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Research Article

Modern Accounting Systems can Support an Organization's Efficient Management: A case of A, B, and C Transportation

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Abstract - *Computerized accounting systems (CAS) are becoming essential instruments for improving organizational management effectiveness. This study looks at how CAS affects A, B, C Transport's operations, which is a well-known transportation provider. This study uses a case study methodology to examine how the organization's financial management, reporting, and decision-making procedures have been transformed by the adoption of CAS. It is discovered through observation, data analysis, and interviews that CAS has greatly accelerated real-time access to financial information, reduced errors, and enhanced data correctness in accounting processes. Furthermore, improved organizational coordination and responsiveness to market dynamics have resulted from the integration of CAS with other management systems. Overall, this study emphasizes how important it is for CAS to function as a catalyst for effective management techniques in modern businesses.*

Keywords - *Computerized accounting systems, A,B, and C transport, Efficiency, Management, Organizational operations, Financial management.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Accounting has always been a part of organizations, especially since non-owner management have to be informed about what is going on within the company. Whether an organization is for profit or nonprofit, maintaining, preparing, and presenting accounts is essential to its success. This is because sound organizational management enables it to report to its stakeholders and facilitates effective decision-making. Nonetheless, ineffectiveness as a tool for effective organizational management existed because of record loss, delayed record preparation, and related issues. The purpose of this study was to determine how computerized accounting systems support effective organizational management.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Digital Accounting Documents

A computerized accounting system is described by Meigs et al. (1998) as one that employs computers for the input, processing, storing, and output of accounting data in order to facilitate effective organizational administration. He goes on to state that every transaction that regularly deals with circumstances that have an impact on an entity's performance and financial position is recorded by the accounting system.According to Marivic (2009), a computerized accounting system is a process or plan that uses computers and computer-based systems, including accounting packages, to record, organize, summarize, analyze, interpret, and distribute financial data on business transactions to stakeholders.He emphasized that it's an automated process that simplifies the intake of financial data and expedites accounting duties like database maintenance and report creation.

Marivic continues, "Maintaining accurate accounting records is an essential component of any organization." It adds to the organization's legal and financial solidity and is required by funding agencies or contributors. However, a computerized accounting system circumvents fundamental issues without altering the fundamentals by using computers to evaluate massive volumes of data quickly, accurately, and effectively. The accounting fundamentals are still applied in many accounting situations, resulting in reliable and superior performance. McRae (1998) asserts that electronic accounting systems can help to integrate information channels. This implies that a single file will now contain files that were previously duplicated by several departments.

a. Components of Computerized Accounting Software

Computerized accounting systems are implemented using accounting software. The foundation of computerized accounting is the database concept; simple software provides access to the data stored in the database.

The following are the components of computerized accounting software.

1. Accounting document preparation

Accounting papers such as cash memos, bills, invoices, and accounting vouchers are prepared with the aid of computers. Because user-defined templates in computerized accounting systems enable quicker and more accurate transaction entry, all paperwork and reports can be created automatically.

2. Keeping track of transactions

Computer software is used to record daily commercial transactions. When grouping accounts in the first stage, each account and transaction is given a unique code.

B. Computerized Accounting Systems' Advantages

According to McBride (2000), computer programs are capable of producing a wide range of reports promptly and satisfactorily for management, including variance and budget assessments. Faster and more accurate data processing and analysis have made it possible for managers to make decisions by providing them with timely and trustworthy information.

Acknowledging the speed at which accounting is conducted, Frank Wood (1999) stated that a computerized accounting system can be used to retrieve balance sheets, income statements, and other accounting data quickly. He concurred that managers might identify problems with computerized accounting systems fast and simply. With features that improve performance, this fully integrated program alters company activities related to accounting, inventory control, reporting, and statutory processes.

Indira (2008) observed that the computerization of accounting systems led to an improvement in corporate performance. He goes on to say, "This improves communication and speeds up the company's access to information and decision-making process." According to Carol (2002), accounting responsibilities are made simpler by the use of computerized accounting systems. The double entry principle can be mostly automated when entering transactions to the ledger in a computerized accounting system. Although computerized accounting offers numerous benefits to a firm, it's crucial to keep in mind that it also has certain disadvantages, some of which are mentioned below;

Meigs (1986) draws attention to the problem of inappropriate human interference with computer systems and files. Employees of the company may deliberately alter computer programs and computer-based records in order to provide fraudulent accounting data. This could cause important information to be misunderstood when making decisions. According to McBride (2000), managers will be unable to fulfill their legal and donor reporting obligations without the adoption of computerized accounting systems, such as profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, and customized reports. With the new system in place, this is less laborious and faster.

Wahab (2003) states that another threat to and limitation on computerized systems is computer viruses. A computer virus is a piece of computer code or software that is specifically created to harm or induce strange behavior in other computer programs. The disadvantage is that it might result in hardware failure, which would cause the computer to lose important data that has already been stored. Among other things from financial organizations, this information would include client accounts, past credit reports, and details about loans that have been approved.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Sample Quantity

Using a straightforward random selection process, respondents were selected at random from each department. The general manager and ten (10) employees from each department were carefully chosen by the researcher. These employees came from the information technology, accounting, and finance, and procurement and logistics departments, respectively. This indicates that 21 respondents from the various departments make up the sample size.

B. Method of Sampling

The purposive sample strategy was employed by the researcher. This was required given the study's design, which sought to gather data from certain responders.For convenience, the researcher additionally employed convenience sampling in case the chosen personnel wasn't accessible for the interview.The researchers divided

the managers and employees using stratified random sampling, and then they arbitrarily selected the remaining employees from each department.

C. Data Collection Tools/Methods

The majority of the data was gathered through interviews and a structured questionnaire because a case study was the most often employed technique. These include inquiries about computerized accounting software and its role in facilitating effective organizational management.

D. Questionnaires

Structured questionnaires were the primary means of data collection employed by the researcher. Respondents were given this tool in order to gather information from people inside the company.

E. Interviews

Some staff members were also questioned directly in order to get their comments. This aided the researcher in gathering first-hand knowledge that would be helpful in drawing conclusions about the subject of the study.

F. Examining Records

Using this approach, the researcher examined the records generated at a, b, and c Transports using the present system to determine the usefulness of computerized accounting systems as tools for good organizational management.

IV. PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

A. Characteristics of Respondents

The biodata of the respondents was examined with respect to the distribution of ages, educational attainment, and length of service in the organization to ascertain its relevance to the research issue.

B. Respondents' Age Distribution

Respondents were asked to indicate their age in order to ascertain the age group that had agreed to participate in the study and its impact as a tool for effective organizational management.

Table 1. Respondents' Age Distribution

Age	Rates	Percentage (%)
18-25	1	4.8
26-33	4	19.0
34-41	6	28.6
42 above	10	47.6
Total	21	100

Table 1 clearly shows that, as a result of employment policies a, b, and c, the majority of respondents are 42 years of age or older. transportation that demands candidates with at least five years of experience, particularly for senior positions. This suggests that they are which accounts for its speed and timeliness as a tool for effective business administration (Frank wood 1999).

C. Respondents' Educational Level

Respondents were asked to indicate their educational background in order to ascertain whether education background has an impact as an aid for efficient management of an organization, since managers who are computer literate do not require computer training. This allowed researchers to determine whether the data was collected from knowledgeable respondents.

Table 2. Respondents' Educational Level

Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Certificate	2	9.5
Diploma	5	23.8
Degree	10	47.6
Masters	4	19.0
Total	21	100

Respondents were asked to indicate their educational background in order to ascertain whether education background has an impact as an aid for efficient management of an organization, since managers who are computer literate do not require computer training. This allowed researchers to determine whether the data was collected from knowledgeable respondents.

D. Length of Employment

The researcher discovered that in order to determine the impact of the respondents' experience as a tool for efficient management of an organization, it was necessary to find out how many respondents had worked for the company between 2009 and 2010. This allowed the researcher to obtain pertinent information from the respondents.

Table 3. Length of Employment

Time Period	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 2 years	2	9.5
3-4 years	4	19.0
5 years above	15	71.5
Total	21	100

Due to the employment policy's mandate to hire experienced workers in order to minimize training expenses, Table 3's data show that the majority of respondents have worked for more than five years. This implies that the respondents who provided the data were more likely to install the system independently because they had better information about the variable under study and had first-hand experience with computerized systems. There is therefore no doubt as to the veracity of the information gathered.

E. Accounting System at a, b, c Transports

Respondents were asked to provide their opinions on the system in order to determine whether the corporation uses a computerized accounting system as a tool for effective organizational administration.

Table 4. Indicates Whether Computerized Systems Are Used

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	20	95
No	1	5
Total	21	100

Table 4 shows that 95% of respondents are aware that the company has a computerized system in place. This is related to the fact that computerized accounting systems facilitate efficient organizational administration by generating timely and accurate results (Marivic 2009). Nevertheless, the reason for the unfavorable reaction is the system's lack of use.

F. Firm Uses Computerized Accounting Packages

The company uses a computerized system, thus in order to find out which of the numerous accounting programs were being used in the company, respondents were asked about the computerized accounting packages that are employed to assist with timely and effective management of an organization.

Table 5. Firm Uses Computerized Accounting Packages

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sage	0	0
Quick books	1	5
Tally	0	0
Navision	20	95
Total	21	100

G. Reaction to the Advantages of Automated Accounting Operations

When the researcher asked the respondents if computerizing the accounting function is beneficial to the company, the following answers were received.

Table 6. Reaction to the Advantages of Automated Accounting Operations

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	19	90.5
No	1	4.8
Not sure	1	4.8
Total	21	100

Table 6 shows that most respondents thought computerization improved the business because it allowed for faster and more accurate processing and analysis as well as the generation of a range of report kinds (McBride 2000). This suggests that a sizable percentage of respondents-71.5%-have worked for an extended amount of time. On the other hand, the unfavorable reaction can be from not having worked for the company long enough to be aware of the advantages of the system.

H. The Qualitative Characteristics of Prepared Financial Reports

Here, the researcher wanted to see if the firm's effective organizational management met the fundamental requirements by looking at it closely. The attributes underwent scrutiny about promptness and precision. Staff members in accounting, management, information technology, and procurement were the categories under which the research participants were divided. From their responses, the following was ascertained.

Table 7. Computerized Accounting System's Promptness in Delivering High-Quality Financial Reports

Class	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very fast	18	85.7
Fast	2	9.5
Slow	1	4.8
Very slow	0	0

Table 7 makes it clear that most respondents agreed that the perishability of accounting information makes computerized accounting systems conducive to timely, effective organizational management (Indira 2008). To the researcher, the most significant data, however, had less to do with perceived speed and more to do with respondents' perceptions that computerized accounting systems are quick enough to produce effective organizational management on time.

V. SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

A. Introduction

This chapter examines the study's results in light of the research objectives after the investigation has been finished, the data have been provided, and the findings have been analyzed.

B. Summary

a. The Advantages of an Electronic Accounting System for the Company Well-Organized Management

The study discovered that rapid generation is possible with computerized accounting systems. This agrees with McBride's (2000) assertion that computerized accounting systems are capable of producing a variety of reports that management need, such as VAT and profit and loss reports. It was found that the speed at which reports are generated is a result of computerized accounting, which allows for faster and more accurate data processing and analysis. This allows managers to rapidly access a variety of information, facilitating simple and rapid decision-making.

b. Enhancement of Corporate Effectiveness

Indira (2008) defines a computerized system as a highly integrated program whose performance-enhancing features alter business processes. This simplifies accounting tasks, inventory control, and required reporting, which speeds up access to company data.

c. Precision and Efficacy

Business transactions rise as a result of expansions, and they can only be correctly recorded and kept on file. According to the study, the company can easily manage massive amounts of accounting data, which is in line with McBride's (2000) findings. Since computers can manage far more data than humans can, computerized accounting is a cost-effective solution.

d. Reduced Mistakes

The researcher discovered that utilizing computerized accounting greatly reduces arithmetic errors because the calculations are handled automatically. However, the study also demonstrated that computerized accounting is limited to error detection; it cannot correct or eliminate mistakes caused by humans while entering data.

C. Recommendations

Based on the findings and summary, the researcher suggests that the company should purchase an accounting system that is computerized and meets the needs of the organization. Saving enough money for custom software is necessary, and system analysts should be consulted on this crucial matter. Programs for routine system maintenance should also be implemented so that the system can eliminate flaws like viruses and fraud, among other things, that could impair system functionality. This needs to be done in order for the system to function as management and other users anticipate.

D. Conclusion

According to the study, computerized accounting systems do, in fact, have an impact on the standard of sound organizational administration for publishing. It was discovered during the investigation that a, b, and c Transports use the data produced by the system to operate a completely computerized accounting system.

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