

**IMPACT OF E-ACCOUNTING ON SELF HELP GROUPS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF JABALPUR
DISTRICT**

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Abstract-

E-Accounting is new development in field of accounting. In e-accounting, source documents and accounting records exists in digital form instead of an paper. E-Accounting might just be the beginning of a new era where world would be extending its arms to India with perspective that "India is the place which can deliver the best". So e-Accounting has visited India with a rainbow of opportunities. E-accounting concept is adopted at international level. E- accounting helps business keep their financial data and accounting software in a safe, secure environment, allowing real time access to authorized users, irrespective of their location or computing platform. Now various companies not only in India but also in the world started a new method of accounting that is E-accounting.

E-Accounting is a term originally coined by Joanie Mann at InsynQ one of the founders of the ASP industry, and was introduced in 1998 along with InsynQ's hosted Quick books offering under the banner of InsynQ Accounting Solution, and later CPAASP. This study explores the impact of e-accounting on Self Help Groups in Jabalpur District. The study looks at the expectations, realities and problems in adopting e-accounting. The research paper design is based on a survey method, using a sample of randomly selected Self Help Groups throughout the Jabalpur District. The finding reveal that Self Help Groups, put in place accounting software's to generate their financial information. The main value of this paper is the discussion of impact of e-accounting on Self Help Groups in Jabalpur District.

Key words – E-accounting, Self Helo Groups,

Introduction –

The Accounting Act of 1997 and further guidelines issued by the Accounting Board in 2000 provide an institutional setting for the use of electronic data media in financial accounting for registering, transferring and storing data as well as reporting information electronically. Thus, source documents and accounting records exist in digital form instead of on paper in an electronic accounting system. This exploratory research will try to further the understanding of the factors influencing Self Help Groups accounting Groups to adopt e-accounting as well as study the impact of e-accounting in groups that have adopted e-accounting. E-accounting involves performing regular accounting functions, accounting research and the accounting training and education through various computer based /internet based accounting tools such as digital tool kits, various internet resources, international web-based materials, institute and company databases which are internet based, web links, internet based accounting software and electronic financial spreadsheet old to provide efficient decision making.

E-Accounting or Online Accounting is still a new development in field of accounting. It means all your business transactions will recorded in online server or data base, just like website or blog or web blog. But for opening or making accounts uses LOGIN ID and PASSWORD providing by accounting service provider. E-accounting is adopted by large number of companies around the world hence many counting agencies are also favoring it's adoption In e-accounting all major accounting relating to General ledger Book keeping and maintenance , Bank reconciliation MIS Cash management ,Account Payable and Receivables , Billing Payroll , Budgeting Management of Records Asset ,management Detailed financial analysis , Collection management , Credit management ,Generation of financial reports Financial statements are totally online . E-accounting means accounting on computer by using internet. To undersigned the concept of e-accounting we must the following terms.

E-accounting is the application of online and internet technologies to the business accounting function. E-accounting does not have a standard definitions but merely refers to the changes in accounting due to computing and networking technologies. E-accounting may be understood in simple way as E-accounting involves performing regular accounting functions, accounting research and the accounting training and education through various computer based/internet accounting tools such as: digital tool kit, various internet sources, international web-based materials, institute and company database which are internet based, accounting software's and electronic financial spreadsheets tools to provide efficient decision making.

COMPARIAION OF TRADITIONAL AND ELECTRONIC ACCOUNTING

Attributes	Evidence	
	Traditonal	Electronic
Clarity	Paper evidence is usually clear and leads to the same conclusions by different authors.	Electronic evidence is not as clear and may lead to different conclusions by authors depending on the procedures used and controls implemented.
Difficulty of alternation	Paper evidence is difficult to alter and there is a reasonable like hood to detect such alternation in the normal course of audit	Electronic evidence is much easier to alter and much harder to detect and accordingly an effective internal control plays an important role in detecting certain changes to electronic evidence.
Evidence of approvals	Paper evidence approvals are prominent on the face of original documents.	Electronic approvals may not be variable can be done by pressing one key on the key board.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY –

This study relied on a sample of randomly selected Self Help Groups throughout the Jabalpur District. We sampled 100 SHGs. Out of the 100 questionnaire sent out, 75 were received, representing 75%. The resulting response rate was expected for a survey of this type considering that empirical studies involving SHGs have been known to generate far lesser percentage response rates. The sample included both users and non users of e-accounting systems. The survey instruments included open ended and closed ended questionnaires. We also followed up with personal interviews with director of these Groups. In order to ascertain the benefits of e-accounting, we focused on SHGs that adopt accounting software in their operations. The findings are presented by the use of descriptive statistics.

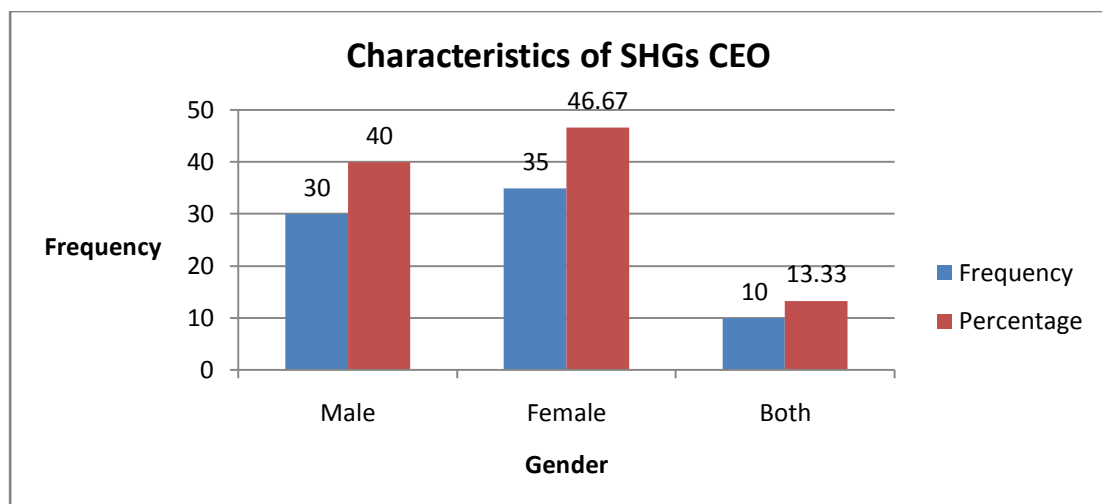
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

In this section, we present an analysis and discussion of the empirical results.

TABLE 1**Characteristics of SHGs CEO**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	30	40
Female	35	46.67
Both	10	13.33
Total	75	100
Industry		
Manufacturing	08	10.67
Dairy	15	20
Agriculture	20	26.67
Information Technology	08	10.67
Wholesale & Retail Trade	05	6.66
General Services	09	12
fisheries	10	13.33
Total	75	100

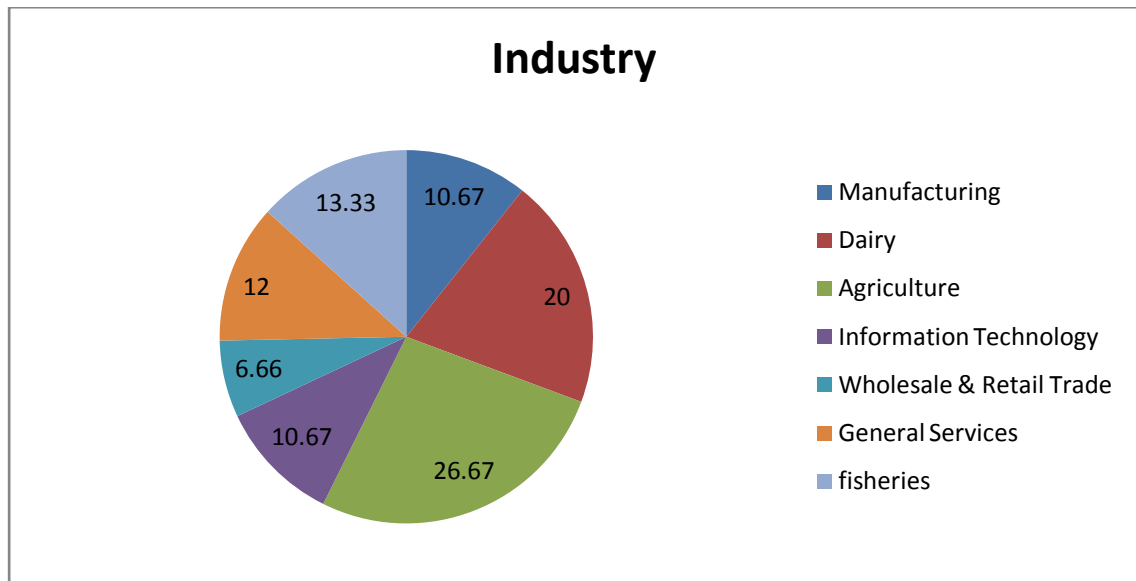
Source- Based on survey Method



Source-Based on Table 1

Table 1 presents the characteristics of the groups based on, gender and industry. Classifications respondents: Seven industries were identified and they are manufacturing (10.67%),

Dairy (20%) agriculture representing (26.67%) of valid respondents, information technology (10.67%), wholesale & Retail Trade (6.66%), general services (12%) and fisheries (13.33%) .



Source-Based on Table 1

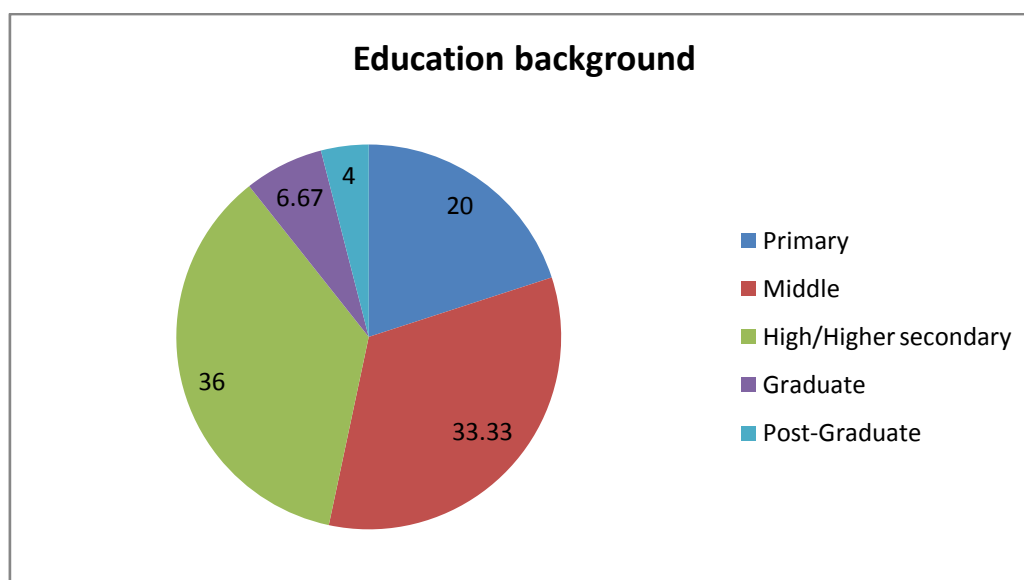
TABLE 2

Education background of CEO

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	15	20
Middle	25	33.33
High/Higher secondary	27	36
Graduate	5	6.67
Post-Graduate	3	4
Total	75	100

Source- Based on survey Method

Table 2 illustrate the background of the CEO of SHG's. As shown in Table 2 36% of the CEO have High/Higher secondary education and 33.33% have a middle school passed, 20% have primary and 6.67% have graduate. And lowest percentage of post-graduate 4% CEO in the SHGs.



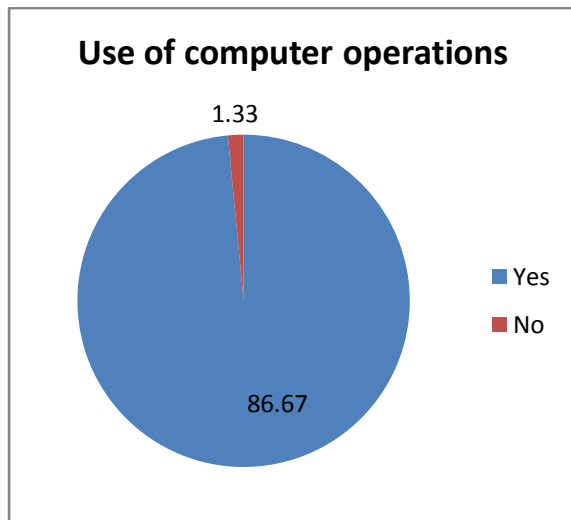
Source-Based on Table 2

TABLE 3

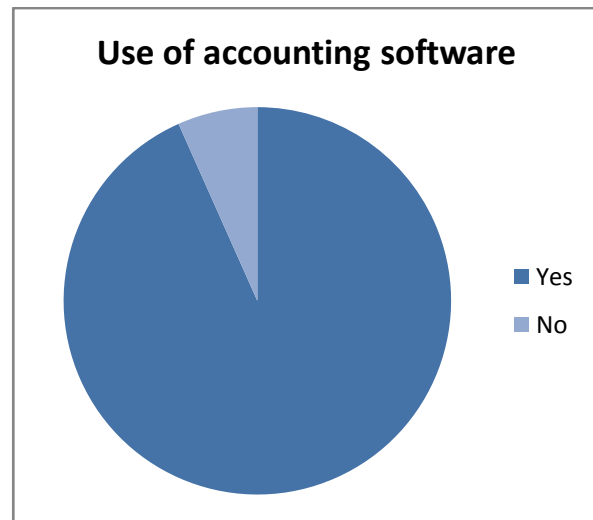
Status of Computer Uses

Use of computer operations	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	65	86.67
No	10	1.33
Total	75	100
Use of accounting software	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	70	93.33
No	5	6.67
Total	75	100
Use of accounting software	Respondents	Percentage
Tally	60	85.71
Excel	7	10
Others	3	4.29
Total	70	100

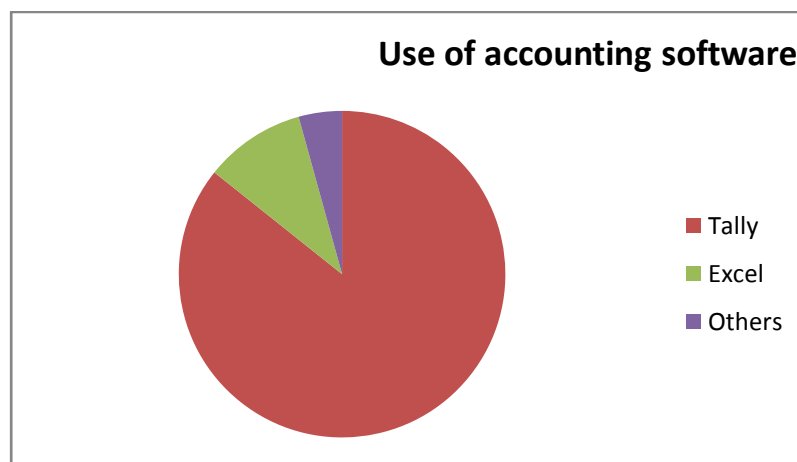
The results as indicated in **Table 3** suggest that almost all the respondents use computers in their operations and that all SHGs contacted use accounting software in their operations. This implies that majority of SHGs in Jabalpur District have adopted E-accounting systems. The result of this study showed, Tally, Excel are the kinds of accounting software's that SHGs have adopted. The result revealed that majority of the SHGs (80%) are interested in Tally based accounting system, 16% are interested in Excel accounting system, while 4% preferred the use of other accounting



Source-Based on Table 3



Source-Based on Table 3

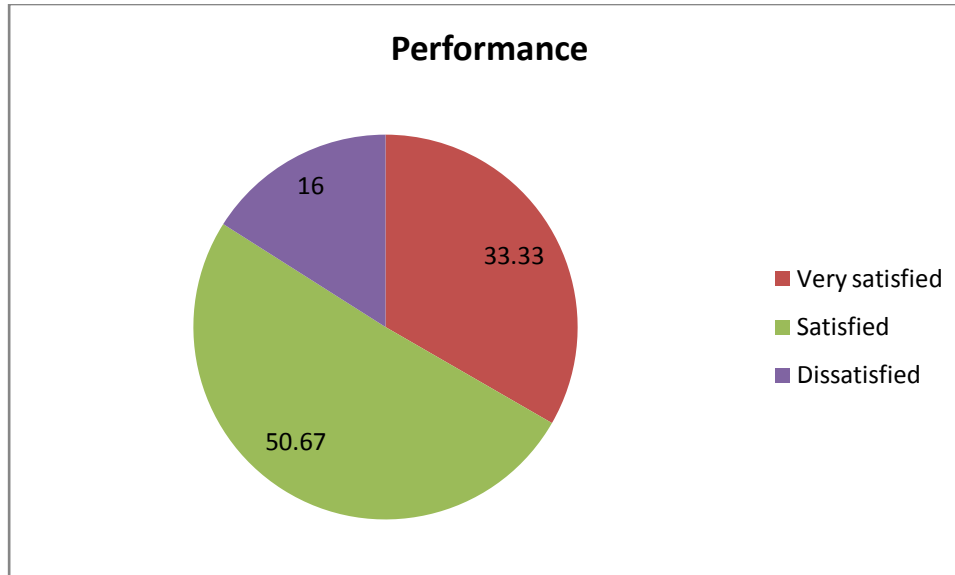


Source-Based on Table 3

TABLE 4- Goal of Implementaning Computerized System

Function	Respondents	Percentage
Account Receivable	05	6.67
Account Payable	05	6.67
Inventory management	05	6.67
General ledger	10	13.33
Fixed Assets	05	6.67
Bank reconciliation	05	6.67
Cash management	05	6.67
All the above	35	46.67
Total	75	100
Performance	Respondents	Percentage
Very satisfied	25	33.33
Satisfied	38	50.67
Dissatisfied	12	16
Total	75	100

Table 4 shows the goals for implementing computerized accounting systems among SHGs in Jabalpur District. 50.67 percent of the SHGs are satisfied with the performance of their accounting software. It is 16 percent of the Groups selected dissatisfied with the results of their accounting software.



Source-Based on Table 4

Uses of e-accounting

- Accounts payable
- Accounts receivable
- Payroll
- Job costing
- Financial write-up and reporting
- Bank and account reconciliations
- Quarterly tax reporting
- Compliance reporting
- Tax return preparation
- Internal financial consultant
- Establish the control system
- Inform those concerned of financial condition
- Supply the business with adequate information
- Maintain contact with government agencies, bankers, etc.
- Provide insight, courses of action
- Facilitate future planning and growth

Benefits of E-Accounting -

- No need of in-house bookkeepers' training and expertise,
- No problems with employee turnover, vacations, sick leave and absenteeism,
- No communication difficulties between the accountant and business owner or organization due to load / work pressure,
- Up to date information which is available in real-time,
- No need of Hiring/Training accounting and payroll staffs,
- No Payroll related costs, workers compensation, vacation/sick benefits, health insurance benefits, and many other expenses,
- No need to upgrade software and annual updates from client side, Cost saving on office space
- with e-accounting, we can create account of more than one company from any place of the world.
- With e-accounting, we can share accounting information with other from any place of the world.
- With e-accounting, we can do live work of accounting. It means one accounting project can be complete more than one person from different place.
- With e-accounting, we can audit the made accounts from any place of the world.
- with e-accounting, we can give better input data to finance manager for good future financial plan.
- With e-accounting, we can get result more fastly from any place of the world. Any can know what will be the profit or loss figure after each transaction.
- In e-accounting, everything online, so there is no need to invest money in papers.
- In e-accounting, we need small number of accountant. Same accountant can be promoted for other analysis work.
- In e-accounting, we can get all old data more fastly for analysis purposes.
- In e-accounting, we can import raw accounting data from other system also. We can also export our accounting data to other system.

PROBLEMS IN E-ACCOUNTING - There are several problems with adoption of e-accounting by any company, some of them are listed below-

1. Security of transactions (data) —All the data of the company resides on a remote server: however, a back up can be taken regularly.
2. Broadband connectivity and Speed — Most of the currently available online office suites require a high broadband Internet connection.
3. Lacks some features available on the offline office suites: but this is progressively becoming Available (MS LIVE, Google online-Suite, Think free, Zoho Office, internet Office.

4. A network connections (usually Internet access) is required to send and receive changes.
5. Sharing of financial information of a company with the other (service provider) is a big indset problem for traditional management.
6. Lack of proper accounting standards are a big worry. Where information can be compromised and distributed, global firms need to be cent-percent as sured that their information is safe and are being safeguarded from identity theft.

Conclusion- E-accounting is the application of online and internet technologies to the business accounting function. In e-accounting, source documents and accounting records exist in digital form instead of on paper. All major institution and organization at national and international level are in the favor of e-accounting. The results of the study may give some evidence on the director's intentions of SHGs accounting Groups towards e-accounting and thus predict future use of e-accounting systems. The study examined the e-accounting practices among Jabalpur District SHGs. The study showed that majority of the Groups put in place accounting software's to generate their financial information ,the results of the study showed that almost all the SHGs use the software for accounts receivables functions as well as accounts payables, inventory management, fixed assets management, bank reconciliation and cash management. We found that almost all the SHGs are generally satisfied with the performance of their accounting software. SHGs with proper books of accounts are often capable of attracting external financing easily. SHGs that maintain good accounting and management information tend to be viewed favorably by finance providers. The adoption of e-accounting would ensure proper accounting practices as good accounting practices have several implications for entrepreneurs and SHGS. Good accounting and control systems could assist in evaluating the performance of the organization and its managers.

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