INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT

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                                                                                    DATED: _____

   THE EDITOR
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   Subject: **SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF**   **.**

    (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)

   DEAR SIR/MADAM

   Please find my submission of manuscript entitled '_____' for possible publication in your journals.

   I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

   I affirm that all the author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name (s) as co-author (s).

   Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I/We agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal & you are free to publish our contribution in any of your journals.

   NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:
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   Mobile Number (s):
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   NOTES:
   a)   The whole manuscript is required to be in *ONE MS WORD FILE* only (pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration), which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript.
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2.   **MANUSCRIPT TITLE**: The title of the paper should be in a 12 point Calibri Font. It should be bold typed, centered and fully capitalised.

3.   **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS**: The author (s) **full name**, **designation**, **affiliation** (s), **address**, **mobile/landline numbers**, and **email/alternate email address** should be in italic & 11-point Calibri Font. It must be centered underneath the title.

4.   **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in fully italicized text, not exceeding 250 words. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a single para. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.

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5.   **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of five. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stops at the end.

6.   **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in ***BRITISH ENGLISH*** prepared on a standard A4 size ***PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER***. It must be prepared on a single space and single column with 1" margin set for top, bottom, left and right. It should be typed in 8 point Calibri Font with page numbers at the bottom and centre of every page. It should be free from grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors and must be thoroughly edited.

7.   **HEADINGS:** All the headings should be in a 10 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.

8.   **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings should be in a 8 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.

9.   **MAIN TEXT:** The main text should follow the following sequence:

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

OBJECTIVES

HYPOTHESES

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed **5000 WORDS**.

10.   **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal clear, centered, separately numbered &self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure**. **Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure**. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.

11.   **EQUATIONS:**These should be consecutively numbered in parentheses, horizontally centered with equation number placed at the right.

12.   **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript and they are supposed to follow **Harvard Style of Referencing**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:

*   All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
*   Use (**ed.**) for one editor, and (**ed.s**) for multiple editors.
*   When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
*   Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
*   The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
*   For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
*   The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

<p style="text-align:center">PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:</p>

BOOKS
*   Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
*   Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS
*   Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES
*   Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS
*   Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES
*   Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, KurukshetraUniversity, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES
*   Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES
*   Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp

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IMPORTANCE OF XBRL: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This paper explains the importance and overview of XBRL.XBRL stands for Extensible Business Reporting Language. It is an open normal, and creature developed by XBRL International, a non-profit organization. XBRL is a innovatory idea in the world of business and financial information and will have a far accomplishment impact diagonally the intact financial reporting. The Institute of Chartered Accounts of India (ICAI) is spearheading the XBRL inventiveness in the country and India is at the present a conditional authority of XBRL globally. It makes the data understandable, with the lend a hand of two documents taxonomy and instance document. XBRL is speedily being adopted global as a de facto financial and business reporting standard. It facilitates junction of accounting standards by the facility to bring into line financial concepts among public taxonomies. XBRL provides a business reporting structure. Business reports cover a extensive spectrum from regulatory acquiescence to business intelligence

KEYWORDS
XBRL, business reporting language.

INTRODUCTION
XBRL It is the language for electronic communication of business and financial in sequence between business and in excess of Internet. It is an open technology standard, free from any license fees, software agonistic and accounting structure neutral. As a language, it does not be going to to amend any of the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) but to present them in a suitable format which facilitates further analysis and relationship of data. It can be used for converting both financial in order and data such as financial statements and non-financial information and data such as Sustainability Reports, Regulatory Reports, and Loan Applications etc. in XBRL format. XBRL is composed of specifications about how to structure business and financial data and a common framework for structure and identification business and financial information. XML (EXtensible Mark-up Language) provides the structure for the data.

MEANING OF XBRL
XBRL stands for extensible Business Reporting Language. It is an open normal, and creature developed by XBRL International, a non-profit organization. XBRL is a innovatory idea in the world of business and financial information and will have a far accomplishment impact diagonally the intact financial reporting sequence. International approval of XBRL as the information standard for business and financial reporting has gathered significant pace in past two years with regulators in US, Japan, European Union, China and now in India successfully implementing XBRL based coverage systems. XBRL means bar-coding business information with tags. The business information no longer remains a block of text but each information element is tagged which makes it computer-readable. Traditional business reporting is done in various formats viz. printed financials, spreadsheets, PDF documents, html and so on. All these are human readable and can be interpret by human beings or by systems with human involvement.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
XBRL is speedily attractive a worldwide standard designed for the exchange of business information. The most important explanation is that incredible reminiscent of XBRL requirements to continue living in the age of the computer and the Internet, united with a long-lasting shift away from paper-based to e-based business models. XBRL is an XML language. It is significant to comprehend why XML exists in arrange to recognize why XBRL exists in addition to why XBRL is considered necessary. XBRL is an XML-based language for electronic communication of financial and other business data. in sequence is no longer treated as a building block of textbook, other than each data thing is tagged with information as regards a variety of attributes: company name, financial period, etc. XBRL-tagged data can be understand writing and processed by any software that is XML-enabled and thus can be transferred without difficulty between computers. Inexpensive software is easy to get to to connect a label to the data so it is ready to be understood writing and analyzed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
1. To study the history of XBRL
2. To study the importance of XBRL
3. To study the methodology of XBRL
4. To study the benefit of XBRL in Business
5. To study the applications of XBRL.

HISTORYOF XBRL
XBRL had its early development in April 1998 at what time the author of this book conceived of the thought of by means of XML to articulate financial statements and examination schedules subsequent to understanding a book on XML in April 1998. From that point, the AICPA (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants) was approached to organize the preface of what was to become XBRL to the world. The AICPA and Knight, Vale & Gregory, a CPA firm (now part of RSM McGladrey), funded an initial first of its kind of XBRL. The AICPA funded a business plan, several successive prototypes called XFRML (Extensible Financial Reporting Markup Language) and starting the XBRL global consortium. flush earlier than the first XBRL conglomerate meeting, the AICPA guidance determined to pursue dealing reporting as a broader possibility which was to take account of financial reporting, to a certain extent than restraining the possibility to no more than financial reporting.

XBRL IN INDIA
The Institute of Chartered Accounts of India (ICAI) is spearheading the XBRL inventiveness in the country and India is at the present a conditional authority of XBRL worldwide. Members of XBRL India are Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), stock exchanges like Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and a few private companies. The ICAI has developed the taxonomy based on Indian GAAP for universal reason financial statements for manufacturing and services sector and banking sector. Both the taxonomies are credited by XBRL worldwide. The taxonomy for NBFC is underneath growth. In arrange to improve the quality and reusability of data and to put together the flexibility to without difficulty provide somewhere to stay opportunity authoritarian data needs, the financial authority of India, RBI, was keen to put into operation the bring into play of XBRL services in their reporting structure.

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IRIS' XBRL enabled workflow explanation, IRIS file, was implement as the solution for the necessities of the RBI in October 2008, for the capital adequacy returns. All the programmed commercial banks which fall under the purview of Basel II use this display place. Returns for fortnightly liquidity position, foreign exchange balances, Form X, and the annual financial statements are in pipeline The Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the top 100 companies listed on the two major exchanges viz. the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange, to file their disclosures through XBRL-based Compiling. In addition to the mandated companies, many companies are filing of your own accord their financial in XBRL.

SCOPE OF XBRL

XBRL India is a Company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, integrated for managing the affairs of Indian Jurisdiction of XBRL International. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has adopted the new way of reporting by issuing General Circular 9 dated 31st March, 2011. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, in supersession of its earlier circular No. 9/2011 dated 31.03.2011, has mandate for following companies to file Balance sheet and Profit and loss Account along with Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year 2010·11 onwards by using XBRL taxonomy:

(i) All companies listed in India and their Indian subsidiaries;

(ii) All companies having a paid up capital of Rs. 5 crore and above

(iii) All companies having a turnover of Rs. 100 crore and above.

However banking companies, non banking financial companies, insurance companies, power companies are exempted from XBRL filing till further order.

There is no speculate that the XBRL data ordinary is surroundings its foothold around the world since XBRL address the predicament of data reliability, suitability and reusability.

THE METHODOLIGY OF XBRL

In its place of treating financial information as a building block of text, XBRL provides a unique, predefined electronic data tags to information elements identifying the information's content and structure and creation it straight away reusable by computer systems, interactive and bright. Tags give data identity and context which can be understood by a range of software applications. It allows data to interface with data bases, financial reporting systems and spreadsheets. Once the data is tagged, it can be used anytime. XBRL treats financial information as static text – as in standard page or printed document – XBRL provides identifying tag for each take apart item of data be it arithmetical or textual. These tags are bar coded to be recognized singly and used for reporting purposes. XBRL tags are definite and maintained in taxonomies which include meta-data (data about data). The Taxonomies are the beginning for tagging financial and business reporting in sequence in XBRL. Taxonomy is electronic categorization of tags which defines a choice of business reporting concepts. This taxonomy contains detail for each concept together with labels, definitions, accounting balance i.e. (debit and credit) arrangement and summation information.

XBRL PROCESS

XBRL is the one of the latest electronic financial reporting it start with physical data enter into the excel format then it should be tag by training staff then audited by the xbrl experts (those who are expert in dealing with xbrl) then should go for the creation of instance document after this then should go the validation of instance document after that data should enter into the uploading into MCA portal finally certified by the practsioning professionals.xbrl mainly done the physical financial information convert in to electronic form.once data converted into electronic form then there is chances for the transparency and every can acces the report then they will get the necessary information with low time and minimization of cost.
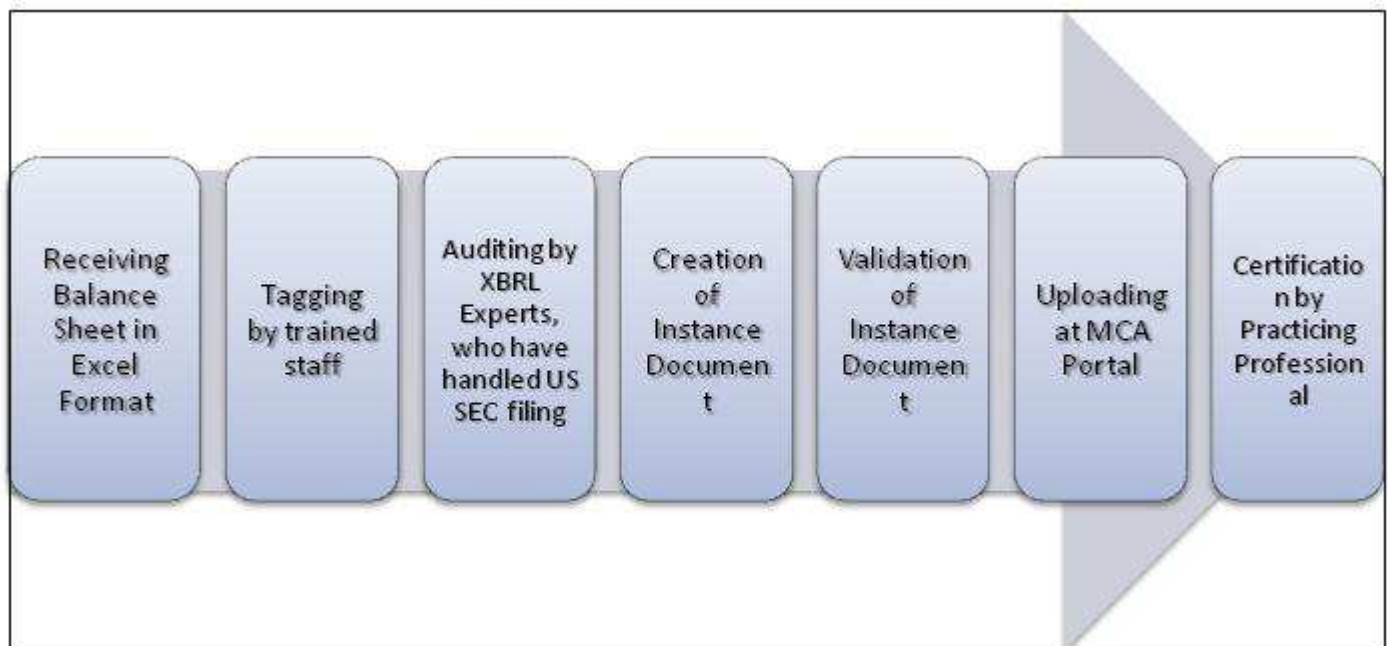
Source: takshilalearning.com

HOW DOES XBRL WORK

XBRL makes the data understandable, with the lend a hand of two documents **Taxonomy and instance document. Taxonomy** defines the elements and their relationships based on the regulatory necessities. by means of the taxonomy prearranged by the regulators, companies need to map their reports, and generate a valid XBRL instance document. The process of mapping means matching the concepts as reported by the company to the corresponding element in the taxonomy. In addition to assigning XBRL tag from taxonomy, information like unit of measurement, period of data, scale of reporting etc., needs to be included in the instance document.

1. TAXONOMIES

2. ELEMENTS

3. EXTENSTION TAXONOMIES

4. INSTANCE DOCUMENTS

1. TAXONOMIES: Taxonomy can be referred at the same time as electronic dictionary of the reporting concepts. Taxonomy consists of all the data definitions, the basic XBRL properties and the interrelationships amongst the concepts. It includes terms such as net income, EPS, cash, etc. Each term has specific attributes that help define it including label and definition and potentially references. Taxonomies may represent hundreds or even thousands of individual trade reporting

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concepts, mathematical and definitional relationships among them, along with text labels in several languages, references to authoritative literature, and in sequence about how to exhibit each concept to a client.

2. ELEMENTS: An element is a business concept (such as Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenditure….) presented to a computer in a system that it could learn its main characteristics. To attain this, definitions of elements that come into display in schemas are constructed according to a precise set of rules

3.EXTENSION TAXONOMIES: The national taxonomies, like Indian GAAP, IFRS Taxonomy, US-GAAP taxonomy etc define elements and the relationships between them according to particular legislation or standards. However, if companies need to include in their business reports additional concepts (usually related to the area of their activity or the reporting purpose), XBRL, as its name indicates, allows for such extensions.

One can create taxonomy extensions by:

➢ Adding one's own data elements
➢ Creating one's own relationships
➢ Or both

There are several rules to be followed while extending taxonomy, the most important being the extensions should be as per the base taxonomy style and architecture. Taxonomy is extended to accommodate items/relationship specific to the owner of the information.

4. INSTANCE DOCUMENTS: An XBRL instance document is a business report in an electronic format formed according to the rules of XBRL. It contains essentials that are defined by the elements in the taxonomy it refers to together with their values and an explanation of the context in which they are placed.

XBRL EXTENSION TAXONOMY AND INSTANCE DOCUMENT CREATION PROCESS
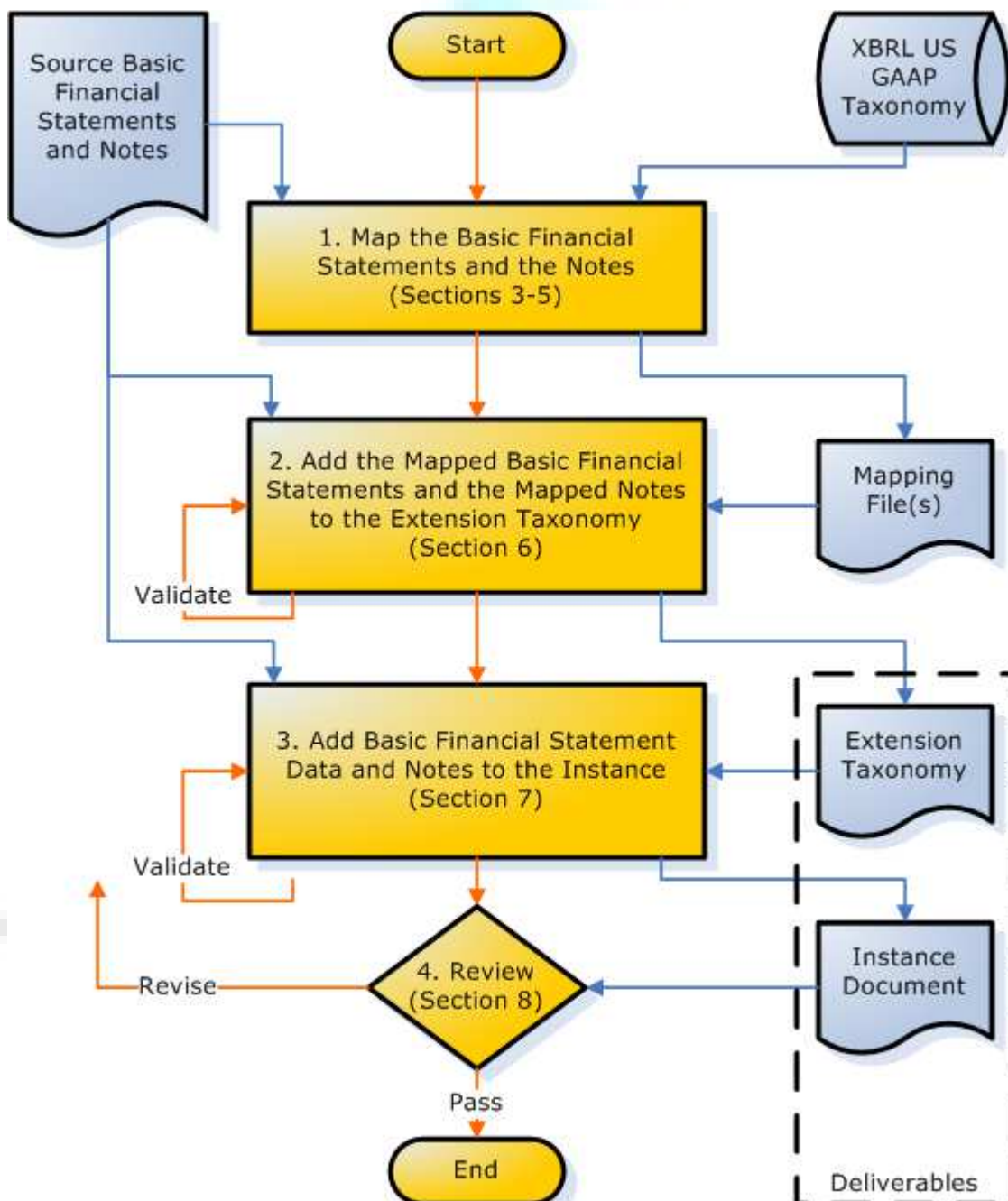
Source: xbrl.us.

BENEFITS OF XBRL IN BUSINESS: XBRL provides a come within reach of to put mutually and bring together data and then merely complete study using automated equipment. Governments, regulators, stock exchanges and financial in succession companies will convey into play XBRL to collect data. Also, accountants, company managers, financial analysts, investors and creditors will put advance and make use of data via XBRL. In addition together, the in progression technology industry will be concerned with creating XBRL-enabled software. Companies possibly will use XBRL on the inside for a numeral of purposes, together with bring in sequence information, consolidation processes and workforce routine records. It is reliable, efficient, cost effective, computer

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readable, requiring no data entry again and all over again which is the most time strong, expensive and unreliable. Data once changed in the XBRL format can be easily processed through Computers.The design at the back XBRL, EXtensible Business Reporting Language, is easy. as an alternative of treating financial information as a building block of text as in a standard internet page or a printed document it provides an identifying tag for every person item of data. This is computer readable.

1.   More consistent
2.   Better investigation
3.   Well again quality of in sequence and decision-making.
4.   Cost reduction
5.   Quicker
6.   Enhanced business reporting and analysis.
7.   Avoids re-entry of data.
8.   More truthful managing of information,
9.   Internet standing by for communication and direct use by all stake holders
10. Avoids time-consuming manual comparison,

XBRL INPUT DATA AND BENEFICIARIES
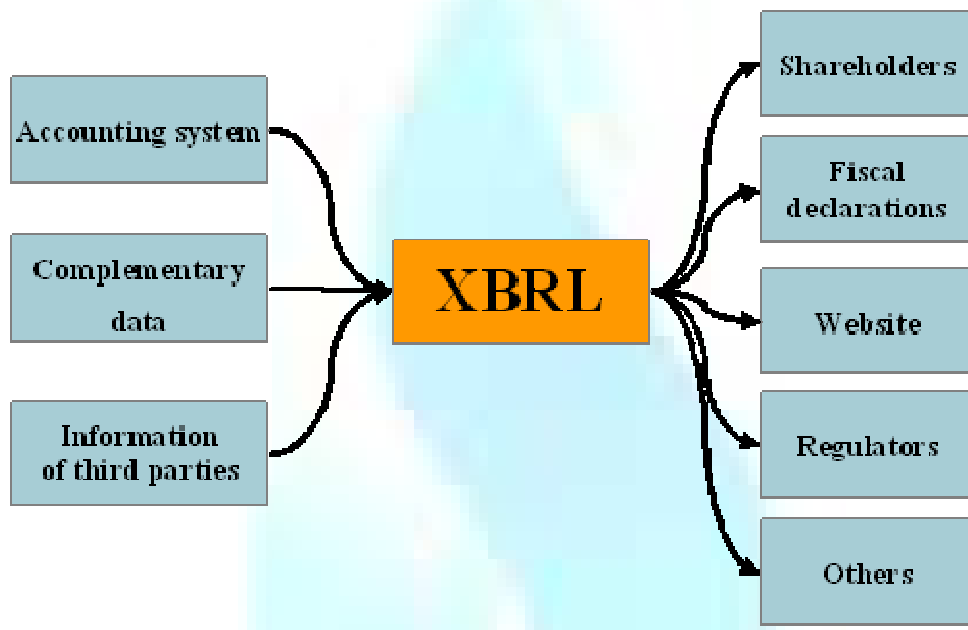
Source: www.xbrl.org.

The advantage with XBRL is the accounting system, complementary data and information of third parties, through xbrl can send the different parties , the beneficiaries with XBRL are shareholders, website, regulators, bankers, other financial institutions and others.

IMPORTANCE OF XBRL

XBRL is speedily being adopted global as a de facto financial and business reporting standard. XBRL facilitates junction of accounting standards by the facility to bring into line financial concepts among public taxonomies. Stock Exchanges, Supervisory and Regulatory bodies transversely sphere is looking forward for XBRL adoption.

1.Accurate and Quality Data – XBRL validates the data based on the regulations and relations defined in the middle of the figures essentials, which results in obtaining sparkling and suitable.

2. Automation – by means of XBRL, the intelligence of thoughtful and interpreting the data is transferred to the system and this facilitates automation in data processing and management. By using XBRL, companies and other producers of financial data and business information can computerize the processes of data compilation.

3. Reduce cost of ownership of data – The XBRL information is interoperable and accordingly shaped once can be used by multiple agencies seamlessly. In addition to as a result of interoperability the in general cost of creating data and meeting the compliance requirements is reduced dramatically. Moreover, XBRL is a open and crowned heads free normal.

4. Efficient Business processing a lot of of the information necessities of the different agencies is comparable and companies enclose to suggest the same manifold times. At the same time as the data is interoperable, the redundant information elements can be done away with and thus reducing the reporting burden on top of enterprises The XBRL data carries along with it, the supplementary attributes and facts, which makes the data easy to understand. Along with thus the data remains no longer dependent on any purpose or platform for interpretation and processing. The XBRL data can be easily integrated into any system As XBRL cuts down the time spent on less efficient process like rekeying and re-arranging data, the complete business process now becomes more competent and prolific. XBRL will streamline the preparation of business and financial reports for internal and external decision making.

5. Consumer oriented reporting - customers can work together and share the methodical concepts and are no longer needy on the reporting concepts embedded in exact software. And clients can now enthusiastically intend and share their own business information. All the information is recognized with a exceptional XBRL tag and this makes locating the data from a enormous information storage area or from a large report very easy and quick. Since associated in sequence is linked retrieving information is done in no time.

6. Real-time data for the reason that of computerization and conception of truthful and official data, the dispensation of data becomes much quicker and so does its propagation.

7. Help full to Analyst community: The occasion necessary for investigation is relatively soaring for the reason that the data is first rekeyed, validated and arranged according to the needs. Since all these actions are no longer necessary in XBRL based support and hence the forecaster cover time to focal point on top of small companies .XBRL, being a common ordinary, facilitates association connecting companies across world.

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8. Transparent Data: XBRL facilitates in good health and quicker right to use to information; clearness in the in one piece information deliver succession is greater than before.

APPLICATIONS OF XBRL

XBRL provides a business reporting structure. Business reports cover a extensive spectrum from regulatory acquiescence to business intelligence. XBRL applications be capable of endow with worth at a lot of different points in the reporting chain. By standardizing the method business information flows in this chain, you can open up a number of possibilities for by means of canned applications for concerto, analysis, presentation, and whichever additional function of with the purpose of information.

- IFRS translation – XBRL data set is exceptionally acquiescent to be processed by means of business set of laws that be capable of be built interested in the taxonomy. IFRS accomplishment with XBRL Standards creates an XBRL cover on the to be had inheritance systems.
- Trade Operations - XBRL brings effectiveness in Intra period reporting for in-house assessments and monetary modeling.
- Risk Assessments – XBRL automates the process of inputting data in various models and thereby facilitates the process of determination of risk.
- Investing & Lending – Helps allocating resources to assorted investment avenues in addition to brings about competence in provided that data to banks and other authorities.
- Mergers & Acquisitions – XBRL facilitates easier replace of in sequence connecting two organizations. It is reliable based on a jurisdictional permitted taxonomy.
- Investor Relations – Making consequent information accessible to the clients of information and providing reports in XBRL through the industrial relations portal thereby making the consumption of financial information simpler.
- Financial Reporting – XBRL is a mandate for various regulatory filing in India, US, UK and   a lot of additional.   XBRL enables reporting in whichever taxonomy like Indian GAAP, IFRS, US GAAP & UK GAAP, thus satisfying the regulatory reporting requirement of companies falling under any jurisdiction.
- Regulatory Reporting Frameworks - Those organizations who supervise authoritarian compliance and thus collect large amounts of reported data, -- like national banks -- need a scalable XBRL solution for viewing and analyzing thousands of complex financial report submissions each quarter.
- In-house Reporting - To prop up the corporate reporting procedure, enterprises be able to lengthen their Oracle database systems with the ability to export in XBRL. This information can then be fully validated against the standard business rules and the recipient's reporting guidelines.

LIMITATIONS OF XBRL

XBRL is not suitable designed for everything. Understanding wherever XBRL is not useful Helps understand what it is helpful for.
XBRL is currently not perfectly suited for:
1. Documents which require a content model,
2. Low-level transactions such at the same time as sales invoices and procure orders; However, XBRL provides some transaction level exchange features,
3. Presentation of information,
4. It is worldwide solutions, better proprietary solutions can be fashioned which have better Characteristics, but no better global solution can be established upon.

CONCLUSION

Most of the countries have renowned the want designed for convergence of accounting standards and are stirring towards its accomplishment at the identical time as others are more in their come up to of financial reporting XBRL. XBRL is planned unambiguously in the direction of maintain business reporting along with as a result, it's improved functionality connected with XBRL is recent. This study has emphasized the opportunities for organizations to adapt, integrate and overview of XBRL on the inside in view of the fact that this brings the nearly everyone advantage and reduces the risks and impacts highlighted. a lot of organizations send their data to outside providers of XBRL-the outsourced approach. at the same time as the outsourced scenario is one of the faster strategies in the short term, this come near will not permit organizations to influence the benefits of integrating it into the wider inside reporting processes of the organizations.

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