Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Research (JIMR)
E-ISSN:1936-6264| Impact Factor: 8.886| UGC CARE JOURNAL
Vol. 18, Issue 10, Oct 2023
Available online at: https://www.jimrjournal.com/
(An open access scholarly, peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary, monthly, and fully refereed journal.)

PERCEPTION OF BUSINESSMEN TOWARDS INFORMATION ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AWARENESS, INITIATION AND DECISION- MAKER

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ABSTRACT

Dharawad is an industrially developed district and treated as financial capital of Karnataka. Hence researcher selected Dharawad city for his research area. And the statement of problem In order to investigate with below aims, the researcher has taken up the study on accounting information system adoption in medium business enterprises. Hence the statement of problem is as under: "Perception of businessmen towards information accounting system awareness, initiation and decision- making". The result of the study is shows that the majority of businessmen are aware of the information accounting system procedure and majority of respondents have begun making attempts to launch information accounting system adoption in less than three years.

Keywords: Accounting information system, businessman perception, AIS awareness, initiation, decision-making, etc.

INTRODUCTION

Accounting is oldest and most stable of business & management disciplines. Accounting has seen significant changes during the last century, despite its stability and continuity. It would be astonishing if, a century from now, accounting is same as it is now in terms of its principles, regulations, and financial procedures. First, two concepts must be grasped. Accountancy and accounting are the two terms.

Accounting is involved with the creation of principles or rules to be followed in documenting business transactions, where as accounting is concerned with the actual recording of business transactions in conformity with accountancy principles. Accounting is a profession, whereas accounting is a profession. Accounting is concerned with theoretical study, whereas accounting is concerned with actual activity. As a result, accounting is a science, whereas accounting is an art. Accounting may be thought of as father, accounting as mother, & accounts as the children in terms of their relative importance in record keeping. Accounting thus refers to the art of analyzing and recording business transactions, presenting corporate operations outcomes in periodic reports, and interpreting such findings for effective control of future operations. Accounting, as defined by the AICPA (1972) [1], is the art of documenting, categorizing, and summarizing money transactions and events that are, at least in part, of a financial nature, and analyzing the consequences thereof.

The Accounting Principles Board (APB) of the AICPA classifies accounting as a service activity in Statement No. 4. (1970). [2] In the following lines, APB describes accountancy as a service activity.

Accounting is a service industry. Its goal is to give quantitative information regarding economic activity, generally financial in nature, that is supposed to be beneficial in making

economic judgements, in making reasoned choices among different courses of action. Financial accounting, management accounting, human resource accounting, environmental accounting, social accounting, & government accounting are some of the fields of accounting.

Accounting, according to Anthony and Reece, is an information system, but Drucker believes it deals with operations. Reeve et al. [3] agree with Anthony and Reece. Accounting may be defined as an information system that provides users with reports on economic operations & state of the firm. In the words of Anthony and Reece [4] Accounting is more than simply bookkeeping. When it comes to commercial operations, bookkeeping is mechanical and repetitive. It is focused with the recording of transactions, whereas accounting is an information system that offers information to its users & decision-makers in order to meet their demands.

According to Peter Drucker (1992)[5], a thinker and philosopher, accounting deals with operations rather than finance, and money is only a notation and language in which to communicate non-monetary occurrences in operational accounting. Accounting is being rattled to its core by a reform movement aiming at shifting its focus from financial to operational.

This means that accounting entails a number of distinct operations that are interconnected. Accounting is process of collecting, analysing, measuring, interpreting, categorising, and summarising the outcomes of an organization's transactions. As a result, accounting has long been an organisational role, particularly with the introduction of non-owner managers who want regular updates on what is going on in the business. Maintaining, preparing, and presenting accounts (MPPA) is crucial for corporate performance as well as organization for effective decision making whether it is a non-profit or profit-making organization since financial reports are required to disclose to the company's stakeholders. Accounting functions are straightforward to do when information accounting systems are used. When adopting a computerized accounting system, posting transactions to the ledger and the principle of duplicate entry may be significantly automated; as Carol pointed out (2002). [6] In actuality, an organization's accounting function may be considered as a service department that records, processes, and reports transactions to the management team to help in decision-making. This is commonly lacking in medium-sized enterprises, leaving the owner-manager without critical performance metrics with which to make smart decisions.

Accounting may therefore be characterised as "identifying, measuring, documenting, analysing, and categorising quantitative information and making it available to users for decision making."

However, Hendriksen and Breda (1992) [7] pointed out that accounting theory had not progressed to the point where a grand theory could be developed. It suggests that professionals continue to disagree about what accounting entails and are disputing the subject of accounting.

The term "system" may be described as a collection of pieces that work together to achieve a common aim. A system is not made up of random groups of elements, but of elements that can be identified as being together because they have a similar aim. It is made up of three activities: intake, processing, and output. Whereas an accounting system is a collection of concepts and processes used by businesses to record and report financial data. It is a method through which a business or organisation records and publishes its financial data (Cambridge English Dictionary). It is the internal process of a corporation that creates its financial situation. All individuals and equipment engaged in accounting information are part of the system. It is a

technique, practise, and standard used to collect, categorise, record, and report on business events and transactions. The accounting system consists of formal records as well as actual source data. Thus, an accounting system is a mechanism used by a company to record and prepare financial data reports.

According to Chambers (1974) [8], accounting is an information system that connects (1) a source for information or transmitter (typically the accountant), (2) a communication route (financial statements), and (3) a group of receivers (users). Accounting is defined as the processes of encoding observation in the bookkeeping system's language, manipulating the system's signs and statements, and communicating the result when seen as a process of communication.

According to Larson and Pyle (1988) [9], an accounting system consists of business papers, records, reports, and processes that an organization employs to record transactions and represent its efforts.

An accounting, according to Collins and Collins (1978) [10], is a means of keeping a written record of transactions. All monies received by an organization are provided receipts, and receipts are sought anytime funds are spent.

It is a system in charge of recording, analyzing, monitoring, and assessing an organization's financial situation, as well as creating tax records and providing information support to many other organizational duties such as marketing, planning, and human resource management. Medium-sized firms will struggle to analyze performance, identify customer and supplier account balances, and forecast future organizational performance without such a system.

An accounting system is made up of accounting records (check books, diaries, ledgers, and so on) and a set of processes and procedures assigned to workers, volunteers, and/or outside professionals. The accounting system's goals are to ensure that financial data and economic transactions are properly captured in financial statements and that management-required financial reports are created accurately and on time.

INFORMATION SYSTEM IN ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The use of an information system in an accounting system implies that only thing staff do is enter transactions into a computer, which then executes the rest of the accounting cycle automatically or upon request (Clark et al., 2015) [11]. However, this is a very basic perspective of the IAS because transactions are a complicated category that includes not only sales or purchases, but also depreciation, premium and salary computation, asset and liability recording, dividend, and so on. As a result, the notion of IAS cannot be limited to documenting business activities and opening a computer for it. It is much larger than this. As a result, Ury (2011) [12] defines IAS as computer-assisted accounting, which tends to incorporate specific accounting software & digital spreadsheets to maintain track of abusiness's or client's financial activities. As a result, an information accounting system includes information from accounting information systems that has been established to aid decision making. These are connected with a variety of benefits such as faster routine transaction processing, timeliness, rapid analysis, correctness, and reporting (Amviko, 2011) [13].

Accounting information systems are software applications that are stored on a company's computer, network server, remotely, or over the internet. IAS is a software program that is used

to handle commercial financial data. It is a computer-based system for analyzing financial data and assisting decision-making in the context of organizational coordination and control (Nicolaou, 2000) [14].

A computer-based IAS system, as according Meigs and Mary (1998) [15], is one that uses computers to enter, process, store, and output accounting data from financial statements. He goes on to state that an accounting system records all transactions that deal with events that have a consistent impact on an entity's financial health and performance. Munashinge (2015) [16] describes IAS as a software application for processing corporate financial information. According to Marivic (2009) [17], IAS is a strategy or plan for recording, organizing, summarizing, analyzing, interpreting, and presenting data pertaining to company transactions to stakeholders through the use of computers and information accounting systems such as accounting software.

According to Marivic, it is a mechanical technique that streamlines financial data inputs as well as the automation of accounting tasks such as database recording and report compilation. He goes on to argue that maintaining accurate accounting records is critical for every organization. It is a requirement of funding agencies or donors, in addition to supporting it in meeting its financial and legal commitments. IAS is a computer-based system that includes accounting principles and ideas as well as information system concepts to record, process, analyze, and produce financial information for its users to make economic decisions, according to Gelinas et al. (2005) [18].

It indicates that IAS entails using computers to handle vast amounts of data with speed, efficiency, and precision in order to overcome basic obstacles that do not affect the concept. The accounting concept maintains the constraints of many accounting and so providing excellent and trustworthy work. It is a computer-based accounting system that the organisation uses to achieve its aims and objectives. It may also refer to the use of a computer for a variety of accounting duties inside an organisation. Some IAS enable you to create income and spending accounts (Sales, income, salaries etc.) They are also used to handle bank accounts, bill payments, budgets, tax papers, payroll, and project costing.

According to McRae (1998) [19], information accounting systems help to consolidate information channels, which implies that files that were previously copied by many divisions are now combined into a single file. An information accounting system is a computer-based software program that is used to enter, process, store, and output accounting information. This application is in favor of ever-evolving technolog x, which enables businesses to utilize computer programs to accomplish formerly manual processes. [20] (Indira, 2008). According to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (2013),[21], IAS exists when one or more computer systems of any type or size are implicated in the processing of financial data, such as quantitative, relevant to the audit, regardless of whether the computers are functioned by the firm or a third party.

Thus, accounting system information related to the use of computers in the chart of accounts, journals & subsidiary journals, ledger preparation, accounting system integrity, accounting system kinds, and the preparation of other vital documents. It is a broad idea that includes everything from acquiring a computer and software to entering data into software and receiving various results depending on accounting for different users.

IAS is a computer-based software application that is used to enter, process, store, & output accounting data. This application is a support for ever-advancing technology that allows businesses to employ computer programmes to accomplish formerly manual jobs. A IAS thus includes information from accounting information systems that has been built to aid decision making. These are related with a variety of advantages, including faster completion of regular transactions, timeliness, quick analysis, correctness, and reporting.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To investigate and evaluate businessmen's perceptions of accounting information system awareness, initiation, and decision-making.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Madiwal and Dulange (2016) present a review of the literature on entrepreneurialdecision-making process. The assessment of the literature provides as background data for a qualitative study that investigates the decision-making process of small business owners through review. The survey of literature serves as the starting point for a discussion of the decision-making literature and the empirical outcomes of the latter terms. It emphasizes the significance of trust in the lives of small business owners/managers. After that, the New R&D Project Selection Model in SMEs, Decision-Making Characteristics in SMEs, and Strategic Decision-Making in Small Companies are investigated. This assessment will result in rationalized decision making in industry or SME, enabling for effective decision making. [22]

Kumar and Rao (2016) provide a key motivation for this inquiry, which is to provide acomprehensive assessment of financial position of SMEs in India. Investigators analysed data from SME financial statements to investigate the financial status of SMEs and leverage from 2006 to 2013. The study examines variances in firm variables such as age, ownership, size, and industry to illustrate the financing patterns of SMEs. The data found that SMEs are heavily reliant on short-term debt, with trade credit and bank loans being the most often utilised means of finance. In summary, this investigation considers that the financial condition of SMEs in India might be improved and, as a consequence, suggests looking into new funding routes especially geared to meet SME financing difficulties. [23]

Vokshi Nexhmie et al. (2017) may provide overall view of accounting information advancements and understanding and the impact that it has on decision-making, data needs that leadership has and how they are currently realized, in order to see accounting data as one of the important directions of increasing efficiency on decision making of economic units (entities) and those who use accounting data. We conclude that information is a critical resource for the development of a successful and efficient business. Accounting information is extremely important to its users since it influences their economic decisions. This information must meet qualitative standards, which means it must be accurate, real, and useful enough for customers to believe in its value and validity. [24]

Akanbi Taibat Adenike (2017) looked at the connection between the Accounting Information System (AIS) and management decision making. The objectives are to analyze how the accounting information system controls fraud and management and to determine the accounting information system's effectiveness in decision making. This research was conducted

in the state of Oyo. At random, 56 manufacturing industries were picked. Questionnaires were used to collect data, and Chi-square (X2) statistics were used to analyze it. It was discovered that the use of AIS helps decision making in the manufacturing industry and that there is a significant relationship between the use of AIS in businesses and management efficiency. It was also discovered that AIS might be used to prevent fraud and corruption. [25]

Kulkarni and Nashi (2017) investigate the impact of microfinance on small company survival, development, & expansion in the DharwadDistrict. Access to microcredit is strongly linked to the survival of small businesses. Easy access to microfinance is intimately linked to a friendly connection with a loan field officer and regular engagement in microfinance. The appropriatenessof loan size, correct loan use, & a reasonable payback plan schedule are criteria that make microcredit valuable forsmall company operators. It attempts to contribute to body of literature on decision making in Mses Development produced by various researchers. Despite its expanding functions, Mses' access to financing remains a key limitation. This demonstrates the importance of microfinance operations in growth and development of micro and small-scale businesses. [26]

Ergys Memaj and Besfort Memaj (2018) evaluated the significance of accounting information in business decision making and the effective development of their activities. Accounting data is crucial in the management and decision-making of company activities. Managers are continually confronted with the issue of correct information due to restricted resources, which has a direct influence on decision making. Accounting information systems are concerned with gathering, processing, analyzing, and communicating financial information to external users such as investors, creditors, banks, and governmental agencies, as well as internal users including such shareholders and entity management. Accounting information performance and quality, which affects economic and financial stability, decrease of tax evasion as well as informality in the economy, inspiration of foreign and domestic investment, creation of a business-friendly surroundings, and efficient resource managerial staff in the public and private sectors. [27]

Tunji et al. (2019) look into how accounting systems affect the performance of Nigerian SMEs. Accounting information systems are critical in every organization, but especially in small and medium-sized organizations. Accounting information systems are crucial to the functioning of SMEs. Small and medium-sized enterprises, on the other hand, make bad decisions owing to a lack of accounting understanding. Accounting information systems, according to the report, have a significant positive impact on the performance of SMEs. Eventually, accounting information systems utilized by SMEs' managers/owners were shown to have affected their choices and performance positively. As a result, we advised that consumers of accounting information consider the quality of accountinginformation systems offered in order to improve their performance. [28]

Fahmi Ibrahim et al. (2020) evaluate current accounting practices employed by Brunei SMEs using MMA Cube Shops as a case study. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have long been recognized as the economic backbone of Brunei. SMEs account for 98% of all active commercial firms, 92% of private sector employment, and at least 66% of GDP in the non-oil part of the economy, according to the OECD. Because SMEs are critical to the economy, they are encouraged to improve their company performance in order to maintain business growth

by enhancing their accounting information system. Because cube shop companies have been spreading around the country, it is critical to do this research as it could apply to other such firms in Brunei. This article contains reasonable proposals for improving the accounting system in Brunei SMEs. [29]

Meiryani et al. (2020) investigated use of accounting information systems in company. Accounting informationsystems play a crucial part in a company's growth. The financial statements must fulfil the standards, that is, they must be of high quality. Elements are necessary for an Accounting Information System (AIS) to function correctly and efficiently. (1) HR training; (2) Financial Data Form; (3) Hardware; (4) Software; (5) Process; (6) Communication Technology Network; and (7) database. The quality qualities of financial statements include completeness, relevance, materiality, reliability, honest presentation, substance outperforming form, neutrality, good judgment, and completeness. The information system for accounting supervises all financial activities of the firm and gathers and maintains data on those activities or transactions. [30]

Radu FlorinOgarca (2020) conducts study on Decisions - making Styles in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in the South-West Oltenia Area (Romania). This article demonstrates three primary study directions: synthesis of available literature on how people make decisions with an emphasis on procedural at the level of SMEs; trying to conduct decision making prescriptive approach on a sample of 21 business owners from the South-West Oltenia Region; and trying to report the own outcomes to previous studies with the same toping. [31]

Catarina Cepêda and Albertina Monteiro's (2021) goal is to present a cutting-edge overview of Accounting Information Systems study by assessing scientific production features & identifying topic researchtrends. Despite the fact that the bulk of publications were published in the preceding 10 years, the majority of academics' interest in Accounting Information Systems study is centered on the short term, around 2020. Three research trends are identified: (1) the Accounting Information System impact in the organization (e.g., performance, innovation, activity reorganization, information reporting); (2) the Accounting Information System Building; (3) the importance of accounting system's implementation in small and medium-sized businesses and the public sector; and (4) the variables that contribute to accounting system's efficacy. These themes are compatible with a theoretical framework that emphasizes agency and contingency theory. Additionally, we chose authors, journals, organizations, and countries/regions that made the largest contribution to the improvement of the study in this research field by supporting the use of demanding bibliometric approaches. The findings of this study contribute to the present literature, serve as a guide for future research in the context of Accounting Information Systems, and aid public, commercial, and government organizations in formulating their strategy in this sector. [32]

Tuti Dharmawati et al. (2021) explore the role of accounting information systems in company growth at a variety of MSMEs in Kendari. This is a descriptive analysis with a qualitative focus. Methods of data collection include observation, interviews, and documentation. The findings imply that the accounting information system, notably in Kendari, can provide an overview of financial data for MSME members. Accounting information systems assist MSME participants in Kendari, Indonesia to make sound business choices more rapidly, resulting in greater revenue for MSMEs. [33]

Ardakani, M. F., and R. K. Avorgani (2021) concentrated on personalfactors analysis & features of an emotional choice on small & medium-sized firm entrepreneurs' decisions (SMEs). Making decisions is clearly the most important aspect of business and an inseparable component, as evidenced by entrepreneur behaviour. Library sources are utilised to collect data inorder to explore history of the research and the examination of the literature, and the selections are assessed by distributing questioners and using the field technique. The data were analysed using the SPSS22 and AMOS tools to ensure perfect identification of each decision. According to findings, only information has a substantial impact on decisions of entrepreneurs. [34]

Jingjing Deng et al. (2022) propose a cloud computing SOA architecture to build a cloud software accounting system, then combine the wireless sensor network routing and the method of determining the distance of the sensor monitoring node in the wireless sensor network system, and apply the wireless sensor network's to the cloud computing-based accounting system. Ultimately, the data from the corporate cloud service weight analysis is used to develop the new accounting system, and its performance is compared to that of the previous system. Studies showed that when compared to conventional accounting systems, the accuracy of capturing data by an accounting system based on sensor tracking and cloud computing has increased by 13.84%; the data processing efficiency of the accounting information system that uses sensor monitoring and cloud services has increased by 14.63%. [35]

According to Lutfi, A. et al. (2022), organizations are attempting to construct digital technology in the hopes of attaining sustainable decisions and competitive performance. Yet, research has yet to provide a full explanation of the methods used by organizations to effect and generate value in their digital technology adoption, particularly among small and medium-sized firms (SMEs). According to the findings, compatibility, organizational preparation, support from management, and government backing all had a major influence on DAS utilisation, which had a positive and significant impact on DAS efficiency. COVID-19 was revealed to have a moderating influence on the DAS usage-DAS performance connection in terms of moderating effects. The findings of the study reveal how organizations may optimize their DAS use to attain optimum performance, adding to the literature on the causes and implications of adopting current information technology/information systems. According to the paper, Jordan's government should create and launch a campaign emphasizing the importance of DASs for SMEs. [36]

Jingjie Zhao et al. (2022) use cloud computing to accounting management systems in businesses. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have grasped this opportunity to rapidly develop against the backdrop of China's expanding market economy. SMEs are rapidly becoming an important component of the market economy. Accounting system information management system is a sophisticated type of management, and boosting the degree of accounting information is critical to improving the methodology of SMEs. The data show that implementing SME financial accounting management may improve economic settlements considerably. The importance of cloud computing on accounting management efficiency cannot be emphasized. Apart from the risks of accounting automation, firms may expand by erecting a secure network security wall and relying on tough laws and regulations that apply. [37]

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in sense that it explains the owners' perception towards pattern of keeping and maintaining accounting system in medium enterprises. Population of this study is Medium Enterprises (MEs) operating in the Dharwad district. In other words, the universe of the study includes all MEs registered in the Dharwad district up to March 2022. 72 MEs from Dharwad district are picked as a sample, 101 medium registered units/enterprises. In this study, both primary & secondary sources of data are used. Secondary data are collected from Books, Magazines, Newspapers & periodicals, International and National Trade and Research Journals, Reports and Publications, Website and Internet. The Primary Data are collected through interview, observation, discussion, pilot survey & questionnaire. Following the end of data collection, questionnaires were appropriately revised and coded to prepare them for data entry. To create master tables and graphs, Excel is utilised. As statistical tools and procedures, the frequency, frequency translated into percentage (i.e. ratio) and average are utilized.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

AWARENESS OF IAS PROCESS AMONG MEs

The process of implementing an information accounting system include reviewing the company's requirements, determining which software and hardware will be acceptable for meeting those needs, selecting vendors, implementing the information accounting system, and finally maintaining it. Businessmen have made mistakes in the past due to a lack of understanding of the information accounting system procedure. It is critical for the effective adoption of an information accounting system that the decision maker understands the whole information accounting system process. Awareness is state or capacity to perceive, feel, or be aware of MEs information accounting system events, including their aims, mission, metrics, benefits, and role. It is the state or characteristic of knowing anything about ME's accounting system that has been transformed into an information accounting system. Awareness increases confidence in making critical decisions such as selecting an information accounting system for preserving and managing accounting records. An informed businessman confidently implements an information accounting system in their firm and reaps the benefits of information accounting system adoption for improved business performance.

In this context, the researcher attempts to understand and analyze businessmen's perceptions of the information accounting system and its processes, as shown in Table 1 and Graph 1.

TABLE 1 PERCEPTION OF BUSINESSMEN ON AWARENESS OF IAS PROCESS AMONG MEs

RESPONSES IN	N	%
Yes	42	58.33
No	30	41.67
Total	**72**	**100.0**

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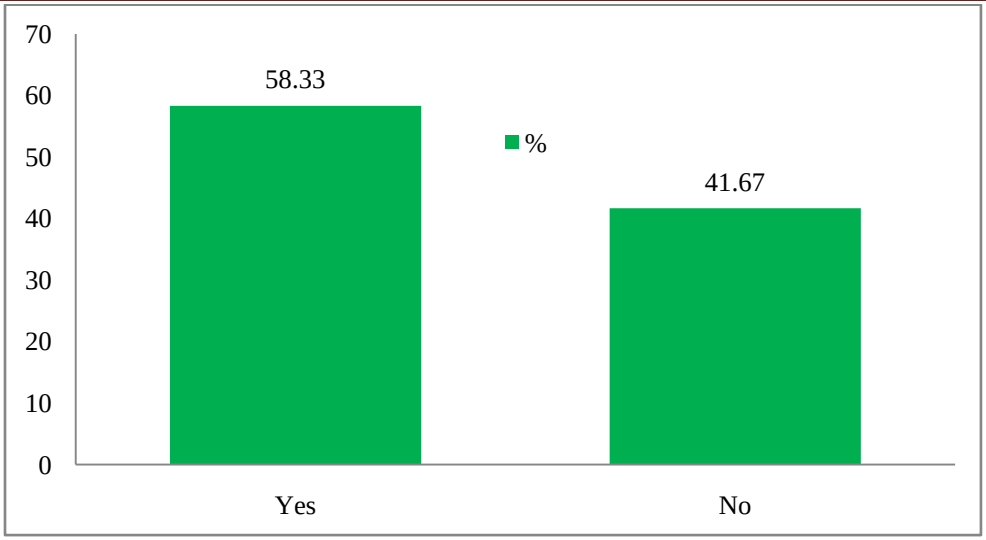

GRAPH 1 PERCEPTION OF BUSINESSMEN ON AWARENESS OF IAS PROCESS AMONG MEs

Table 1 and graph 1 shows that Out of a total of 72 businessmen from medium-sized firms, 42 (58.33 percent) agreed and 30 (41.67 percent) disagreed that they are aware of the information accounting system procedure. It demonstrates that the majority of businessmen (58.33 percent) are aware of the information accounting system procedure.

ATTEMPT OF IAS INITIATION IN MEs

Initiation refers to the planning and implementation of an information accounting system. An information accounting system cannot be implemented in a single day or two. It need some specific and appropriate efforts. It is implemented in stages. It might take 1 to 3 years or more, depending on the initiation of the businesspeople. As a result, the researcher wants to determine if any sample businesspeople from MEs have taken any steps toward adopting an information accounting system. How long have they been striving to commence the deployment of an information accounting system? In this regard, respondents were asked how long they had been striving to begin and implement an information accounting system in their organization. Table 2 and Graph 2 summarize their replies.

TABLE 2 PERCEPTION OF BUSINESSMEN ON IAS INITIATION ATTEMPT/ EFFORTS BY MEs

RESPONSES IN	N	%
1.Less 3 years	51	70.83
2. 3-5 years	16	22.22
3. Above 5 years	5	6.94
Total	**72**	**100.0**

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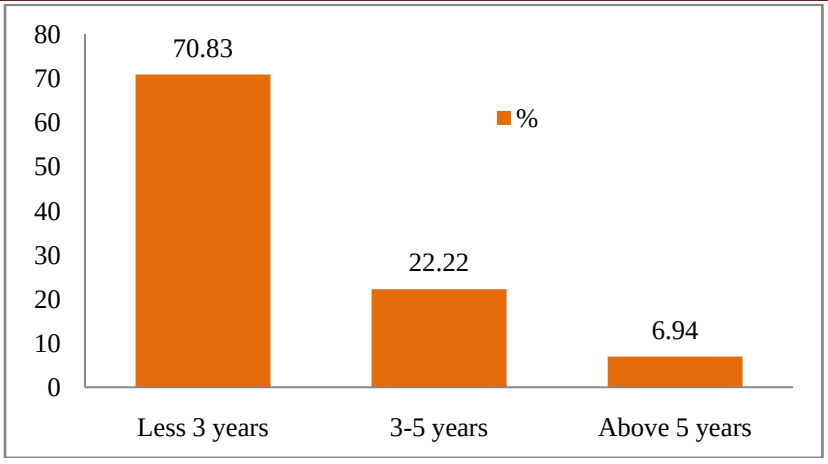

GRAPH 2 PERCEPTION OF BUSINESSMEN ON IAS INITIATION ATTEMPT/ EFFORTS BY MEs

Table 2 and graph 2 reveal that Out of 72 medium-sized business owners, 51 (70.83 percent) adopted an information accounting system in less than three years, 16 (22.22 percent) in three to five years, and 5 (6.94 percent) in more than five years. It reveals that the majority of respondents (70.83 percent) have begun making attempts to launch information accounting system adoption in less than three years.

DECISION MAKER OF IAS IN MEs

The establishment of a favorable and unfavorable attitude toward an invention occurs before a choice to adopt, according to Rogers' (1983)[38] model ofan individual's innovation-adoptionprocess. The owner/CEO/Manager is primary decision-maker in the event of a ME. As a result, the decision makers' view of use of an information accounting system is critical. Because the information accounting system is a newinnovation to the owner/CEO/Manager of MEs, he or shehas no means of knowing if it will be superior to conventional ways of accounting system management and maintenance. It implies that there is uncertainty and risk in the deployment of an information accounting system. Each CEO/decision-maker/owner/manager has a varying level of uncertainty and risk. As a result, if the decision - maker / Owner / CEO believes that the benefits of adopting an information accounting system exceed the dangers, the organization is more likely to adopt an information accounting system. As a result, the researcher makes an attempt here to determine who is the decision-maker in the examined MEs about the deployment of an information accounting system. Table 3 and Graph 3 show the survey results.

TABLE 3 PERCEPTION OF BUSINESSMEN ON IAS DECISION- MAKER IN MEs

DECISION MAKER	N	%
Owner/ Manager	45	62.50
Consultant	22	30.56
Account head / Dept.	5	6.94
Total	**72**	**100.0**

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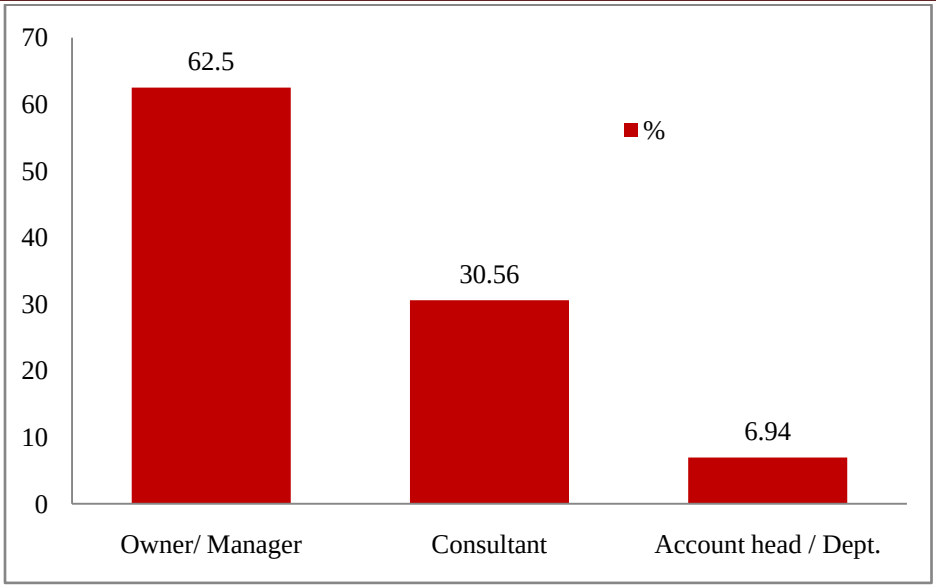

GRAPH 3 PERCEPTION OF BUSINESSMEN ON IAS DECISION- MAKER IN MEs

It can be seen from Table 3 and Graph 3 that, Out of 72 businessmen from medium-sized enterprises, 45 (62.50 percent) agreed that the owner is the decision maker for information accounting system adoption, 22 (30.56 percent) agreed that the consultant is the decision maker for information accounting system adoption, and 5 (6.94 percent) agreed that the account head of the business is the decision maker for information accounting system adoption.

CONCLUSIONS

What is a perception of businessmen towards information of accounting system awareness, initiation and decision maker was studied and analyzed above, on the basis of primary data. Following conclusions were found out after analysis.

- It demonstrates that the majority of businessmen are aware of the information accounting system procedure.
- It reveals that the majority of respondents have begun making attempts to launch information accounting system adoption in less than three years.
- It can be seen businessmen from medium-sized enterprises 62.50 percent agreed that the owner is the decision maker for information accounting system adoption.

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