

## Information systems have changed forever the way of accounting task: Traditional & future aspects

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**Abstract:** As per the earlier studies on accounting information system represent roles and responsibility of an Account manager and the finance. This article view light on deserve to be the focus of traditional and future research, sphere challenges, like external and internal fulfilment repo devices, cloud computing, ecological scanning, bio procedure management, procedure or assisted auditing tools Accounting Information Systems by analysing the mains. While quite a few of these responsibilities are by now suitably sent challenges that do at rest not have suitable responses and his work foresees prospect technological answers to Accounting Methodology. The recognized technologies include network services, mobiles aptitude, venture application integration and trade production cycle.

Business arrangement that a business uses to bring together, store up, administer, procedure, repossess and report its monetary data so that it can be used by all accountant, advisor, commerce analysts, administrator, chief financial officers , auditors and regulatory and other tax agencies. It is generally consist of six major parts: public, procedures and directions, data, software, information technology communications and inner controls. Let's look after each section in detailed form.

As the facilitate form information software and various information analysis for Accounting system move toward in the future aspect of accounting pedagogy thereof we come to appreciate six key components like human resources assemble, store, manage, procedure, recover, and statement their financial data in the changing arrangement of accounting duties.

**Keywords:** Accounting method, MIS, EAS, Business ability, Project Auditing Tools and Techniques.

### INTRODUCTION:

An accounting information system (ACCOUNTING STANDARDS) is a structure of collect, store and meting out financial and accounting information that are used by result makers. An accounting information system is usually a computer-based method for tracking accounting movement in combination with information knowledge resources. Accounting systems are comprise of manual or automated records of financial transactions for the reason of recording, categorize, analyze and coverage timely financial managing information.

The reason of accounting is to build up and report on financial data information about the routine, financial place, and cash flows of commerce. This information is then used to arrive at decisions about how to run the business, or spend in it, or loan money to it. The point of an accounting information system (ACCOUNTING STANDARDS) is to bring together, store, and procedure financial and accounting data and create informational reports that managers or other interested parties can use to make industry decisions.

The five fundamental principles of accounting information systems are:

- (a) Manage principle,
- (b) Importance principle,
- (c) Compatibility principle,
- (d) Elasticity principle, and
- (e) Cost- advantage principle.

An information system is an official procedure for collecting data, processing the data into information, and distributing that in sequence to users. The purpose of an accounting information system (ACCOUNTING STANDARDS) is to collect, store, and procedure financial and secretarial data and produce informational reports that managers or other concerned parties can use to make business decisions. Although ACCOUNTING STANDARDS can be a manual system, today most accounting in sequence system is computer-based.

### **Roles of an Accounting Information System**

Accounting information systems have three basic roles:

The first role of an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS is the efficient and effective collection and storage of data concerning an organization's financial actions, including getting the transaction data from source documents, recording the business transactions in journals, and posting data into ledgers.

The second role of ACCOUNTING STANDARDS is to provide information useful for making decisions, including producing administrative reports and financial statements.

The third role of ACCOUNTING STANDARDS is to make sure controls are in place to correctly record and course of action data.

### **Different Parts of an Accounting Information System:**

An accounting information system typically has six basic parts:

- People who use the system, including accountants, managers, and business analysts
- Procedure and instructions are the ways that data are collected, stored, retrieved, and processed
- Data including all the information that goes into an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
- Software consists of computer programs used for processing data
- Information technology infrastructure includes all the hardware used to operate the ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
- Internal controls are the security measures used to protect data

### **The Trustworthiness of Accounting Information Systems**

Because an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS supplies and provides such expensive business information, reliability is critically important. As per AICPA) and (CICA) have identified five basic principles to ACCOUNTING STANDARDS trustworthiness:

Security -.

Confidentiality –

Privacy -

Processing integrity –

Availability –

### **Accounting jobs and career:**

In today's world many Students can pursue different bachelors, masters, and doctorate degrees in accounting and Commerce. These degrees can provide students knowledge with both accounting and an understanding of the new information technology involved in setting up an ACCOUNTING

STANDARDS. This prepares tally accounting programs to help graduates to work with the new information technology, systems, and all the people needed who would like to set up and maintain an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS.

Accounting information system is and specialist jobs are available in companies , corporations, Many accounting firms, new consulting firms, NGOs non-profit organizations, and other government agencies.

AIS (ACCOUNTING STANDARDS) is a construction that a business uses to gather, store, manage, process, retrieve and report its monetary data so that it can be used by accountants, consultants, business analysts, managers, chief financial officers (CFOs), auditors and regulatory and tax agencies. In a meticulous, especially trained accountant's job with ACCOUNTING STANDARDS to make sure the highest level of accuracy in a company's monetary transactions and book keeping and to make financial data easily obtainable to those who legitimately need access to it, all while keeping data intact and secure. This article will explain the primary mechanism of an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS and a number of of its real-life applications.

### **Components of AIS:**

An Accounting information systems usually consist of six main parts:

- Group of Peoples,
- Important procedures and directions,
- Data/ Information,
- Application software,
- IT infrastructure and
- Interior controls.

### **Group of Peoples:**

The groups of peoples in an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS are simply the organization users. Professionals who may need to employ an organization's ACCOUNTING STANDARDS include all accountant, advisor, commerce analyst, director, CFO (chief financial officers) and assessor.

### **Important Procedure and Instructions:**

The important procedure and instructions of an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS are the methods used to collect, store, retrieve and demonstration data. These methods will be both physical and automatic, and the data can come from both interior sources (e.g., employees) and outside sources (e.g., customers' online orders).

### **Data/ Information:**

The data contained in an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS is all the financial information pertinent to the organization's business practices. Any business data that impacts the company's finances should go into an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS. The data included in an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS will depend on the nature of the business, but it may consist of the following:

- Sale orders
- Client billing statements
- Sale analysis reports
- Buy requisitions
- Merchant invoices
- Verify registers
- General ledger

- Stock data
- Payroll information
- Promptness
- Tariff information

This data can then be used to organize all accounting testimonial and information such as accounts receivable aging, depreciation/amortization schedules, trial balance, profit and loss, and so on.

#### **Application Software:**

Tally is the very important software component of an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS is the computer programs used to store up recover course of action and analyze the company's financial data.

#### **IT Infrastructure:**

It is just a imagine name for the hardware used to function the accounting information system. Most of these hardware substances are things a trade would need to have anyway - they include PCs, servers, copier, surge guardian, routers, storage space media, and possibly a backing power supply.

#### **Conclusion:**

The all six components of an ACCOUNTING STANDARDS all work collectively to help key human resources, stockpile, manage, development, retrieve, and statement their financial data. Having an intense and maintained accounting information arrangement that is efficient and precise is an indispensable component of a winning business.

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#### **website:**

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