

Scope of Accounting Information to Support Economic Development

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Abstract: *The goal of this study is to establish the importance of accounting and scientific accounting research in achieving economic development through accounting information and the requirement to develop accounting for economic development through the investigation of trends and the scope of such research's relationship to economic development. underlines the importance of this study, which arises from the study's endeavour to demonstrate the role of accounting in economic development and to tie the improvement of the accounting process to scientific research by putting up a framework for such research. Through the implementation of long-term development plans, developing nations are encouraged by the recommended strategy for the development of accounting for economic development through scientific research. Accounting covers topics such as accounting's limitations and issues in developing nations, its role in economic development, and the direction and scope of accounting science research. It is well established that a number of factors and considerations, such as the availability of data that can be used to support decision-making for the purposes of establishing, implementing, and tracking these plans, have an impact on how successful these efforts are.*

The accounting information aids to the success of the development plans while keeping the integrity of these decisions by making the data necessary for developing, executing, and monitoring these plans available. The failure of such plans is attributed to the absence of a comprehensive evaluation of the accounting role in effective economic development plans.

Keywords: Economic growth, accounting knowledge, and accounting study

I. INTRODUCTION

The success of development plans and the integrity of decisions are both benefited by the accounting information's ability to provide the information required for creating, implementing, and monitoring these plans.

Such programmes frequently fail for the fundamental reason that their contribution to successful economic growth plans was not given a meaningful evaluation. Additionally, such a model can encompass some elements that are unimportant economically. However, information about them is available. Unfair resource distribution results from ignorance about their relative scarcity, and attempts to change existing development plans are thwarted by a similar ignorance of their efficacy.

Accounting is impacted by changes in the general economic, social, legal, and political conditions that are present in each country or particular environment at any given time because it is one of the social sciences that aims to meet the diverse needs of both private and public business facilities. Numerous environmental elements change the needs resulting from the economic, social, legal, and political situations in which accounting operates. It is clear that the accounting scientific research is primarily responsible for producing the necessary studies and proposals in light of the financial and administrative difficulties that developing countries experience, including the lack of product factors and rapid population growth rates, as well as global changes affecting prices. It will be possible to ascertain the degree to which accountancy and accounting scientific research are essential to achieving economic development through accounting information and the necessity of developing the accountancy which serves the latter by examining the attitudes and scope of the accounting scientific research contributing to economic development.

This study is significant because, according to the researcher, it is the first to attempt to define the role of accounting in economic development and link the development of accountancy with the process of scientific research by putting forth

an accounting scientific research framework that addresses a variety of accounting issues and challenges that developing countries must face.

II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The prior accounting studies pertaining to this research are extremely rare, whether at a level of Arabic or foreign literatures, despite the importance of building and designing the scientific research as well as achieving good integration between the results that were previously discovered in the scope of these studies.

Al-Study Sharqawi's from 2000 analysed the major attitudes of the researches and compared the accounting findings of this analysis in the Arab Republic of Egypt between 1998 and 1998 at all local and international levels. Because they were viewed as a sample of the accounting researches that were related to the main attitudes of the arbitrated accounting researches at a local level at the time that they were published in the international journal, the main attitudes of the arbitrated accounting researches that were published in the Accounting, Administration and Insurance Journal were compared in this study. This study found significant differences between the research undertaken locally and those conducted abroad. For instance, the study of the securities markets has topped the list of research conducted globally. The researchers have a strong interest in this field, and over the course of the study, this research accounted for around 28.75% of all internationally published studies, with accounting-related studies coming in at number 10. In addition, this study showed that some research areas, like administrative accountancy and cost accountancy, have ranked first and second locally while ranking fifth and sixth globally.

The study also found that, on a local level, the relative importance of the accounting researches published in the various accounting sectors in the 1990s was not materially different from that importance in the 1980s. The level of confidence in the study's findings, which reached 95%, showed that on a global scale, the relative importance of various research fields in the 1990s was different from such importance, particularly of the accounting researches related to the securities markets and financial accounting, among others. In general, this study found that, despite the fact that there are numerous factors influencing the researching attitudes of the accounting thought at local and international levels and despite the fact that international periodicals are accessible locally, the significance of the researching fields at local and international levels differs noticeably.

In Jordanian arbitrated journals published by public universities, Al-study Khadaish's from 2002 seeks to identify accounting research attitudes and determine whether these investigations are theoretical and deductive or field- and inductive. It also aims to systematically evaluate the level of contribution made by these studies to Jordan's general accounting understanding and application. The time frame for this study was 1996 to 2001. The study found that whereas theoretical accounting studies made up only 5% of the total studies, field investigations made up 91% of the studies it considered. The study's conclusions show that the two main areas of emphasis for accounting research conducted in Jordan during that time were financial market accounting research, which accounted for 35% of all published accounting research during the study period, and auditing accounting research, which accounted for 16% of all published accounting research. Accounting-related research has been published in other fields in 14% of all studies. Furthermore, the researchers paid little attention to other accounting fields. A percentage of 7%, 3%, 5%, and 3%, respectively, of research in many important accounting topics, such as financial accountancy, tax accountancy, administrative accountancy, and cost accountancy. The inquiry found that the accounting studies that were published in the peer-reviewed, public university-produced publications did not increase or contribute to the body of knowledge about accounting theory in general. This is due to the fact that the bulk of these studies were carried out on-site, and their results were limited to the Jordanian environment, especially the industrial environment, despite the fact that these companies accounted for no more than 10% of the nation's industrial sectors. The results of this study also showed that some research fields were more interesting to researchers than other key research fields.

Hezan's study sought to quantitatively analyse the attitudes of accounting researches related to various accounting fields in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia based on studies published in scientific journals produced by the kingdom's universities and higher educational institutions between 1980 and 2000 and contrast them with the attitudes of accounting researches carried out on a global scale. The study's findings revealed a large overlap between the researchers' areas of interest in accounting research related to financial accountancy and auditing over the study period,

both locally and globally. Additionally, it was demonstrated that the level of the kingdom differs from the level of the world in terms of the researchers' interest in the subject of administrative and cost accounting.

In his 2009 study, Hillis Abdullah sought to compare the attitudes of accounting researches conducted internationally with those of researches conducted in Palestine between the beginning of 2004 and the end of 2008 that were published in scientific publications produced by Palestinian universities. The findings of this study showed that, during the study period, there was a significant overlap between the researchers' interests in accounting studies related to auditing at the level of Palestine and those in related accounting domains globally. Additionally, it was demonstrated that there are differences between researchers' interests in the field of financial accountancy at the level of Palestine and researchers' interests in the same accounting sector at the global level. It was also shown that the researchers' interests in cost accounting and administrative accounting are not the same. This indicates that, during the study period, local research interest in these domains fell behind global advancements in the scientific study of accounting concepts, especially in the subjects of financial accountancy and administrative and cost accountancy.

Upon reviewing the earlier studies, it becomes clear that they have addressed the viewpoints of the accounting studies that have been published in arbitrated publications. They haven't, however, made a connection between these characteristics and economic advancements. This study, therefore, attempts to identify the role of accountancy in the economic development as well as the mechanism of developing the accountancy in order to serve the economic development through the accounting scientific research.

Significance of Accounting information in promoting Economic development

As was already said, one of the challenges to the success of development plans and economic development in developing nations is a lack of the right information at the right time. As a result, the accounting field will be burdened with a great deal of duty in order to obtain the crucial accounting data needed to make development-related decisions. Here, it is necessary to define the departments impacted by the accountancy activity as well as the volume and kind of accounting information; these issues are covered in more detail below:

According to Brain and Taylor, those who are impacted by accounting activity fall into three categories:

The first category relates to the accountancy occupation and includes the accountants responsible for organising the occupation as well as the department responsible for creating and developing accounting principles and standards globally; this category is influenced by the organisational structure of the accounting occupation and the presence of official authorities such as the accountancy bureau as well as non-official authorities such as the accountants union.

The second category relates to the users, including the external users of financial reports; the goal of accountancy is to provide the necessary information of the numbers of the economic resources. This category is also impacted by the nature of laws that interfere with determining the controls of producing and publishing such information as well as the rate of economic growth.

The third group consists of the people in charge of carrying out the facility's objectives by carrying out various tasks related to setting objectives, creating plans, and monitoring the execution of those plans, which also involves making choices. Through the availability of numerous administrative reports, accountancy compiles and transmits the information necessary to carry out these tasks with ease.

The aforementioned information leads us to the conclusion that it is possible to identify the quantity and format of accounting data by offering a management of information that is willing to give such data. To enable the occupation to subject this information to the criteria of the accounting measurement and disclosure, this management must also be able to identify the appropriate methods for measuring the information. The management and employees' contributions will also be helpful to data users.

To be suitable for decision-makers, accounting information must contain a number of qualitative characteristics, which are listed below:

1- Appropriateness: This refers to the ability of accounting information to influence a decision. For accounting information to be considered appropriate, it must possess the following qualities: (1) It must be predicative; (2) It must be available whenever the decision-maker requires it; and (3) It must allow the decision-maker to confirm the accuracy of earlier predictions.

2- The information can potentially be trusted, which calls for the accounting data to be largely objective. As a result, the decision-maker can rely on this data. These qualities must be present for such information to be trusted: It must accurately depict the phenomenon, be unbiased and corroborated, and be non-selective.

3- The capability of comparing various facilities or time periods.

Based on the information above, we draw the conclusion that accounting helps economic development plans succeed and that this function will manifest itself if the information needed to create, carry out, and monitor the plans is made available. Implementing the development's requirements will be advantageous if the information is accurate and trustworthy.

III. CONCLUSION

Accounting plays a crucial and beneficial part in the success of economic development plans; this role arises from its ability to provide data that helps to distribute resources as effectively as possible and advance development plans. Therefore, the goal of scientific study should be to evaluate the data that the units require and to prepare studies on the degree of compatibility and suitability of the present systems as well as the requirement for developing these systems. The goals of accounting information users are linked to the nature of the accounting information; as a result, when the goals of the accounting information users are not clearly defined, the role and significance of accounting scientific research in developing the accountancy in a way that meets their needs and promotes economic development by issuing and establishing the accountancy's standards and rules is increased.

The development of the accounting systems in emerging countries is linked to the improvement of accountancy in such countries. Thus, the objective of accounting scientific study should be to investigate both the reality of accountancy and the necessary processes for creating accounting systems. As a result, it helps to meet the objectives associated to providing the useful information that aids in economic development.

The growth of the controlling systems, which ensure that the accounting systems development process is successful, goes hand in hand with and strengthens the development of the accounting systems.

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