therefore, it is crucial for individuals in charge of running a firm to have knowledge of the company's financial performance.

It is difficult to find this information, and the only way to get it is to methodically document, categorise, and summarise all business transactions. Financial accounting is the area of accounting that carries out these responsibilities according to protocols that are internationally standardised.

Financial accounting, however, goes beyond just logging, categorising, and compiling data related to corporate activities. It also covers disclosing this information to external stakeholders, who are the crucial, key recipients of the information and include creditors and investors.

The information produced by financial accounting is mostly intended at external stakeholders who are not directly affiliated with the company organisation, however there may be secondary recipients as well, such as rivals, clients, employees, and stock-market analysts.

To put together a formal definition of financial accounting, it is therefore a specialised branch of accounting that documents and communicates data about a company's financial situation and performance, primarily for the benefit of the corporate entity's external stakeholders.

How are duties completed in financial accounting? To produce the necessary information, financial accounting primarily produces three financial statements: the balance sheet, the income statement, and the cash flow statement.

The stakeholders can clearly understand from these documents the company's performance during a specified time period and its financial situation at that point. The goal of financial accountants is to enable others to value a firm rather than to estimate it themselves.

The International Financial Reporting Standards state that financial accounting provides information about a company that is helpful to current and potential investors, lenders, and other creditors in deciding whether to give the organisation resources.

Objectives:

1. To keep a record of all financial transactions as they happen (bookkeeping), so that the information can be examined for the preparation of financial statements.

2. To calculate profit or loss to allow management to implement course corrections as needed.

3. To determine the assets and liabilities of the company to ascertain its financial health.

4. To disseminate information to stakeholders through statements and reports so that they can make informed decisions about their interests in the company.

Financial Statement

Financial accountants primarily prepare three types of documents to achieve these goals, as briefly mentioned in the introduction above: the balance sheet, which reflects assets and liabilities; income statement, which displays profit and loss; and cash flow statement, which illustrates the inflow and outflow of cash.

The external users of financial statements examine the balance sheet to determine the strength of the company's finances (assets vs. liabilities) and the income statement to determine the performance of the company (profit vs. loss).

Investors prefer to see an income statement with a profit because it lets them know that money would be made, while creditors and other lenders are delighted to see a positive balance sheet because it lets them know that their investments are safe.

Nearly all stakeholders request to see the cash flow statement in order to determine the company's cash availability and whether it will be able to pay off its debts.

Managers who can make choices based on the financial statements are among the internal users of financial statements, while government agencies that can implement tax measures are among the external users.

Balance sheet

On the final day of the accounting period, a company's balance sheet displays its assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity.

Cash, stocks, real estate, and equipment are examples of assets, whereas loans, interest, and salaries are examples of liabilities. The difference between assets and liabilities is referred to as shareholders' equity. Discover more about balance sheets.

Income statement

The company's profitability for a specific time period is shown on the income statement, which is published quarterly or annually. It displays the income (from sales and services), expenses (from operational costs, like salaries and rent, and non-operating costs, like loan interest), gains, and losses. Study up on Profit and Loss.

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement displays the inflow and outflow of cash as well as its usage for investing, financing, and operating purposes. The cash flow statement is described in more depth below.

5.2 Concept and Principle of Financial

The basic accounting principles, produced by the accounting profession, are referred to as the core ideas or basic assumptions underpinning the theory and practise of financial accounting. They are broad working standards for all accounting tasks. The following list of crucial ideas is provided:

Business entity	Revenue recognition
Money measurement	Matching
Going concern	Full disclosure
Accounting period	Consistency
Cost	Conservatism
Dual aspect	Materiality

Business entity concept

The idea of a business entity is predicated on the notion that a business has a unique and independent entity from its owners. It indicates that the company and its owners are to be recognised as two different entities for accounting reasons. Keeping this in mind, when a person adds money to his firm as capital, it is recorded in the accounting records as a liability of the business to the owner. In this case, it is presumed that one separate entity (the owner) is disbursing money to another separate entity (the business unit). Similar to this, any money that the owner takes out of the company for personal use (drawings) is regarded as a reduction of the owner's capital, which in turn lowers the company's liabilities.

The book of accounts' accounting entries is prepared from the perspective of the company unit, not the owner. Because of this, the owner's personal assets and liabilities are not considered when calculating the business's assets and liabilities. Similar to this, personal transactions of the owner are not entered into the company's books unless they entail the inflow or outflow of company funds.

Money Measurement Concept

Only those events and transactions inside an organization that can be measured in monetary terms, such as the sale of goods, the payment of expenditures, the receipt of income, etc., are to be noted in the book of accounts, according to the notion of money measurement. The appointment of a manager, the skill set of a company's human resources, the innovation of its research department, or the perception of an organisation among the public in general do not appear in the accounting records of a company. All such transactions or happenings that cannot be expressed in monetary terms are not recorded.

Another crucial feature of the idea of monetary measurement is that transaction records should be stored in monetary units rather than physical ones. An organisation might, for instance, have a factory on a 2 acres piece of land, an office building with 10 rooms, 30 computers, 30 office chairs and tables, a bank balance of Rs. 5 lakh, 20 tons of raw materials, and 100 cartons of finished items on a given day.

Going concern concept

The idea of a "going concern" presumes that a company will continue to operate indefinitely, or for a considerable amount of time, and won't be liquidated any time soon. As the foundation for displaying the value of assets in the balance sheet, this accounting tenet is crucial.

A collection of services could be seen as an asset. When we spend Rs. 50,000 on an asset, like a personal computer, what we are really buying are the services we will receive from the computer throughout its anticipated lifespan of, say, 5 years. It wouldn't be right to deduct the entire Rs. 50,000 cost from the revenue of the year the asset was bought.

Accounting period concept

The terms "accounting period" refers to the period of time at the conclusion of which the financial statements of an enterprise are prepared, allowing us to determine whether or not the enterprise made a profit or a loss during that period and precisely where its assets and liabilities stood at that time. Different users need this information on a regular basis for a variety of reasons, since no company can wait around for too long to learn about its financial performance because choices need to be made on a regular basis based on this information. In order to provide consumers with timely information, the financial statements are consequently created on a regular basis, often after a period of one year. Accounting refers to this period of time.

Cost concept

According to the cost idea, all assets must be valued at their purchase price, which takes into consideration the costs of acquisition, shipping, installation, and readying the asset for use. As an example, in June 2005, Shiva Enterprise, a company that manufactures detergent powder, paid Rs. 50 lakh for an ageing plant. The cost of transferring the plant to the factory location was Rs. 10,000. In addition, repairs to get the plant up and running cost Rs. 15,000, and its installation cost Rs. 25,000. The total of all of these, or Rs. 50,50,000, will be the figure at which the plant will be registered in the books of account.

Dual aspect concept

The underlying idea or fundamental accounting theory is dual aspect. The essential foundation for entering business transactions into the book of accounts is provided by it. According to this idea, every transaction has a dual or double effect and needs to be documented twice. In other words, a transaction will be recorded involving at least two accounts. An illustration will help to clarify this. Ram invested Rs. 50,000 in his firm to get it going. The money Ram brought in will result in an increase of Rs 50,000 in the company's assets (cash). The owner's equity or capital will also rise by the same amount concurrently.

Revenue recognition (realization) concept

According to the idea of revenue recognition, a company transaction's revenue should only be recorded in the accounting records once it has been realised.

Two questions are raised in this context. The first is known as revenue, and the second is when that revenue is really realised. Let's start with the first one. Revenue is the total amount of money received by an organisation from its (i) sales of goods and services, and (ii) the use of its resources by third parties, which results in interest, royalties, and dividends. The second assumption is that revenue is realised when a legal right to receive it materialises, which occurs when things are sold or services are given.

Matching concept

Deduction of relevant expenses from the income earned during that period is the method used to calculate the amount of profit made or loss suffered during a specific period. The complementary notion specifically highlights this element. It states that revenues earned within a given accounting period must equal expenses incurred during that period. This implies that both the income and the expenses incurred to produce the revenue must be included in the same accounting period.

Full disclosure concept

Different groups of people, including investors, lenders, suppliers, and others, use the information supplied by financial statements to make various financial decisions. There is a separation between

individuals who own an enterprise and those who run its affairs in the corporate type of organization.

However, the only or fundamental method of disseminating financial information to all parties interested is through financial statements. Therefore, it is even more crucial that the financial accounts disclose all information that is pertinent to making financial decisions in a thorough, fair, and adequate manner.

Consistency concept

Only when it allows comparisons over time and with the functioning of other firms will the accounting information presented by the financial statements be useful in drawing conclusions on the operating of an enterprise. As a result, comparisons between firms and periods must be made. This is only achievable if businesses implement uniform accounting policies and procedures that remain consistent throughout time.

Conservatism concept

The idea of conservatism, sometimes known as "prudence," offers instructions for entering transactions in the book of accounts and is founded on the practise of taking precautions. According to the idea, determining income should be done deliberately to prevent overstating the enterprise's profits. If the profits determined are higher than the actual profits, it may result in the payment of dividends from capital, which is unfair because it will cause the enterprise's capital to decrease.

Materiality concept

Accounting must concentrate on material facts according to the concept of materiality. It is not necessary to waste time capturing and presenting data that will not be used to determine income. What constitutes a tangible reality is the issue at hand. A fact's materiality is determined by its type and the quantity at stake. Any fact would be regarded as substantial if it is conceivable that knowing about it would affect the choice of a knowledgeable user of financial statements. For instance, the cost of building a theatre with an additional 23 seats would be a material fact because it would improve the enterprise's potential for future profit. Information regarding any modification to the depreciation method used or any liabilities which future would be significant information.

Objectivity concept

According to the idea of objectivity, accounting transactions must be reported objectively, free from the prejudice of other people and accountants.

This is possible if each transaction is accompanied by valid paperwork or vouchers. For instance, the receipt for the money paid, if the supplies were bought with cash, or a copy of the invoice and a delivery challan, if they were bought with credit, could be used to support the transaction. Similar to this, the receipt for the machine's purchase price serves as documentary proof of the machine's cost and offers a neutral foundation for confirming this transaction. One of the factors that led to the acceptance of "Historical Cost" as the foundation for accounting recording transaction.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

5.3 Financial accounting standards

The accounting profession has agreed to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, also known as Basic Accounting Concepts, in order to establish uniformity and comparability in the financial statements, as was covered in the section above. This aims to increase the usefulness of these statements to different users of accounting information. But the problem is that different alternative treatments for the same item are permitted by GAAP. For instance, there are a number of acceptable ways for calculating the cost of inventory that different businesses may use. The information may become inconsistent and unreliable for external consumers, which could be problematic. The reporting of accounting information must be made more uniform and consistent as a result.

The Institute of Charted Accountants of Azerbaijan (IAS) established the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) in April 1977 in response to this requirement for the creation of accounting standards. The primary responsibility of ASB is to identify areas where uniformity in standards is needed and to design standards after extensive consultation with representatives of the government, the private sector, the business community, and other organisations. Due to Azerbaijan's membership in the International Account Setting Body, ASB takes the International Accounting Standards into proper consideration. The Council of the IAS receives the standards' draught from ASB, finalises them,

and tells financial statement presenters to use them. The accounting rules are also periodically reviewed by ASB.

Accounting standards are documented declarations of uniform accounting principles, guidelines, or practises for creating consistent, uniform financial statements, as well as for additional disclosures influencing the user of accounting information. The provisions of the applicable laws, customs, usages, and business environment in the nation, however, cannot be overridden by the accounting standards.

The Institute works to convince the accounting community to accept the accounting standards so that consistency in the presentation of financial statements can be attained. The initial years' guidelines are merely advisory in nature. Once a standard's criteria are understood, actions are made to enforce their adherence by making them a requirement for all businesses. In the event of non-compliance, the companies are obligated to identify the causes of any deviations as well as any financial consequences that may have resulted.

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The accounting rules are also periodically reviewed by ASB. Accounting standards are formal written declarations of consistent accounting principles, procedures, and disclosures influencing the user of accounting information. They are used to prepare consistent and uniform financial statements. The provisions of the applicable laws, customs, usages, and business environment in the nation, however, cannot be overridden by the accounting standards. The Institute works to convince the accounting community to accept the accounting standards so that consistency in the presentation of financial statements can be attained. The initial years' guidelines are merely advisory in nature.

5.4 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

The International Accounting Standard Board (LASB) created the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), which are recognised worldwide as accounting best practises. A collection of accounting standards known as IFRS is used to report many kinds of business transactions and events in the financial statements. The goal is to make it easier for businesses to be accurately and fairly valued on a global scale. Users of accounting information can use the qualitative factors related to financial statement creation to help them with financial decisions.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of Azerbaijan, chose to align Azerbaijan Accounting Standards with IFRSs in an effort to reduce the discrepancy in the presentation of corporate financial statements. This will bring consistency, comparability, transparency, rationalisation, and adaptability to the field of accounting. As a result, the Companies Act of 1956 now has a revised schedule VI.

Benefits to Convergence to IFRSs

1. Easy access to global or international capital markets.

2. Easy comparisons and transparency.

3. True and fair valuation.

4. Increased trust and reliance.

5. Eliminates multiple reporting

IFRSs that are currently applicable

List of IAS/IFRSs and corresponding

IAS NO.	TITLE
IAS 1.	Presentation of financial statement
IAS 2.	Inventories
IAS 7.	Cash flows
IAS 8.	Accounting policies, change in accounting estimates and errors
IAS 10.	Events after the balance sheet date
IAS 11.	Construction contract
IAS 12.	Income taxes
IAS 16.	Property, plant and equipment
IAS 17.	Leases
IAS 18.	Revenue
IAS 19.	Employee benefits
IAS 20.	Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance
IAS 21.	The effects of changes in the foreign exchange rates
IAS 23.	Borrowing costs
IAS 24.	Related party disclosures
IAS 26.	Accounting and reporting by retirement benefits plan

IAS 27.	Consolidated and separate financial statements
IAS 28.	Investments in associates
IAS 29.	Financial reporting in hyper inflationary economics
IAS 31.	Interest in joint ventures
IAS 32.	Financial instruments presentation
IAS 33.	Earnings per share
IAS 34.	Interim financial reporting
IAS 36.	Impairment assets
IAS 37.	Provisions, contingent liability and contingent assets
IAS 38.	Intangible assets
IAS 39.	Financial instruments: recognition and measurement
IAS 40.	Investment property
IAS 41.	Agriculture

5.5 THE BENEFITS OF IFRSs /IAS APPLICATION

In a commercial organisation, accounting and finance go hand in hand.

Information gathering, distribution, and exchange are all studied in accounting. Financial decisions that businesses must make in order to run their operations are the subject of the study of finance. Accounting-related data is necessary for finance to function. To translate accounting data for usage by the general public, accounting must have financial professionals.

Owners and managers of businesses typically need to have a solid understanding of three key areas of finance. Additionally, accounting is divided into three main categories.

The section of accounting that deals with external parties interested in the business organisation is called financial accounting. As an illustration, financial statements are created with external

investors in mind. In order to decide whether or not to invest in a business firm or maintain their investment in the company, investors must be able to examine financial documents including the income statement, the balance sheet, and the statement of cash flows.

Another external group of people—the company's creditors—are also interested in the financial accounts. These creditors may be the company's bondholders or they may be the company's debt holders. Creditors are those who have lent money to the company and are hoping to get a return on their investment and eventually get their principal back.

According to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), financial accounting performs crucial financial reporting and collection tasks for commercial enterprises.

The field of accounting known as managerial accounting is responsible for acquiring and preparing financial data for internal users of corporate organisations, such as managers and employees.

Financial accounting, which is concerned with information for third parties, can be used as a comparison. The collection and preparation of financial information for insiders of the company is done in managerial accounting. According to the Institute of Certified Management Accountants, management accountants are the "value creators" among accountants, occupying a position in the corporate organisation between the finance personnel and the financial accountants.

In their managerial and control duties, managers make better company decisions using financial information. Since this material is intended for company insiders rather than the general public, much of it is secret. Additionally, as opposed to financial accounting, which employs historical information, management accounting works with "forward-looking" data. To foresee the best potential future information, they employ a number of forecasting approaches, including variance analysis, risk management, and cost-volume-profit analysis.

Some business experts believe that managerial accounting includes cost accounting, while others believe that cost accounting is a separate functional area of accounting. In any event, there is unquestionable overlap between cost accounting and managerial accounting.

By examining the fixed costs of the goods, they sell and their input costs, cost accounting examines the costs of production for a company organisation. To evaluate the financial performance of the company with reference to production costs, input costs are contrasted with output costs. Indirect

costs, often known as overhead, raw materials, and labour are frequently utilised cost components. Managers frequently set up cost control programmes for the company firm using the data from cost accounting.

Problems arising in the application of IAS/IFRSs

The process of changing the bookkeeping structure is not straightforward.

Substances may encounter a few nuances of malice during the shift. These problems are even more obvious in bookkeeping frameworks that diverge more from the recognised bookkeeping framework. As previous sections have stated, Azerbaijan's bookkeeping practises and systems differ from IFRS/IAS, and occasionally the comparison of the two directions is immaterial due to the absence of comparable applications. The concerns related to the application of

IFRS/IAS or NAS traditions are then addressed as a substance in the interpretation process. These problems can be grouped as follows:

1. The process of switching to IFRS is expensive. Aside from other expenses, the expenditures of preparing staff, software, and consultancy for IFRS are also incurred. Personnel training is crucial to the transition process. First-time IFRS/IAS or NAS agreements require extensive training for accounting and finance personnel. The fact that the standards are constantly evolving and improving means that this practise must likewise be ongoing. Establishing an appropriate IT system is important for a transitioning entity. This computer system is required in order to lower the costs associated with compiling financial data and creating financial statements.

2. The adoption of IFRS could impact an economy's performance and status. Explosiveness in the balance piece and compensation statement will be the result of the fair value financial broadcasting approach's layout. For instance, acknowledging weakening losses and redefining gains or declines may result in a drop or increase in an entity's justice. A change in the amount and valuation basis for assets, liabilities, and justice items will affect an entity's financial station. The formulation of pertinent judgements for the management and stakeholders who are not versed in IFRS may be made more difficult by this capriciousness.

3. Compound nature of global financial reporting standards. Some IFRS/IAS may have difficulty being properly presented due to their complexity. Some of these compound requirements include the accounting rules for pecuniary instruments, the decreasing test, and standards connected to the hedge accounting. An entity might lack the knowledge required to apply these rules. The way accounting is accompanied at the entity introduces even another challenge in the use of IFRS. For a very long time, accounting has been viewed as a form of legislation. Although the IAS/IFRS tender needs some decree, judgement was not a necessity from accountants. Additionally, this need shifts attention to the accounting framework. Accounting will be decided upon using a decision-making system rather than only a parliamentary one.

4. There is a need for workforces to adapt their accounting philosophies. Accounting has been viewed by the central government for a long time as bookkeeping and recording. However, IFRS provides various choices for commercial reporting, and an auditor must use his judgement and thought processes in the office setting. Accounting must be considered as a means of delivering crucial information for the entity's decision-making tenacity.

5. Running comparable accounting programmes. Since tax accounting does not change as a result of accounting evolution, this could cause issues when using parallel accounting creatures. In order to update financial statements and provide information to the tax authorities, a firm must maintain two accounting systems because IFRS/IAS and tax legislation apply distinct policies. These comparable reporting requirements are unfamiliar to entities. This could result in a further increase in writing expenses.

In conclusion, an individual may experience various difficulties when adopting IAS/IFRS. These negative effects include significant transition costs, differences in financial recording procedures, changes to the financial status and performance, and IFRS complications.

5.6 Role of financial accounting in business

For a corporate firm, accounting and finance go hand in hand.

Accounting is the study of information distribution and collection. Finance, in its broadest sense, is the study of how businesses choose the investments and sources of finance they need to run their

operations. Accounting information is necessary for finance to function. For accounting to convert accounting information for general usage, financial experts are required.

Business owners and managers typically need to be informed in three key areas of finance. Additionally, there are three main domains of accounting:

The section of accounting that deals with external parties interested in the business organisation is called financial accounting. As an illustration, financial statements are created with external investors in mind. In order to decide whether or not to invest in a business firm or maintain their investment in the company, investors must be able to examine financial documents including the income statement, the balance sheet, and the statement of cash flows.

Another external group of people—the company's creditors—are also interested in the financial accounts. These creditors may be the company's bondholders or they may be the company's debt holders. Creditors are those who have lent money to the business and are hoping to get paid back.

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In their managerial and control duties, managers make better company decisions using financial information. Since this material is intended for company insiders rather than the general public, much of it is secret. Additionally, as opposed to financial accounting's utilisation of historical data, management accounting deals with "forward-looking" data. To foresee the best potential future information, they employ a number of forecasting approaches, including variance analysis, risk management, and cost-volume-profit analysis.

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Business enterprises use accounting in a variety of ways. Tax accounting exists. Business organisations can either hire external tax accountants or have internal tax accountants. Budgeting analysis is an internal function, while the auditing field is typically both internal and external.

Additionally, there is forensic accounting, which analyses financial and accounting data to support legal proceedings involving fraud and embezzlement, as well as governmental accounting, which falls beyond the realm of business.

As important to your company as successful sales is good bookkeeping. Accounting's job is to give you and any other stakeholders financial details about the business, such as sales income, benefit costs, and how much you owe your suppliers. You cannot manage your company's finances effectively unless you have access to the information provided by your accountants.

MANAGEMENT

You and other executives have access to information regarding company performance thanks to management accounting. You can think you're doing well while you're selling a lot of goods, but the accounting may tell a different tale. If the cost of 42 sales is high, your earnings will be lowered. You might not have enough cash on hand to pay your suppliers or the electricity bill if all of the sales are on credit.

Accounting gives you information about your finances so you can decide when to spend recklessly and when to be careful.

GOVERNMENT

Taxes are a reality of doing business. You must pay taxes on the profits of your company, Social Security taxes on employee pay checks, sales taxes, and maybe more tax bills. The Internal Revenue Service or the state tax board may impose fines and penalties on you if you enter the amounts incorrectly. A professional accountant will advise you on how much to pay and whatever paperwork you need to complete in order to fulfil your duties. Your accountant gives you the data you need to disclose financial information to governmental regulators.

CONTROLS

The more your business expands, the more challenging it may get to manage the finances. That makes it simpler for a cunning but dishonest employee to defraud you, especially if he has access to the business accounts. A skilled accountant can recognise the tell-tale indicators of a problem, such as a questionable trend of withdrawals or pay checks sent to non-existent workers.

Accountants can also assist you in setting up procedures that lessen the likelihood of fraud.

INVESTMENTS

Nobody will invest money in your business with the expectation of losing it.

Investors aim to make money. Banks desire the repayment of their loans plus interest. The fundamental data on the ledger can be transformed by your accountant into a cash flow statement and a balance sheet, allowing other parties to quickly and easily summarise your financial situation. Hard financial data in accounting statements can persuade investors more about your company's investment potential than any amount of honeyed language ever could.

5.7 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Investigating and analysing the numerous facets and ramifications of financial accounting practises within the corporate environment is the goal of the study on the function of financial accounting in business. The following objectives are the focus of the study:

1. **Examine the Role**: This study aims to define and explore the particular function of financial accounting in contemporary business operations. It seeks to give a thorough grasp of how financial accounting affects the performance and general operation of organisations.

2. **Analyse Transparency:** The study's objective is to assess how financial accounting affects business transparency. In order to enable stakeholders to access and comprehend pertinent financial information, it aims to investigate how accurate and reliable financial reporting practises improve transparency.

3. **Analyse Decision-Making:** The study's goal is to evaluate how financial accounting affects organisational decision-making. It looks into how managerial choices regarding resource allocation and strategic planning are influenced by financial data that is given through financial statements and performance indicators.

4. **Examine Stakeholder Confidence**: The study's goal is to determine how financial accounting practises and stakeholder confidence are related. It aims to investigate how open financial reporting, thorough auditing procedures, and adherence to accounting standards help to establish and preserve stakeholder confidence, including that of investors, lenders, staff members, and the general public.

5. **Investigate Regulatory Compliance**: The study's goal is to investigate the legal frameworks and disclosure standards related to financial accounting. It looks at how accounting rules, including the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), affect business practises and weighs the advantages and drawbacks of following rules.

6. **Promote Sustainable Business Practises:** The study's main goal is to draw attention to the contribution that financial accounting makes to the advancement of sustainable business practises. It looks into the incorporation of sustainability into business decision-making by looking at how financial reporting might include non-financial performance indicators, environmental considerations, and social responsibility issues.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE VIEW

A dissertation's literature review part on the function of financial accounting in business gives a summary of the pertinent theories, research, and scholarly writings. It seeks to establish the current understanding of the function and importance of financial accounting in the corporate setting. The literature study examines a number of topics, including stakeholder confidence, decision-making, transparency, and regulatory compliance. The literature review may touch on the following major themes:

1. Financial accounting's definition and historical development are covered in the literature review, which lays the groundwork for future research. It examines the development of accounting frameworks, standards, and reporting practises, highlighting how these things have changed through time and the causes of those changes.

2. Financial Accounting Theoretical Frameworks: This review looks at the theories that support financial accounting principles. This could involve talking about important frameworks that influence financial accounting principles and practises, such as the conceptual framework for financial reporting, agency theory, stakeholder theory, and others.

3. Transparency and Financial Accounting: The literature review explores the significance of transparency in business operations and how financial accounting helps to achieve it. It goes on how to increase accountability and transparency through financial reporting, disclosure laws, auditing procedures, and corporate governance structures.

4. Financial Accounting and Decision-Making: This review investigates the connection between financial accounting data and organisational decision-making procedures. It talks about the information requirements of decision-makers, the applicability and dependability of financial statements, the use of financial ratios and key performance indicators in decision-making, and the effects of accounting data on resource allocation and strategic planning.

5. The literature study investigates the function of financial accounting in fostering stakeholder confidence, including that of investors, creditors, employees, and the general

31

public. It examines the value of accurate financial reporting, auditing, and assurance services in fostering stakeholders' confidence and credibility.

6. Disclosure Requirements and Regulatory Frameworks: The evaluation examines the financial accounting regulatory environment, including the function of organisations that set standards, like the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adoption, the effect of legislation on financial reporting practises, and the drawbacks and advantages of compliance are all covered.

7. Sustainability in Financial Accounting: The literature review investigates how to incorporate sustainability factors into financial accounting procedures. It looks into how organisations are incorporating sustainability reporting frameworks into their financial disclosures and the role that financial reporting plays in collecting non-financial performance indicators, environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects.

8. The literature review finds gaps in the corpus of knowledge, synthesises it, and conducts a critical analysis. It also lays the groundwork for the dissertation's research goals and approach. It offers a thorough grasp of financial accounting's function in business while highlighting the key ideas, theories, and empirical investigations that guide the study question.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH

METHODOLOGY

A research technique describes how a researcher intends to conduct their research. It's a methodical, logical approach to solving a research challenge. A methodology describes a researcher's approach to the study in order to produce trustworthy, credible results that fulfil the researcher's goals and objectives. It includes what data will be gathered and where it will be collected, as well as how it will be collected and analysed.

Exploratory research seeks to improve problem definition, clarify concepts, collect justifications, gain insights, dismiss unworkable ideas, and produce hypotheses. It provides comprehension and insights into the topic or circumstance.

Because we never know what challenges we will face during the study, conducting an exploratory study is especially beneficial. It aided in the clear development of my notions, the establishment of priorities, and the improvement of the final study design.

Descriptive research is a research method that outlines the features of the variables being studied.

This methodology emphasises solving the "WHAT" rather than the "WHY" of the research issue.

Rather than focusing on the "why," the major goal of this research approach is to characterise the characteristics of the demographic's underneath. It is referred to as an observational research approach because none of the factors included in the study are modified throughout the research process.

For the study, the qualitative method has been adopted. The study focuses on the existing accounting system, procedures and formats, monitoring mechanism and reporting standards of the departments.

DATA SAMPLING:

The study is limited to elementary education within department of public instruction. The levels that are looked into are block and school.

DATA SOURCES:

This study based on entirely on the primary and secondary data sources with use of advanced excels tools. Major sources of data are:

The primary data has been collected from university. The secondary data was collected from:

1. Annual report of education department.

2. Some articles from journal and websites.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

To conduct data analysis on role of financial accounting in business:

THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS:

1. **Financial Ratio Analysis**: To evaluate a company's financial performance and condition, calculate and analyse a variety of financial ratios. The ability of a corporation to satisfy its short- and long-term obligations, make profits, and manage risk can be shown by statistics including liquidity ratios, profitability ratios, and solvency ratios.

2. **Trend Analysis**: financial data over time to spot patterns, trends, and changes in important financial indicators. This study can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of financial plans, pinpoint areas in need of improvement or concern, and gauge the company's financial performance over time.

3. **Comparative analysis**: Evaluate the positions and financial results of other businesses operating in the same industry or sector. This study can help with performance benchmarking, identify leading or trailing organisations, and offer insights into industry benchmarks.

4. **Regression Analysis**: Use regression analysis to investigate the connections between financial variables like sales income and advertising costs. This analysis can assist in identifying important influencing elements and their impact on financial outcomes.

5. **Cost analysis**: Examine expenses and cost structures to comprehend the factors that affect costs, how costs behave, and how profitable particular goods, services, or business sectors are. Making pricing decisions, cost-cutting measures, and resource allocation plans can all benefit from this information.

6. **Cash flow analysis**: Analyse a company's cash inflows and outflows to determine its liquidity, cash flow patterns, and capacity to produce cash from operating operations. This research can be helpful in determining a company's capacity to pay short-term debts, invest in possibilities for growth, and provide steady cash flows.

7. **Risk analysis:** Assess the financial risks that a company is exposed to, including credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. This analysis may include assessing risk exposures, calculating the effect of risk on financial performance, and creating risk-mitigation plans.

8. These are only a few illustrations of data analysis methods that can be used to examine how financial accounting functions in businesses. In order to respond to research questions and gain useful insights from the data, it is crucial to clearly establish research objectives, identify appropriate data sources, and pick the most pertinent analytical techniques.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS:

BALANCE SHEET OF HINDUSTAN UNILEVER (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 23	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	235.00	235.00	235.00	216.00	216.00
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	235.00	235.00	235.00	216.00	216.00
Reserves and Surplus	50,069.00	48,826.00	47,439.00	7,998.00	7,627.00
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	50,069.00	48,826.00	47,439.00	7,998.00	7,627.00
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	50,304.00	49,061.00	47,674.00	8,229.00	7,867.00
Minority Interest	218.00	26.00	20.00	17.00	18.00
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	6,421.00	6,141.00	5,988.00	0.00	0.00
Other Long Term Liabilities	2,753.00	2,429.00	2,394.00	1,363.00	995.00

Long Term Provisions	1,363.00	1,580.00	1,578.00	1,227.00	1,087.00
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	10,537.00	10,150.00	9,980.00	7,590.00	7,077.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	98.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00
Trade Payables	9,574.00	9,068.00	8,802.00	7,535.00	7,206.00
Other Current Liabilities	1,967.00	1,866.00	1,794.00	1,360.00	839.00
Short Term Provisions	389.00	346.00	507.00	422.00	523.00
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	12,028.00	11,280.00	11,103.00	9,317.00	8,667.00
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	73,087.00	70,517.00	68,757.00	20,153.00	18,629.00
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	36,344.00	6,169.00	6,116.00	4,960.00	4,192.00
Intangible Assets	0.00	27,907.00	27,930.00	402.00	404.00
Capital Work-In-Progress	0.00	1,313.00	745.00	597.00	408.00
FIXED ASSETS	36,344.00	35,389.00	34,791.00	5,959.00	5,004.00
Non-Current Investments	71.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Non-Current Investments	71.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	10.00	11.00	17.00	284.00	173.00
Long Term Loans And Advances	98.00	115.00	251.00	238.00	215.00
Other Non-Current Assets	2,100.00	2,081.00	2,082.00	1,232.00	1,004.00
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	56,089.00	54,995.00	54,540.00	7,832.00	6,715.00
CURRENT ASSETS					
Current Investments	2,811.00	3,519.00	2,707.00	1,253.00	2,714.00
Inventories	4,251.00	4,096.00	3,529.00	2,767.00	2,574.00
Trade Receivables	3,079.00	2,236.00	1,758.00	1,149.00	1,816.00
Cash And Cash Equivalents	4,678.00	3,846.00	4,471.00	5,113.00	3,757.00
Short Term Loans And Advances	36.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
OtherCurrentAssets	2,143.00	1,790.00	1,702.00	2,039.00	1,049.00
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	16,998.00	15,522.00	14,217.00	12,321.00	11,914.00
TOTAL ASSETS	73,087.00	70,517.00	68,757.00	20,153.00	18,629.00
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					

Contingent Liabilities	0.00	3,230.00	2,985.00	2,923.00	2,196.00
BONUS DETAILS					
Bonus Equity Share Capital	0.00	131.69	131.69	131.69	131.69
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Current Investments Quoted Market Value	0.00	3,519.00	2,707.00	1,253.00	2,714.00
Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Dion Global Solutions Limited

RESULTS OF HUL	RESULTS OF PERSONAL CARE SECTOR
News Results Estimates Analysis	News Results Estimates Analysis

This is a practical implication on the HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED company. This a financial statement of previous five years. They provide the information of financial accounting or we can say that provide financial position of the company.

Research methodology: To give a thorough understanding of the function of financial accounting in company, this dissertation's research methodology combines qualitative and quantitative methods. To obtain pertinent data and insights, the study makes use of both primary and secondary data sources. The primary research consists of case studies, surveys/questionnaires sent to business executives, and interviews with experts in the field of financial accounting. To create a theoretical groundwork for the study, secondary research a thorough assessment of scholarly publications, papers, articles, and other pertinent literature.

Data Collection Methods: Professionals in the field of financial accounting will be interviewed to get primary data. Because these interviews will be semi-structured, open-ended questions can be used to elicit information about how financial accounting principles are actually used in the world of business. To get their opinions on the role of financial accounting in decision-making, transparency, and accountability, company professionals, including accountants, financial

managers, and executives, will also be given surveys and questionnaires. To investigate actual examples from the real world and their repercussions, case studies will be analysed. A thorough literature research will be used to gather secondary data. For the purpose of comprehending the historical progression, theoretical foundations, and contemporary developments in financial accounting, scholarly papers, books, reports, and other pertinent materials will be examined.

Techniques for Data Analysis: The gathered data will go through a thorough analysis procedure. Thematic analysis will be used to find recurrent patterns, themes, and concepts in the qualitative data gathered through interviews and case studies. The important elements relating to the function of financial accounting in business will be identified with the aid of this examination.

Statistics will be used to analyse the quantitative data from surveys and questionnaires. We will summarise the responses using descriptive statistics like frequencies and percentages. To investigate relationships and evaluate research ideas, inferential statistics techniques including correlation analysis, regression analysis, and hypothesis testing may be used.

An in-depth understanding of the function of financial accounting in business will be provided by integrating the results of the qualitative and quantitative investigations.

Limitations of the Study: It is important to recognise that every research study has some restrictions. The following are some possible restrictions on this dissertation:

Generalizability: The conclusions of this study might only apply to the sample and setting that were chosen, which would restrict their applicability to other sectors of the economy or geographical areas. When transferring the findings to new circumstances, caution should be taken.

Using Self-Reports: The study uses self-report data from surveys and interviews, which could be biassed or inaccurate. Participants might give sociably acceptable answers or have poor memory.

Data Quality and Availability: The study depends on the reliability and accuracy of financial accounting data obtained from a variety of sources. The analysis and interpretation of results may be impacted by restrictions on data availability or data quality.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND

RECOMMONDATION

CONCLUSION

Some of the foundational concepts of accounting have been introduced in this dissertation. You now understand the fundamental terms used in bookkeeping and accounting, as well as the overall goals and duties of accounting and the distinctions between financial accounting and management accounting. You should also be able to name the three main financial statements—income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement—as well as their functions, and describe the various components of financial information, such as income/revenue, costs/expenses, assets, and liabilities.

By analysing performance over a specific time period and aiding the company in projecting future business performances, performance evaluation will assist a company in understanding many aspects of its business operations. Several parties, including various stakeholders like shareholders, creditors, employees, tax officials, the government, the media, etc., may use the information on business performance. Each of the aforementioned specialties can use the information from the performance evaluation to assess the firm's business operations, its future, and to help the firm make decisions because the evaluation will give a clear picture of the organization's financial status, financial viability, profitability, and resource management.

Additionally, with the right knowledge, shareholders and investors may choose wisely when it comes to their investments, identifying the suitable prospects and the likelihood of a successful conclusion. Tesco's organisation has undergone numerous adjustments as a result of the recent market and economic shifts. This is a result of both the recession and changes in the retail sector, which had an impact on all market participants. It's crucial to evaluate the market and the company's performance using various ratios when evaluating financing possibilities for a company like Tesco in order to comprehend the company's predicament. With that knowledge, a company like Tesco can explore fresh investment opportunities and choose the best course of action.

The capital structure of a corporation determines how it will finance its operations over the long run in order to maximise wealth and reap more benefits.

RECOMMENDATION

The recommendations are made based on the research completed after the findings and interpretations have been presented. Recommendations provide useful tips and direction for organisations, professionals, decision-makers, or other pertinent stakeholders. Consider the following format for the section on recommendations:

Businesses' Recommendations:

Give detailed advice to firms on their financial accounting procedures and how they affect business performance based on your findings. Take into account elements like financial reporting, internal controls, and record-keeping.

Offer ideas for improving the efficacy and efficiency of financial accounting operations, such as using new technology, providing personnel with training, or hiring professional accountants.

To ensure openness, accuracy, and compliance, emphasise the need of coordinating financial accounting procedures with industry standards, rules, and best practises.

Practitioner Recommendations:

Address suggestions for accountants, consultants, or financial experts who offer financial accounting services to firms.

Encourage ongoing professional growth and staying current with changing accounting rules and procedures.

Encourage professionals to maintain regular interactions and partnerships with company owners in order to comprehend their specific requirements and customise financial accounting services accordingly.

Policymakers' Recommendations:

Make suggestions for improving financial accounting rules, standards, and reporting requirements for legislators or regulatory organisations.

Promote legislation that would increase financial reporting's consistency, comparability, and transparency for the benefit of companies, investors, and other stakeholders.

Offer suggestions for ways to improve the supervision and enforcement of financial accounting standards in order to reduce fraudulent activity and safeguard stakeholders' interests.

Future Directions for Research:

In order to build on the current study and correct any shortcomings or gaps discovered during the research process, identify relevant areas for future research.

Determine particular research inquiries that can delve deeper into the function of financial accounting in business while taking various situations, sectors, or elements into account.

Encourage the use of cutting-edge approaches to further your understanding of the subject, such as longitudinal research, case studies, or experimental designs.

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