



IMPACT OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM ON ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE OF COOPERATIVES OF NEPAL

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Abstract: This study aims to investigate the effect of the Accounting information system on organizational performance of saving and credit co-operatives of the Gorkha district. Four types of AIS success factors, namely service quality, information quality, data quality and system quality, have been used in this study as the determinant's performance. Data were collected with a structured questionnaire survey from 272 respondents in Saving and Credit Cooperative Organizations. The collected data were analyzed with the PLS-SEM technique. The findings revealed that system, information, and data quality are significant AIS success factors for increasing organizational performance. It can be inferred from this study that organizations involved in cooperative sectors can increase their performance by adopting and implementing AIS success factors. Therefore, Cooperative organizations should cultivate a favourable environment so employees feel happy, motivating them to work more devotedly with the organizations.

Keywords: Accounting Information System, Cooperative, Service Quality, Information Quality, Data Quality and System Quality etc.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Accounting information is used by every organization, whether private or public, for-profit or nonprofit, large or small, to make decisions. The information requirements vary depending on the type of information required by each user. Initially, the accountant compiled the relevant data by hand, which

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has several drawbacks. With the advancement of information technology, the accountant now has access to various accounting information tools that help him simplify issues and deliver high-quality data to the company for which he works (Dandago & Rufai, 2014).

Accounting information systems are essential for managers seeking a competitive advantage in rapid technological innovation, increased consumer and business owner awareness, and stringent standards. (Gofwan, 2022). This literature review investigates the impact of accounting information systems on the organizational performance of firms. The most significant effect of information technology on accounting is organizations' ability to use computerized systems to track and record financial transactions to facilitate managerial decision-making, internal controls, and the accuracy of financial reports. The report suggests that accounting information systems should remain a priority for all Cooperative Organizations to sustain performance and efficiency (Khalid & Kot, 2021).

Cooperative organizations play a vital role in encouraging economic development and community empowerment by promoting collective ownership and participatory decision-making. In the contemporary business environment, the effective management of organizational resources is crucial for the sustained success of cooperatives. Information is considered a strategic asset among these resources, and its effective utilization depends on the Accounting Information System's (AIS) efficiency. An Accounting Information System encompasses the processes, technologies, and people that work together to collect, process, store, and disseminate financial and non-financial information to support decision-making within an organization. Effective leveraging of AIS can be a key determinant of organisational performance for cooperative organizations, which often operate in dynamic and challenging environments (Paudel et al., 2022).

The link between AIS and organizational performance has been a subject of interest in academic research and professional practice. However, the specific context of cooperative organizations presents unique challenges and opportunities that require a more nuanced understanding. The success of AIS in cooperative organizations is likely influenced not only by the technical aspects of the system but also by the organizational culture in which it operates (Bhattarai & Pandit, 2023).

This research aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge by exploring the interplay between AIS and organizational performance in the

context of cooperative organizations in the Gorkha District. By doing so, the study seeks to provide valuable insights for cooperative leaders, policymakers, and researchers interested in enhancing AIS's efficiency and effectiveness in promoting cooperative organizations' sustainable performance.

The investigation involves a comprehensive review of relevant literature, empirical research methods, and the analysis of data collected from a sample of co-operatives in the Gorkha district. However, the relationship between AIS and organizational performance in the context of cooperatives has not been extensively explored. This study seeks to fill this gap by investigating AIS's impact on cooperatives' organizational performance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this is to analyze the impact of accounting information systems on the organizational performance of cooperative organizations. However, the specific objectives of this study are:

- (a) To examine the current level of adoption and utilization of Accounting Information Systems (AIS) among co-operatives.
- (b) To assess the effects of AIS (system quality, information quality, service quality, and data quality) on the organizational performance of co-operatives.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses have been set for empirical testing in the context of co-operatives of Gorkha to measure the impact of accounting information systems on Organizational performance:

- H_1 : There is a significant effect of accounting information systems (system quality, information quality, service quality, and data quality) on the organizational performance of the co-operatives.
- $H_{1.1}$: There is a significant effect of system quality on the organizational performance of the co-operatives.
- $H_{1.2}$: There is a significant effect of information quality on the organizational performance of the co-operatives.
- $H_{1.3}$: There is a significant effect of service quality on the organizational performance of the co-operatives.
- $H_{1.4}$: There is a significant effect of data quality on the organizational performance of the co-operatives.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

AIS play a pivotal role in providing timely and accurate financial information aiding decision-making processes within organizations. As a unique business organization, Cooperatives rely on AIS for effective financial management.

The findings of this study are expected to inform practical recommendations for cooperative leaders and contribute theoretical insights to the broader field of accounting, information systems, and organizational performance.

The findings of this study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge by shedding light on the specific dynamics between AIS, organizational performance within the cooperative sector. The practical implications of the research include guiding cooperative management in optimizing AIS implementation strategies. By addressing this gap in the literature, the study aims to provide valuable insights for academics, practitioners, and policymakers involved in cooperative management and financial information systems.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The following are the limitations of the study:

- (a) Only Saving and Credit Cooperative Organizations of the Gorkha district were sampled for the study.
- (b) Numerous factors can influence the accounting information system and the Organizational performance of the Cooperative Organizations. The accounting information system is measured only by system quality, information quality, service quality, and data quality.
- (c) The study's findings are primarily based on correlation and regression analysis to examine AIS's relationship and impact on co-operatives' organizational performance.
- (d) The study's findings are based primarily on primary data collected via a structured five-point Likert scale questionnaire. As a result, the study's findings are based on the respondents' opinions, limiting our ability to generalize the findings.
- (e) A convenience sampling technique was employed in this research. As a result, the study's findings cannot be applied to the entire population.

METHODOLOGY USED

The main objective of the study is to assess the impact of AIS on the Organizational performance of the Cooperatives in the Gorkha district, this

study has been used a descriptive and causal-comparative research design. The descriptive design summarizes the large amount of data collected through a structured survey questionnaire in a meaningful way. A causal-comparative research design was also used to determine how different accounting information system dimensions affected the Organizational performance of the Cooperatives in the Gorkha district.

Total of 204 cooperative societies registered in the District Cooperative Union Limited in Gorkha district was a population of this study, out of which only 48 savings and loan cooperative societies have been specifically chosen from a pool of 71, considering criteria such as the utilization of accounting information technology and the number of members (Oct.30, 2023). The study centers on individuals within this selected group, including the chairman, vice-chairman of the management committee, managers, and employees, who possess significant knowledge of organizational culture and accounting information technology. To track the respondents for this study, convenience sampling was used.

A total of 380 surveys were distributed among the 48 saving and credit Cooperative Organizations.

The current study is based on primary data. A survey questionnaire with a five-point Likert scale was created and distributed to personnel in the Cooperative Organizations. A two-part questionnaire has been developed. The first section aims to determine the respondents' personal information, such as gender, education, designation, and experience, to choose the respondents' general background. The second component, on the other hand, includes remarks about the influence of accounting information systems on Organizational performance. It has sixty-two statements assessing the impact of the accounting information system on the Organizational performance of Cooperative Organizations in Gorkha District by measuring six variables: System Quality, Information Quality, Service Quality, Data Quality & organizational performance.

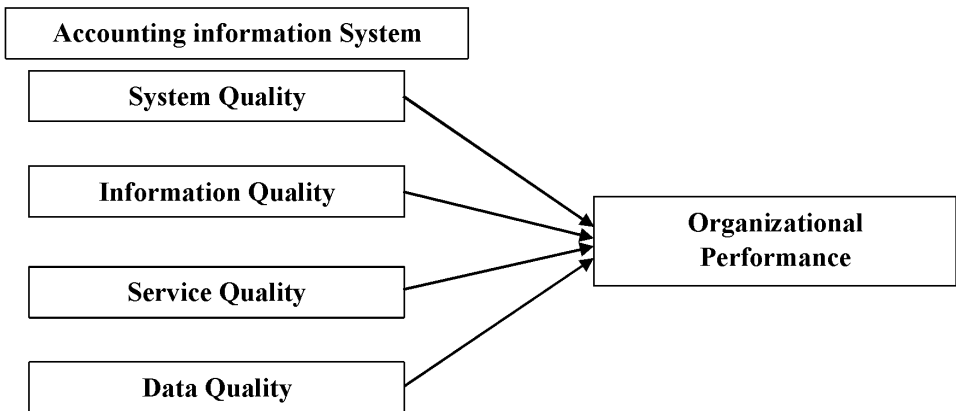
The data were sorted, coded in MS Excel and analyzed with the help of SPSS 25 and Smart PLS 4. Simple averages or arithmetic mean, standard deviation and percentage comparisons were used for descriptive analysis. Construct validity and reliability were examined and validated using structural equation modeling (SEM) in Smart PLS 4 software. Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability was calculated to check the internal consistency reliability. To check convergent validity, average variance extracted (AVE) was calculated.

Fornell-Larcker criterion was calculated to examine discriminant validity. The variation inflation factor (VIF) was calculated to detect multicollinearity in the data. Hypothesis testing was done with the help of bootstrapping.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this study is to determine whether accounting information systems effect on the organizational performance of cooperative organizations in Gorkha districts.

Conceptual Framework



Note: Adapted from Ali et al. (2016)

The accounting information system is the independent variable, whereas Organizational performance is the dependent variable.

ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

Table 1: Respondents Profile

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent (%)</i>
Cooperative Types		
Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	48	100%
Gender		
Male	180	66.2
Female	92	33.8
Total	272	100
Education Qualification		
Below Bachelor	36	13.2

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent (%)</i>
Bachelor	180	66.2
Above Bachelor	56	20.6
Total	272	100
Designations		
Member of MC	96	35.3
Manager	48	17.6
Employes	128	47.1
Total	272	100
Work Experience		
Less than 5 Years	80	29.4
5-10 Years	112	41.2
Above 10 Years	80	29.4
Total	272	100
Types of AIS		
Manual	14	5.1
Computerized	142	52.2
Manual & Computerized	116	42.6
Total	272	100
Area of Using AIS		
Financial Reporting	18	6.6
Decision Making & Controlling	10	3.7
All of the Above	244	89.7
Total	272	100
Do you think that the cost implementation of AIS exceeds the benefit the Organization derives?		
Yes	52	19.1
No	220	80.9
Total	272	100

Table 1 shows that all respondents (100%) are associated with Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd. The majority of respondents were males (66.2%) compared to females (33.8%) among the respondents. The majority of respondents have a Bachelor's degree (66.2%), followed by Above Bachelor (20.6%), and Below Bachelor (13.2%). The distribution of respondents' designations includes Members of MC (35.3%), Employees (47.1%), and Managers (17.6%). Respondents have varied work experience, with 5-10 years of experience being the most common (41.2%), followed by less than 5 years (29.4%) and Above 10 years (29.4). The majority of respondents use computerized AIS (52.2%), followed by Manual and computerized AIS

(42.6%), and Manual AIS (5.1%). The primary use of AIS among respondents is reported as "All of the Above" (89.7%), including Financial Reporting (6.6%) and Decision Making & Controlling (3.7%). Most respondents (80.9%) believe that the cost implementation of AIS does not exceed the benefits derived, while 19.1% think otherwise. These insights provide a comprehensive understanding of the demographic and professional characteristics of the respondents, as well as their perspectives on AIS implementation.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

This section outlines the perspectives of the management committee members, managers, and employees regarding implementing Accounting Information Systems in their various Cooperative organizations. The dimensions presented here represent the manifest variables: System Quality, Information Quality, Service Quality, Data Quality and Organizational Performance. The respondents were required to specify the frequency of practice of a listed AISs using a 5-point scale (where S1 indicates "Strongly disagree" and S5 is "Strongly agree"). The total percentage for each scale (From S1 to S5) was calculated based on the total number of adopters to represent more accurate results.

SYSTEM QUALITY

Table 2 pertains to the respondents' evaluations of the Accounting Information Systems quality in cooperative organizations. The survey collected responses from 272 participants. The "Total Average" row denotes a comprehensive system quality rating of 75.4%. Each item evaluates distinct facets of system quality, including learnability, functionality, adaptability, compatibility with contemporary technology, integration, user-friendliness, and documentation. The satisfaction levels for different aspects of AIS vary, with the highest being 85.3% for "AIS is easy to learn" and the lowest being 66.9% for "AIS is well-integrated" and "AIS is user-friendly". This item explicitly assesses the system's ability to promptly and effectively respond to online requests. The satisfaction score it obtained was relatively high, at 83.0%. The table presents a detailed analysis of satisfaction ratings for each item, categorized into several phases (S1 to S5). A continuous trend of declining satisfaction from S1 to S5 for most items suggests possible difficulties or learning curves connected with the system. The presence of flexibility ("AIS exhibits adaptability for easy modifications") and utilization of modern technology ("AIS is implemented in contemporary

technological advancements") demonstrate heightened satisfaction in the later phases (S3 to S5), indicating a favorable progression over time. The satisfaction percentages for "AIS is well-integrated" and "AIS is user-friendly" are lower. Targeting these areas could potentially enhance the overall quality of the system. The features and functions of AIS were considered useful, and the documentation provided by AIS was considered excellent quality. These components earned high satisfaction scores, highlighting their strengths.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistical Analysis for the System Quality

No	Items	N	Percentage						(S4 & S5)
			Total	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	
1	AIS are easy to learn.	272	100	0.0	7.3	7.4	48.5	36.8	85.3
2	AIS has useful features and functions.	272	100	0.0	4.4	11.0	52.2	32.4	84.6
3	AIS is flexible to make changes easily.	272	100	0.0	11.8	21.3	47.8	19.1	66.9
4	AIS is applied to modern technology.	272	100	0.0	1.5	22.8	50.7	25.0	75.7
5	AIS is well-integrated.	272	100	0.0	11.0	22.1	54.4	12.5	66.9
6	AIS is user-friendly.	272	100	0.0	8.1	25.0	54.4	12.5	66.9
7	AIS is good documentation.	272	100	0.0	4.4	22.1	54.4	19.1	73.5
8	Online inquiries are answered quickly by AIS.	272	100	1.5	1.5	14.0	58.0	25.0	83.0
	Total Average	272	100	0.2	6.3	18.2	52.6	22.8	75.4

Table 3 provides information on respondents' views on system quality in cooperative organizations, presenting mean scores and standard deviations for different items. The survey collected responses from 272 participants. The "Overall" row provides an average mean score of 3.92 with a standard deviation of 0.53. This indicates a generally positive view of system quality among respondents. Each item assesses different aspects of system quality, such as ease of learning, features and functions, flexibility, application to modern technology, integration, user-friendliness, and documentation. Mean scores range from 3.68 ("AIS is well-integrated") to 4.15 ("AIS are easy to learn").

Higher mean scores suggest higher levels of satisfaction. This item evaluates the speed of online inquiries being answered by the system. It received a mean score of 4.04, indicating a positive perception of the system's responsiveness. Standard deviations provide information about the variability of responses around the mean. Lower standard deviations (e.g., items 3 and 5) suggest more consistent responses, while higher standard deviations (e.g., items 1 and 8) indicate more variability in opinions. The range (difference between the minimum and maximum scores) provides an idea of the spread of responses. All items range from 2 to 5, suggesting a range of responses from relatively low to high satisfaction. Items 1 and 2 ("AIS are easy to learn" and "AIS has useful features and functions") have the highest mean scores, indicating strong satisfaction. Items 5 and 6 ("AIS is well-integrated" and "AIS is user-friendly") have slightly lower mean scores but still indicate positive perceptions.

Table 3: Respondents' View on System Quality in Cooperative Organizations

<i>No</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
1	AISs are easy to learn.	272	4.15	0.85	2	5
2	AIS has useful features and functions.	272	4.12	0.77	2	5
3	AIS is flexible to make changes easily.	272	3.74	0.90	2	5
4	AIS is applied to modern technology.	272	3.99	0.73	2	5
5	AIS is well-integrated.	272	3.68	0.83	2	5
6	AIS is user-friendly.	272	3.71	0.79	2	5
7	AIS is good documentation.	272	3.88	0.76	2	5
8	Online inquiries are answered quickly by AIS.	272	4.04	0.76	1	5
	Overall	272	3.92	0.53	2.25	4.75

INFORMATION QUALITY

Table 4 presents respondents' perceptions regarding information quality in Accounting Information Systems (AIS) for cooperative organizations. The survey includes responses from 272 participants. The "Total Average" row indicates an overall information quality score with an average of 73.1%. Each item assesses different aspects of information quality, including accuracy, completeness, conciseness, usefulness for daily tasks, relevance for decision-making, comparability to other firms' outputs, and ease of understanding. Responses vary across items, with satisfaction ranging from 82.4% ("Information outputs are accurate and valid") to 57.1% ("Information outputs are useful for daily jobs"). The table provides a breakdown of satisfaction across different

stages (S1 to S5) for each item. A consistent pattern of decreasing satisfaction from S1 to S5 for most items suggests potential challenges or learning curves associated with information quality. Items related to the accuracy and validity of information outputs ("Information outputs are accurate and valid") and ease of understanding ("Information outputs are easy to understand") show relatively higher satisfaction percentages. Items such as "Information outputs are useful for daily jobs" and "Information outputs are relevant for decision-making" have lower satisfaction percentages, indicating potential areas for improvement. "Information outputs are accurate and valid" and "Information outputs are easy to understand" received relatively high satisfaction scores, indicating strengths in these aspects

Table 4: Descriptive Statistical Analysis for the Information Quality

No	Items	N	Percentage						(S4 & S5)
			Total	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	
1	Information outputs are accurate and valid.	272	100	0.0	3.6	14.0	68.4	14.0	82.4
2	Information outputs are complete.	272	100	1.5	2.2	16.2	67.6	12.5	80.1
3	Information outputs are concise.	272	100	0.0	5.2	23.5	48.5	22.8	71.3
4	Information outputs are useful for daily jobs.	272	100	0.0	4.4	15.4	59.6	20.6	80.2
5	Information outputs are relevant for decision-making.	272	100	0.0	2.9	31.6	47.1	18.4	65.5
6	Information outputs are comparable to other Firm's outputs.	272	100	1.5	7.4	19.1	65.4	6.6	72.0
7	Information outputs are easy to understand.	272	100	4.4	4.4	30.9	43.4	16.9	60.3
	Total Average	272	100	1.1	4.3	21.5	57.1	16.0	73.1

Table 5 provides information on respondents' perceptions regarding information quality in Accounting Information Systems (AIS) for cooperative organizations, presenting mean scores and standard deviations for different items. The survey collected responses from 272 participants. The "Overall" row

provides an average mean score of 3.83 with a standard deviation of 0.56. This indicates a generally positive view of information quality among respondents. Each item assesses different aspects of information quality, including accuracy, completeness, conciseness, usefulness for daily tasks, relevance for decision-making, comparability to other firms' outputs, and ease of understanding. Mean scores range from a low of 3.64 ("Information outputs are easy to understand") to a high of 3.96 ("Information outputs are useful for daily jobs"). Standard deviations provide information about the variability of responses around the mean. The standard deviations are relatively moderate, suggesting moderate agreement among respondents. Items 4 and 1 ("Information outputs are useful for daily jobs" and "Information outputs are accurate and valid") have the highest mean scores, indicating strong satisfaction. Item 7 ("Information outputs are easy to understand") has the lowest mean score but is still above the midpoint, suggesting a generally positive perception. The range (difference between the minimum and maximum scores) provides an idea of the spread of responses.

Table 5: Respondents' View on Information Quality in Cooperative Organizations

<i>No</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
1	Information outputs are accurate and valid.	272	3.93	0.65	2	5
2	Information outputs are complete.	272	3.88	0.70	1	5
3	Information outputs are concise.	272	3.89	0.81	2	5
4	Information outputs are useful for daily jobs.	272	3.96	0.73	2	5
5	Information outputs are relevant for decision-making.	272	3.81	0.76	2	5
6	Information outputs are comparable to other Firm's outputs.	272	3.68	0.77	1	5
7	Information outputs are easy to understand.	272	3.64	0.96	1	5
	Overall	272	3.83	0.56	1.57	5

SERVICE QUALITY

The table 6 provides information on respondents' perceptions regarding service quality in Accounting Information Systems (AIS) for cooperative organizations, presenting the frequency and the percentage of responses at different stages (S1 to S5). The survey collected responses from 272 participants. The "Total Average" row provides an overall service quality score with an average of 60.0%.

Each item assesses different aspects of service quality, including demonstrating genuine concern, dependability, insistence on error-free records, willingness to help users, ensuring user safety in transactions, knowledge of employees, and understanding of specific user needs. Responses vary across items, with satisfaction ranging from 54.41% ("AIS service provider demonstrates genuine concern") to 66.18% ("AIS service provider employees are always willing to help users"). The table provides a detailed breakdown of satisfaction levels for each item across different stages (S1 to S5). A consistent pattern of decreasing satisfaction from S1 to S5 for most items indicates potential challenges or learning curves associated with service quality. Items related to the willingness to help users ("AIS service provider employees are always willing to help users") and knowledge of employees ("AIS service provider's employees have the knowledge to do their job well") show relatively higher satisfaction percentages. Items such as "AIS service provider demonstrates genuine concern" and "AIS insists on error-free records" have lower satisfaction percentages, suggesting potential areas for improvement. "AIS service provider employees are always willing to help users" and "AIS service provider's employees have the knowledge to do their job well" received relatively high satisfaction scores, indicating strengths in these aspects.

Table 6: Descriptive Statistical Analysis for the Service Quality

No	Items	N	Percentage						(S4 & S5)
			Total	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	
1	AIS service provider demonstrates genuine concern in resolving users' issues.	272	100	5.9	10.3	29.4	47.1	7.4	54.41
2	AIS services are dependable.	272	100	0.0	11.0	30.9	42.6	15.4	58.09
3	AIS insists on error-free records.	272	100	0.0	11.8	27.2	44.9	16.2	61.03
4	AIS service provider employees are always willing to help users.	272	100	0.0	4.4	29.4	50.0	16.2	66.18
5	Users feel safe in their transactions with the AIS service provider's employees.	272	100	0.0	16.2	22.8	55.1	5.9	61.03
6	AIS service provider's employees have the knowledge to do their job well.	272	100	0.0	8.1	27.9	51.5	12.5	63.97
7	Employees of AIS service providers understand the specific needs of its users.	272	100	0.0	13	32	44	11	55.10
	Total Average	272	100	0.8	10.7	28.5	47.9	12.1	60.0

The table presents 7 data regarding respondents' perceptions of service quality in Accounting Information Systems (AIS) for cooperative organizations. It includes mean scores and standard deviations for several items. The poll obtained replies from a total of 272 individuals. The "Overall" row displays the mean score of 3.60, along with a standard deviation of 0.62. The data suggests that the majority of respondents had a favorable perception of the quality of service. Each item evaluates distinct facets of service quality, encompassing the display of authentic care, reliability, insistence on accurate records, eagerness to assist users, guaranteeing user safety in transactions, employee expertise, and comprehension of special customer requirements. The mean scores vary between 3.4 ("AIS service provider exhibits genuine concern") and 3.78 ("AIS service provider workers are always prepared to aid users"). Standard deviations offer insights into the dispersion of responses relative to the average. The standard deviations indicate a moderate level of agreement among respondents. The mean score for Item 4, which pertains to the willingness of AIS service provider workers to assist users, is the highest among all items, suggesting a high level of satisfaction. Item 1 ("AIS service provider exhibits genuine concern") had the lowest average score, but it is still higher than the midpoint, indicating an overall good perception.

Table 7: Respondents' View on Service Quality in Cooperative Organizations

<i>No</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
1	AIS service provider demonstrates genuine concern in resolving users' issues.	272	3.4	0.974	1	5
2	AIS services are dependable.	272	3.63	0.876	2	5
3	AIS insists on error-free records.	272	3.65	0.888	2	5
4	AIS service provider employees are always willing to help users.	272	3.78	0.765	2	5
5	Users feel safe in their transactions with the AIS service provider's employees.	272	3.51	0.833	2	5
6	AIS service provider's employees have the knowledge to do their job well.	272	3.68	0.794	2	5
7	Employees of AIS service providers understand the specific needs of its users.	272	3.53	0.859	2	5
	Overall	272	3.60	0.62	1.86	4.57

DATA QUALITY

The frequency and percentage of responses at various phases with respect to respondents' perceptions of data quality in Accounting Information Systems

(AIS) for cooperative organizations are presented in Table 8. (S1 to S5). The survey garnered responses from a total of 272 individuals. The row labeled "Total Average" presents the aggregate data quality score, which stands at 63.4 percent on average. Monitoring and evaluating the arrival of data, collecting and storing data for decision-making purposes, utilizing efficient accounting software, identifying the external environment and competitors, maintaining records and ledgers, and determining customer satisfaction are all components of data quality assessed by each item. The responses exhibit variability among the items, as satisfaction levels span from 69.90 percent to 56.60 percent ("The firms monitor and examine the arrival of data") ("There is at the Firm a set of records and ledgers to save data"). The table presents an elaborate analysis of the degrees of satisfaction with each item throughout various stages (S1 to S5). A persistent decline in satisfaction levels from S1 to S5 across most items suggests the presence of possible obstacles or periods of adjustment related to the data quality. The satisfaction levels of clients are comparatively higher about the implementation of efficient accounting programs and systems for data processing ("The Firm uses efficient accounting programs and systems for data processing") and the maintenance of records and ledgers ("A system of records and ledgers is in place at the Firm to store data"). Lower satisfaction percentages are observed for statements such as "The businesses monitor and assess the arrival of data" and "Accounting information system members at the firms are eager to obtain data that identifies client satisfaction," which indicate possible areas that could be enhanced.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR THE DATA QUALITY

Table 8

No	Items	N	Percentage					(S4 & S5)	
			Total	S1	S2	S3	S4		S5
1	The firms monitor and assess the arrival of data.	272	100	0.0	5.1	38.2	46.3	10.3	56.60
2	The accounting department at the Firm collects and stores data about events, resources, and agents and transforms this data later into information that assists management in decision-making.	272	100	0.0	5.1	26.5	56.6	11.8	68.40

No	Items	N	Percentage					(S4 & S5)	
			Total	S1	S2	S3	S4		S5
3	The Firm uses efficient accounting programs and systems for processing data.	272	100	0.0	3.7	39.0	44.9	12.5	57.40
4	Accounting information system members at the firms are keen to gather data that recognizes the external environment and competitors.	272	100	0.0	0.0	41.9	48.5	9.6	58.10
5	There is at the Firm a set of records and ledgers to save data, such as the journal, ledger, and subsidiary ledger.	272	100	0.0	8.8	21.3	62.5	7.4	69.90
6	Accounting information system members at the firms are keen to gather data that recognizes customer satisfaction.	272	100	0.0	8.1	22.1	56.6	13.2	69.80
	Total Average	272	100	0.0	5.1	31.5	52.6	10.8	63.4

Table 9 presents statistics on respondents' impressions of data quality in Accounting Information Systems (AIS) for cooperative organizations. It includes mean scores and standard deviations for several items. A total of 272 people responded to the survey. The "Overall" row displays a mean score of 3.69 and a standard deviation of 0.53. Respondents generally hold a positive perception of data quality. Each item evaluates distinct facets of data quality, encompassing the monitoring and evaluation of data arrival, the acquisition and storage of data for decision-making purposes, the utilization of efficient accounting software, the awareness of the external environment and competitors, the maintenance of records and ledgers, and the acknowledgment of customer satisfaction. The mean scores vary between 3.62 ("The firms monitor and assess the arrival of data") and 3.75 ("The accounting department of the Firm collects and saves data regarding events, resources, and agents..."). Standard deviations offer insights into the dispersion of responses relative to the average. The standard deviations indicate a moderate level of agreement among respondents. Item 2, which pertains to the accounting department at the Firm and involves collecting and storing data on events, resources, and agents, has obtained the highest mean score, indicating a high level of satisfaction. Item

1 ("The firms monitor and examine the arrival of data") gets the lowest mean score; however, it remains above the midpoint, indicating an overall good view.

Table 9: Respondents' View on Data Quality in Cooperative Organizations

<i>No</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
1	The firms monitor and assess the arrival of data.	272	3.62	0.74	2	5
2	The accounting department at the Firm collects and stores data about events, resources, and agents and transforms this data later into information that assists management in decision-making.	272	3.75	0.73	2	5
3	The Firm uses efficient accounting programs and systems for processing data.	272	3.66	0.74	2	5
4	Accounting information system members at the firms are keen to gather data that recognizes the external environment and competitors.	272	3.68	0.64	3	5
5	There is at the Firm a set of records and ledgers to save data, such as the journal, ledger, and subsidiary ledger.	272	3.68	0.74	2	5
6	Accounting information system members at the firms are keen to gather data that recognizes customer satisfaction.	272	3.75	0.79	2	5
	Overall		3.69	0.53	2.33	4.67

ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Table 10 shows respondents' perceptions of a cooperative organization's performance, averaging 51.2%. The data includes a breakdown of satisfaction across different stages, ranging from 37.5% to 60.3%. The table shows a consistent pattern of decreasing satisfaction from S1 to S5, indicating potential challenges or learning curves. Common trends include higher satisfaction percentages for market share gains and investment growth, while areas for improvement include lower satisfaction percentages for innovative products.

Table 11 presents respondents' perceptions of a cooperative organization's performance. The survey, which involved 272 participants, showed an average mean score of 3.3471, indicating a moderately positive perception. The mean scores ranged from 3.01 to 3.58, with the staff turnover rate having the highest mean score, indicating strong satisfaction. However, items related to innovation and competitiveness had lower mean scores but were still above the

Table 10: Descriptive Statistical Analysis for the Organizational Performance

No	Items	N	Percentage						(S4 & S5)
			Total	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	
1	The organization has gained market share relative to competitors.	272	100	0.0	13.2	26.5	58.8	1.5	60.30
2	Investment growth compares favorably with that of competitors.	272	100	4.4	8.1	30.9	50.0	6.6	56.60
3	Compared with the industry average, the organization is more profitable.	272	100	0.0	26.5	21.3	44.9	7.4	52.30
4	Return on sales is satisfactory.	272	100	2.9	14.0	32.4	43.4	7.4	50.80
5	The staff turnover rate is low.	272	100	2.9	7.4	30.9	46.3	12.5	58.80
6	Market share has increased in the last three years.	272	100	2.9	15.4	34.6	39.0	8.1	47.10
7	Return on investment is satisfactory.	272	100	1.5	22.8	24.3	36.0	15.4	51.40
8	Employees are more productive at this organization.	272	100	8.8	13.2	31.6	41.9	4.4	46.30
9	The organization can successfully compete in the market.	272	100	5.9	24.3	19.1	38.2	12.5	50.70
10	Organizations can innovate products satisfactorily as per the needs of the market and consumers.	272	100	8.8	22	31.6	35	2.9	37.50
		272	100	3.8	16.7	28.3	43.3	7.9	51.2

midpoint, suggesting a generally positive perception. The standard deviations were moderate, suggesting moderate agreement among respondents. Overall, the data suggests a moderate level of agreement among respondents.

RELIABILITY & VALIDITY

Cronbach alpha values, Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values, Composite reliability, Convergent validity, and Discriminant Validity are among the criteria used to analyze the PLS measurement to determine the data's validity and reliability. All of these criteria's values are displayed in Table 12. As previously

Table 11: Respondents' View on Organizational Performance in Cooperative Organizations

<i>No</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
1	The organization has gained market share relative to competitors.	272	3.49	0.739	2	5
2	Investment growth compares favorably with that of competitors.	272	3.46	0.9	1	5
3	Compared with the industry average, the organization is more profitable.	272	3.33	0.949	2	5
4	Return on sales is satisfactory.	272	3.38	0.918	1	5
5	The staff turnover rate is low.	272	3.58	0.906	1	5
6	Market share has increased in the last three years.	272	3.34	0.935	1	5
7	Return on investment is satisfactory.	272	3.41	1.048	1	5
8	Employees are more productive at this organization.	272	3.2	1.022	1	5
9	The organization can successfully compete in the market.	272	3.27	1.136	1	5
10	Organizations can innovate products satisfactorily as per the needs of the market and consumers.	272	3.01	1.02	1	5
	Overall	272	3.347	0.7512	1.8	4.7

stated, there is one dependent variable, organizational performance, and four independent variables in this study: information quality (IQ), system quality (SYQ), service quality (SQ), and data quality (DQ).

Table 12: PLS Measurement Model Output

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Cronbach Alpha</i>	<i>Composite Reliability</i>	<i>AVE</i>	<i>VIF</i>
System Quality (SYQ)	0.822	0.865	0.435	2.547
Information Quality (IQ)	0.858	0.882	0.538	2.268
Service Quality (SQ)	0.848	0.860	0.518	2.364
Data Quality (DQ)	0.818	0.850	0.513	2.453
Organizational Performance (OP)	0.929	0.931	0.613	0.000

In this study reliability test is done and evaluated using Cronbach alpha values. Table 12 depicts the Cronbach alpha values for the constructs are 0.822 for system quality, 0.858 for information quality, 0.848 for service quality, 0.818 for data quality, 0.888 for organizational culture, and 0.929 for organizational performance. So, all the Cronbach alpha values are above

0.7, considered acceptable reliability values. In addition to the Cronbach alpha values, Composite Reliability (CR) was also tested, and the acceptable value of CR is 0.7. In this study, all the constructs had composite reliability of more than 0.70. So, the data of this study showed good internal consistency. Convergent validity is tested to see whether the items represent the constructs or not. In this study, convergent validity was tested by evaluating the values of average variance extracted (AVE). All the AVE values for the constructs are above the minimum threshold level of 0.5. So, it can be concluded, based on the findings, that the values of AVE are good enough for the validity of the data. VIF values are provided for System Quality, Information Quality, Service Quality, and Data Quality, ranging from 2.268 to 2.547. These values are below the common threshold of 5, indicating that multicollinearity is not a severe concern for these constructs.

COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) value indicates how much variation in endogenous variables is caused by the exogenous variables. The present study got an R^2 value of 0.586, indicating that the independent variables influence the dependent variable by 58.6%. So, the four independent variables considered in this study are responsible for a 58.6% variation in organizational performance. The remaining 41.4% variation is caused by other factors not considered in this study.

PLS STRUCTURAL MODEL

In the structural model of PLS analysis, hypothesis testing can be done. Here, the path coefficient, t statistics, average estimate, and error are considered. Table 13 shows the structural model for hypothesis testing.

Table 13

<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Hypotheses</i>	<i>Path Coefficient</i>	<i>T-Value</i>	<i>P - Value</i>	<i>Comments</i>
SYQ -> OP	H1	0.555	9.229	0.000	Significant
IQ -> OP	H2	0.182	2.695	0.007	Significant
SQ -> OP	H3	0.012	0.209	0.834	Insignificant
DQ -> OP	H4	0.288	5.033	0.000	Significant

The above table 13 shows the results of the hypotheses testing for this study. The explanation for the hypotheses testing is given below.

Hypothesis 1.1: There is a positive and significant relationship between system quality and organizational performance. This hypothesis got strong support as Table 13 depicted that the path coefficient value is 0.555 with a positive sign and the corresponding t statistics is 9.229 ($P < 0.01$), which indicates a 1% significance level. So, it is accepted that system quality positively influences organizational performance.

Hypothesis 1.2: There is a positive relationship between information quality and organizational performance. The present research proves this hypothesis. The path coefficient here is 0.182 with a positive sign, which is significant at 1% (t value; 2.695; $P < .05$) level. So, it is accepted that information quality positively and significantly correlates with organizational performance.

Hypothesis 1.3: There is a positive relationship between service quality and organizational performance. This hypothesis is not supported as the path coefficient got a positive value of 0.012, which is insignificant. So, service quality is positively and insignificantly correlated with organizational performance.

Hypothesis 1.4: There is a positive relationship between data quality and organizational performance. This hypothesis is supported as the path coefficient got a positive value of 0.288, and the corresponding t statistics is 5.033 ($P < 0.01$); this value is significant at the 1% level. So, data quality is positively correlated with organizational performance.

CONCLUSION

This comprehensive study thoroughly investigated the intricate landscape of Accounting Information Systems (AIS) and their impact on Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd. entities in Gorkha district. Through well-defined research objectives, a descriptive and causal comparative research design, and the implementation of structured questionnaires, the study evaluated AIS adoption, its influence on organizational performance, and the moderating role of organizational culture.

The study's measurement model demonstrated strong reliability and validity, affirming the robustness of the constructs. Path analysis revealed significant and positive relationships between system quality, information quality, data quality, and organizational performance. This research offers a nuanced understanding of AIS in cooperative organizations, emphasizing the pivotal roles of system quality, information quality, and data quality in influencing organizational performance. The findings provide valuable insights

for cooperatives aiming to enhance AIS adoption and utilization, ultimately contributing to heightened organizational effectiveness and performance.

IMPLICATION

The theoretical implications of this study lie in its contribution to the understanding of Accounting Information Systems (AIS) within the context of cooperative organizations. By assessing the relationships between system quality, information quality, data quality, and organizational performance, the study enriches existing literature by providing empirical evidence in a cooperative setting. The study offers theoretical insights into how AIS, when effectively utilized, can serve as a strategic resource that aligns with organizational objectives and contributes to competitive advantage. The practical implications of this study are crucial for cooperative organizations aiming to leverage AIS for enhanced performance. Organizations can use the study's findings to prioritize investments in improving system quality, ensuring that their technological infrastructure is responsive and efficient. The study's recognition of organizational culture as a moderating factor emphasizes the practical importance of aligning cultural values with AIS implementations. Cooperative organizations can leverage these practical insights to tailor their AIS strategies, emphasizing user training, continuous improvement, and the strategic use of technology for informed decision-making and sustained success.

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