Business and

Accounting Studies

Grade 10

First term

Unit 1



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Background of business Unit 01

Basic Concept of Business



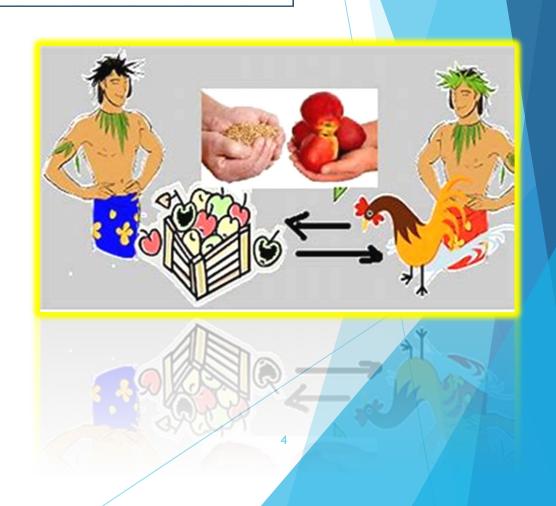


"BARTER" IS A SYSTEM OF EXCHANGE IN WHICH PARTICIPANTS IN A TRANSACTION DIRECTLY **EXCHANGE GOODS OR SERVICES** FOR OTHER GOODS OR SERVICES

WITHOUT USING A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE, SUCH AS MONEY.

An excess of goods was created ,Then people exchanged their excess good with others to obtain other goods they wanted .

System of exchanging goods was known as the 'Barter System "



Basic concept about business.



- The farmer produces rice ,
- Carpenter makes furniture,
- the teacher teaches ...
- producers and consumers fulfill their needs and wants through business .

Business are given immense importance the modern

society.









A business is an economic activity which manufactures or provided different goods and services in order to fulfill human needs



Business concept

The way businesses manufacture and distribute goods and services and the way man fulfills his needs and wants have became different and complex today.





Background of business

What is a Business ???



- Definition 01
- A business is an economic activity which manufactures or provides different goods and services in order to fulfill human needs.
- Definition 02
- A business is an organization or any other entity engaged in commercial, professional, charitable or industrial activities.
- Definition 3
- A business is a commercial activity which involves providing goods or services with a primary motive of earning profits.



Objective Of The Business

The business objective is what makes the business go on and conduct its activities in a long run. It is the reason why the business exists.

Traditional concept, business exists only to earn profits by providing the goods and services to the customers.

Modern concept, the objective of every business is customer satisfaction as this is what results in most profits. If the customer is satisfied, business excels





Customer / consumer objectives

A consumer objectives is to obtain a quality product at a reasonable price to satisfy a need.







Policies are transparent, and

Reward decisions are trusted

Reward is legal and compliant

applied consistently and

and properly governed

Reward is aligned to the

Our reward framework is

needs of the business

business strategy, reflects our

performance, and is affordable

flexible to meet the changing

· We reward in a responsible way

Sustainable

Common Objectives of profit oriented business

- ▶ 01. Earning profits
- Profit earning objective is essential to pay a sufficient return to the owners for their investment.
- ▶ 02. Increasing customer satisfaction

The survival of a business depends on how it satisfies the needs and

wants of its customers.

Reward objectives Reward principles Enable Tesco to recruit the We assess competitiveness on right people a total reward basis including financial and non-financial rewards Incentivise colleagues to · Reward reflects an individual's deliver our business goals role, experience, performance and contribution Reward is set with reference to external market practice and Acknowledge individual contribution and performance internal relativity Total Reward · Create shareholder value by focusing colleagues on making · Reward is simple, clear, and easy to understand what matters better We avoid unnecessary complexity · Foster loyalty and pride in · Reward is delivered accurately Tesco so that colleagues want

to stay with us and strive to do

their best



- Increasing the quality of goods and services
- Generating employment opportunities
- Employee welfare .







Consumer needs and wants .

Needs



- Human needs are requirement that must be fulfilled essentially for existence.
- Food, Clothing and shelter are considered as the basic human needs.
- A. When the society develops,
- B. Education
- c. Health
- D. Security
- E. Transportation
- F. Communication
- G. Entertainment
- H. Also considered as Needs





Characteristics of needs

Being essential

- It is essential to fulfill the needs for existence.

Being common

- Needs are common to every individual.

Cannot be created

- Needs will arise naturally hence cannot

be created by businessmen.

Being limited

- Needs are relatively very low in number.



Wants

> Wants are different ways of satisfying needs. A single need can be satisfied in different ways.

Examples:-

Needs Wants

Food - string hoppers, ice cream, cake

Clothes - sarees, uniforms, shoes









Businesses that make production .

It is necessary to generate various products and services arising from needs.

The task of production is implemented by businesses .

The production of business goods can be classified as production businesses and services business.

Businesses that produce goods .

E.g.: Tyre production

Bakery production

Fabric production









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Businesses that produce services.

Business And Accounting Studies Salons

Tailor shops

Post office

Banks

Garages

Hospitals

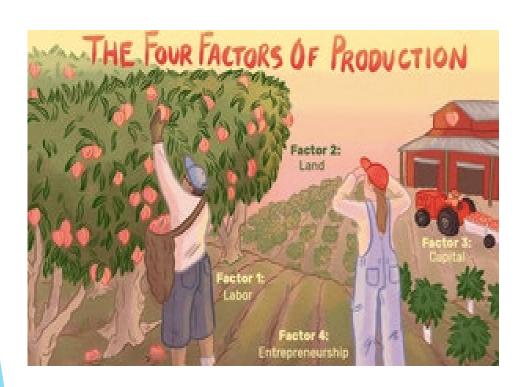
Groceries







Factors of productions



- Land : Land ,natural resources
- Labour : Employees, managers
- Capital : Money, Machines , buildings
- Entrepreneurship : Owners , Organization







Stakeholders in business.

"Different parties interest in business activities are called stakeholders."



E.g.: Owner / Owners

Managers

Workers / Employees

Competitors

Consumers

Banks and Financial Institution

The State /Government

Community / The public



Aims of each party.



- Owner : Inquiring whether an adequate profit has made , and whether goodwill has been acquired .
- Manager: To inquire whether management activities have been successful and whether managerial decisions be implemented.
- ► Workers/Employees To inquire whether one`s employment is secure and whether a reasonable wage could earned.
- Customers: Can quality goods and services be obtained?

can goods and services be obtained easily and expeditiously? Reasonable price .



