



RESEARCH ARTICLE

RECORD KEEPING IN FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS: A CASE STUDY OF JAMES Y. SHOEMAKING, NGAZA'S SHOEMAKING, IT WASN'T ME SHOEMAKING COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

Many shoe producers views bookkeeping as a distraction to businesses and time consuming from materials accusations, to shoes productions, to marketing and sales, booking keeping is very important. Book keeping could be used to enhance and improve business performance and used to generate high profit margins. Book keeping happens to be one of the backward-office-tasks that must be done. Recording keeping promotes profitability, encourages businesses to be well organized and structured resulting in modern innovations for better services and more quality. A huge part of a business success is taking advantage of limited of limited time to maximize profit. Originally, shoes were made one at a time by hand, often by groups of shoemakers or cobblers whose many or almost 80-90% has no skills of record keeping especially in Nigeria and 50-60% are not willing to learn the skills. Working with James Y. Shoemaking Company, Ngaza's shoemaking company and it wasn't me shoemaking company are clear indicators of such examples despite their educational background or level of exposure in business yet find difficult on keeping shoe production records. Recording keeping is so essential for decision making which is necessary for the business growth, expansion and collaboration purpose.

KEYWORDS

Recording Keeping, Footwear Production, Challenges and Prospects economy.

1. INTRODUCTION

Recordkeeping is a primary stage in accounting that entails keeping a record of monetary business transactions, knowing the correct picture of assets-liabilities, profits, loss, etc. in addition, it assists in maintaining control of the expenses to minimize the expenditure and have important information for legal and tax purposes. In other words, a recording keeping system is the backbone of any company's financial structure (Muteti et al., 2018). This system not only helps organizations to take decisions for daily activities but also provides detailed insights into the company's future plans and budgeting for the same. Moreover, it also helps in the governance of the employees and the reporting structure. It is an all-pervasive function within the organization that helps managers across levels to ascertain their workforce's efforts. Recordkeeping is a fundamental aspect of accounting that involves keeping a systematic record of monetary business transactions to determine that accurate picture of assets, liabilities, profits, losses, and other financial indicators. Recordkeeping is the art of recording and disclosing financial transactions (Odhiambo, 2012). It requires expertize tactics to help maintain the organization's image and help obtain funding and bid the tenders of business (Nunnally, 1978).

Poor system or lack of proper bookkeeping can result negative effects on how one conducts her/his business (Ukwueze, et al., 2022). For instance, you may find yourself paying your debts late, leading to higher interest rates, fewer payment terms, loss of credit score or reports. 7 sept22 there's factors that can impact ineffective bookkeeping e.g. Credit issues, lack of sales and profits, legal situations, missed opportunities, reduced decision-making (Ohene-Yeboah, et al., 2012). There's good ways of keeping your records one of these 'keep your personal and business finance completely

separate, establish internal controls and use accounting software to track expense etc. these can helps in effecting growth of any business (Oluwatayo, 2012; Senzu, and Ndebugri, 2018).

Shoe-Manufacturing Industry by G. C.Shannon History of Shoemaking in the United States From the beginning of civilization man wore some covering on his feet, and as civilization progressed through the ages, the making of footwear kept pace. The early settlers of the United States brought over from England strong serviceable footwear of good bark-tanned leather (Yankah et al., 2022). On occasional ships, new supplies of shoes were brought over, but this source of supply soon proved insufficient to the needs of the people and they demanded that shoemakers come from Europe to make shoes for them. The first shoemakers came to the United States on May 28, 1629, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. Soon the industry began to prosper. Stores were established to sell the shoes made or imported and shoemakers travelled from town to town making and mending shoes. At first the shoemakers made the shoes in their homes, combining shoemaking with some other occupation, but later small shops alongside the homes were built. The mortality rate among the early shoemakers was very high, because of the rank air of their workrooms and the cramped position of their lungs while bending over lasts. After the revolution the shoe trade began to expand (Gannon Small and Lincoln, 1914). The first shop where leather was tanned and shoes made for the wholesale trade was reputed to have been in the town of Danvers, Massachusetts, soon after the Revolution (Yusuf, 2013).

Skins and hides has varies stages or processing in converting leather product which includes; beam house operations, tanning, dying, dressing, and finishing to gives it leather surface for it final appearance. Generally,

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the shoe manufacturing process undergoes six essential steps before a quality product arrives at a loyal customer. The first step is design, then followed by stamping, sewing, assembling, and finishing. The final step is the shoe room (Author, et al., 1931).

Aim:

To encourage footwear cobblers to take records of their daily business transactions.

Objectives: the aim was achieved by the following object

1. Documentation of data collation on daily business transactions
2. Balancing of business transactions on daily basis
3. Evaluation of the records on monthly basis

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Procedure

Shoe making companies namely **James Yinkur** shoe making company, **Ngaza's** shoe making company, **It wasn't me** shoe making company in Jos plateau state, Nigeria. Were visited, and observations were made and discovered that daily transaction operation records were not taken. Daily transaction records books were made available for the companies. Record books were donated to the management of the companies to records daily production. The daily production includes the opening store of the materials used in productions, and the number of pairs of shoes produced. After months of record keeping, the books were retrieved for analysis and for evaluation of income and expenses to arrive at profit margin.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 3.1: It Wasn't Me Shoemaking Company Monthly Opening and Closing Sales

January 2021	Opening sales	Closing sales	Sales amount
Sandal/palms shoes	53	43	43000
Cover shoes	41	36	90000
Total	94	79	133000
February 2021	Opening sales	Closing sales	Sales amount
Sandal/palms shoes	24	24	31200
Cover shoes	14	14	42000
Total	38	38	73200
March 2021	Opening sales	Closing sales	Sales amount
Sandal/palms shoes	67	61	79300
Cover shoes	34	34	102000
Total	95	95	181300

Table 3.2: Ngaza's Shoemaking Company Monthly Opening and Closing Sales

January 2021	Opening sales	Closing sales	Sales amount
Sandal/palms shoes	62	61	78000
Cover shoes	33	33	99000
Total	95	94	177000

Table3.3: James Shoemaking Company Monthly Opening and Closing Sales

February 2021	Opening sales	Closing sales	Sales amount
Sandal/palms shoes	45	30	36000
Cover shoes	20	17	51000
Total	65	47	87000
March 2021	Opening sales	Closing sales	Sales amount
Sandal/palms shoes	64	64	83200
Cover shoes	29	29	87000
Total	93	93	170200

Materials	January	February	March
Adhesive(Gum)	11000	7000	13000
Workmanship	27000	18000	3000
Leather	12000	15000	18000
Electricity	5000	4500	3500
Maco	3400	6000	8000
Nora	21000	13000	4000
Fiber	1200	650	2000
Lining	13000	1900	8000
Gucci rope	15000	9500	11000
Bullet sole	18200	3000	12500
Sole	8000	1300	8500
Shank	150	600	200
Tack nail	300	-	1200
Welt lace	400	400	600
Hill-cap	7000	800	1400
Toe-cap	700	300	900
Materials	136350	81950	122800

4. EXPENDITURE RECORDS ON MATERIAL

Table 3.4: Ngaza's Shoemaking Company 2021 Expenses on Materials

January 2021	Opening sales	Closing sales	Sales amount
Sandal/palms shoes	82	78	101400
Cover shoes	34	34	102000
Total	116	112	203400
February 2021	Opening sales	Closing sales	Sales amount
Sandal/palms shoes	64	64	82000
Cover shoes	29	29	87000
Total	93	93	170200
March 2021	Opening sales	Closing sales	Sales amount
Sandal/palms shoes	112	112	145600
Cover shoes	41	41	123000
Total	153	153	268600

Table 3.5: It Wasn't Me Shoemaking Company 2021 Expenses On Materials

Materials	January	February	March
Adhesive (Gum)	8000	4500	12000
Workmanship	25000	22500	28000
Leather	4000	3500	4000
Electricity	14600	15500	17000
Maco	3300	2700	3000
Nora	16800	11000	15000
Fiber	800	1500	1200
Lining	3500	4000	3500
Gucci rope	1500	600	500
Bullet sole	7400	3700	8000
Sole	4600	5000	12000
Shank	2000	800	200
Tack nail	4000	1500	1000
Welt lace	1000	300	500
Hill-cap	500	500	350
Toe-cap	1200	1200	850
Materials	98200	78800	117900

Table 3.6: James Yinkur Shoemaking Company 2021 Expenses on Materials

Materials	January	February	March
Adhesive(Gum)	125000	13000	18000
Workmanship	35000	23500	35000
Leather	18500	3500	4500
Electricity	6000	16400	25600
Maco	20000	2000	4500
Nora	15000	12000	10700
Fiber	30100	1500	4000
Lining	300	3000	9000
Gucci rope	11500	-	300
Bullet sole	20500	3000	8500
Sole	12500	5000	13000
Shank	12000	700	500
Tack nail	500	2500	3000
Welt lace	5000	1300	700
Hill-cap	800	-	-
Toe-cap	4000	2000	4500
Materials	176200	82000	141800

5. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Table 3.7: Expenditure of James Yinkur Shoemaking Company in 2021

Monthly	Income
January 2021	176200
February 2021	82000
March 2021	141800
Gross Total	400000

Table 3.8: Expenditure of Ngaza's Shoemaking Company in 2021

Monthly	Income
January 2021	98200
February 2021	78800
March 2021	117900
Gross Total	294900

Table 3.9: Expenditure of It wasn't Me Shoemaking Company in 2021

Monthly	Income
January 2021	1363500
February 2021	819500
March 2021	122800
Gross Total	341100

6. SUMMARY OF INCOME

Table 3.10: Income of James Yinkur Shoemaking Company in 2021

Monthly	Income
January 2021	203400
February 2021	170200
March 2021	268600
Gross Total	642200

Table 3.11: Income of Ngaza's Shoemaking Company in 2021

Monthly	Income
January 2021	177000
February 2021	87000
March 2021	192300
Gross Total	456300

Table 3.12: Income of It wasn't Me Shoemaking Company in 2021

Monthly	Income
January 2021	133000
February 2021	73200
March 2021	181300
Gross Total	387500

7. DISCUSSION

This Statistical data records proportion of each companies operation and adopted procedure of record keeping examples, (opening and closing sales), income, and expense in the tables above (Prempeh et al., 2022). Also the tables shows "summaries of expenses on materials for a shoe making companies which is (41.08%) of the total sum and lastly summaries of income/profit margin" (58.92%); However opening and closing sales on "It wasn't me shoemaking company" sum produced on three month 2021 is #439, closes #212 and sales estimated #387,500, "Ngaza's company" produces #487, sold #234 amounted #434,200 and "James Y. Company" produced #720 shoe's, closes sales #362 amount #642,200 (Adjei et al., 2014). Summary on per company's expenses is also considered for crosscheck whether profit margin, loss or breakeven occurred after deduction from income generated from both company's transaRECORDING KEEPING IN FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS: 400 profit, Ngaza's shoemaking company income is #434,200 less expenses #294,900 = #139,300 profit while James Y. Shoemaking company income generated #642,200 less expenses generated #400,000=#242,200 profit. However it means James Y. Company generates more profits #242,200 in the year 2021 follow by Ngaza's shoemaking company generates #139,300, lastly It wasn't Me shoemaking company #46400 profit and lastly (Amoah et al., 2014). Therefore keeping record in business is very important to the growth of business, marketing, accountability, and investment collaboration and research purposes.

Based on our statistical data collected, the following findings were observed in the course of our research:

- Statistical data are not usually kept by cobblers and hence not readily available for assessment.
- Poor monitoring and coordination of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by the government.
- Poor levy (taxes) contribution by sole proprietors (cobblers) to the government.
- Poor administration and lack of planning for business expansion by cobblers.
- Lack of sensitization of shoemakers on current business technics.
- Lack of business registration with government agencies.
- Lack of collaborations of Shoemakers (cobblers) with Government and others.
- Lack of existence of storekeepers in some shoemaking businesses.
- Lack of professional accountants involved in most shoemaking businesses.

The following recommendations were suggested based on the above lapses:

- It is recommended that for "grow of nation' economic development, government should encourage shoemaking businesses to adopts approaches of record keeping for research and academic.
- It is advised that SMEs should be closely or properly monitored and coordinated.
- Government should subsidize the registration fee to her agencies which will in turn encouraged cobblers to pay respective levies and taxes.
- It is recommended that cobblers should operate on an organized organogram system and forecast or plan for business growth in a space of 2-5years.
- The shoemakers (cobblers) are advised to regularly and periodically attend workshops, seminars and other professional meetings for updates new innovations.

- Recommendation is drawn for shoe makers to register their businesses with Corporate Affairs Commission (**CAC**). This aids them in collaborating, accessing grants, low interest loans and others bonuses with both government or private sector
- Cobblers are to collaborate with government agencies for more effective business operations.
- It is advised that shoemakers or cobblers should have storekeepers for inventory purpose
- It is advised that shoemaking business should work with accountants, experts or professional on accounting for balance-sheet transactions.

8. CONCLUSION

Based on the thorough investigations made in this research work, we here arrive at the following conclusions:

- High level of registered shoe maker (cobblers) business can now ascertain if the above recommendation is strictly adhere it
- Current shoe making technics operation can be acquire, implemented and established.
- Steady growth in financial status of the shoe making businesses can now be established and standardized as a result of proper planning which will eventually enhance business expansion
- Proper collaboration and social participation in shoe making with government agencies can be now established
- Administrative and well-structured organogram to produce shoes on large scales industrial can now be ascertained. This will eventually give birth to a 'grow of nation' economy in which shoe making business will be carried out effectively and leads to a significant growth and generation of employment, business development or generating reasonable levies and taxes for the government to coordinates smooth running of such shoes businesses

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