



**ANALYSIS OF THE REQUIRED ACHIEVEMENT EFFICIENCY AND
EFFECTIVENESS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM IN FINANCIAL
INSTITUTES OF DHARWAD DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

The study's significance arises from relevance of accounting information systems as the dynamo or motor that pushes good management. Its significance is reflected in its attempt to assess efficiency & effectiveness of accounting information systems used in a financial institute in Dharwad district of Karnataka, assessing the vital and necessary role played by these systems in supporting management by providing appropriate accounting information to be used in the performance of its functions as required. It is equally vital to evaluate the efficiency and efficacy of such systems in order to connect the financial institute sector with the rest of sectors that contribute to growth of national economy in Dharwad district economy. According to the study's results, the efficiency and effectiveness necessary in financial institutes functioning in the Dharwad area are implemented. Since then, all users of accounting financial reporting have been pleased. Furthermore, the accounting information system is accurate, highly secure, up to date, suited for all users, covers all demands, facilitates data exchange between all departments, results in fewer mistakes, and lowers total costs.

KEYWORDS: *Financial Institutes, banks, efficacy and effectiveness, accounting information system, management*

INTRODUCTION

Information systems for accounting (AIS) are corporate frameworks for collecting, storing, managing, processing, retrieving, & reporting financial data for cpas, consultants, business analysts, managers, directors of finance (CFOs), auditors, authorities, and chartered accountants. Accounting specialists collaborate with AIS to assure greatest level of precision in a company's financial operations & document, & they also make financial information readily available to those who legitimately want it—all while keeping data intact & safe.

The rapid advancement of computer technology is increasing man's need for computer assistance in handling more complex issues: difficulties that were previously regarded to be entirely within the province of man's intuition & judgement processes, particularly in organizations. Information systems are becoming increasingly prevalent in forward-thinking and dynamic businesses. The requirement for easy, quick, and cost-effective access demands the development of ways for building, managing, and utilising databases in enterprises. An information system is an essential organizational resource that is connected to successful decision-making processes in an organization. It is a system that takes data/information as a raw material & produces information as a result of one or more transmutation processes. (Gray, 2001)



An information system is a collection of interconnected components that operate together to receive, retrieve, process, store, & distribute information in order to facilitate organisational decision making, coordination, analysis, observation, & control. In other words, it is a collection of people, equipment, software, and communications databases that are manually, mechanically, or mechanically operated to acquire information, which is then recorded and processed before being provided to the receiver. (2005) (Ravichandran and Lertwongsatien)

The physical and logical structure of objects in a data system includes data, procedures, rules, protocols, skill sets, equipment, software, roles, & other factors that establish an organization's capabilities. Information systems are a sort of system that delivers critical information to managers for the goals of planning, organising, directing, leading, and controlling the operations of the firm or supporting them in making choices. It is a coherent collection of physical & human components that support day-to-day operations.

Information systems are systems that employ modern information technology to offer correct information to business in order to assist management in making choices, to better fulfill demands of their customers, and to facilitate the change process. It is a collection of pieces and components that work together to accomplish the operations and activities necessary to get the intended results. Everyone in the organization need or creates information, thus no one can be completely disconnected from the information system. It is not a new department, and it does not report to any of standard functional departments. All members of the company's hierarchical structure must be committed to an information system project.

An organization's information system serves three key functions: it supports company operations, it supports management decision making, & it supports strategic competitive advantage.

The embedded device is made up of a set of critical control, parts, and assets that analyze, handle, & manage data to produce as well as provide crucial data to those who make corporate decisions. It is a connected and homogeneous assortment of assets and various components (people, machinery, money, etc.) that work together to achieve organization's objectives within a defined system. Musa Abu Musa (2006)

In the interest of effectively handling data management or the communications network, leadership must gain knowledge and skills through organization's processes, which includes adopting, integrating, or exploiting computer technology as well as the communications network as a strategic tool. Workers must understand how well the company's specific system works as well as how it connects with other business solutions.

The information service is one of the multiple parts of a internet device which must function in conjunction with those other platforms such as organization, administration, or organisation culture. An management system must be compatible with all the different devices that comprise an bank's backbone, all which have to be interconnected. The infrastructure of the firm is planned in accordance with its goals.

The data system is intended to provide managers with trustworthy and timely information during decision-making process. Because information is used to coordinate and support the administrative process, decision-making, and communication tool inside the property and with the outside environment, it is a significant factor in an enterprise's success or failure. A data collecting and processing system is a group of people, technology, rules, & procedures that work



together to gather and process data. The essence of any information system is that it provides a means for relevant information to be sent at right time & in right format to corporate members who need it to make and implement strategic decisions. The majority of the problems that develop in commercial data systems are due to organisational, social, or human aspects rather than technological issues, which are few. Managers should focus on strategic & tactical execution of their information systems in this manner.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main aim of this study is to assessments of efficiency & effectiveness of information accounting system in working financial institute in the Dharwad district of Karnataka.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- H01: The applied accounting information system in the financial institute does not achieve the required efficiency and effectiveness.
- Ha1: The applied accounting information system in the financial institute achieves the required efficiency and effectiveness.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Iskandar (2015) discovered solutions to difficulties linked to quality of accounting information systems in a sample of Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). The study found that management commitment, user participation, senior management support, a clear definition of needs, effective planning, and realistic expectations are critical to success of accounting information system installation in Indonesian SOEs.

Susanto (2015) explained the aspects that impact accounting information quality. The study's respondents include Kaprodi, Sekprodi, Administration, Lecturers, and Students. The null hypothesis was rejected because significant value was 0.000 (P0.05), indicating a statistically significant association between accounting information system & financial statement quality.

Hla & Teru (2015) looked into impact of computerized accounting systems on performance metrics using secondary data. According to authors, information technology has a substantial impact on accounting since it allows organisations to create & utilise computerised systems to manage & record financial transactions. The study did reveal, nevertheless, that human resources involved in data entry, processing, and output play an important part in success of accounting information systems and are sources of long-term competitive advantage. Our researchers provided important recommendations.

Ware (2015) assessed the function of a computerized accounting in the maintenance of accounting records at Ghana's Ga Rural Bank. According to the study, using an accounting information system has a positive impact on bank financial reporting; thus, it is vital for businesses, particularly rural banks, to utilise a computerised accounting system. There was a significant relationship between application of computer & manual systems in accounting system of banking industry because it is an effective means of keeping accounting records, helps in fast customer support, quick decision making process, descriptive performance of banks, quick information handling and notify emergence. Additionally, it was determined that the implementation of accounting systems is effective in accelerating data processing and report



creation, increasing greater turnover in strengthening control system and accountability in banks, and bringing harmony to the entire financial institutions.

Patel (2015) evaluated influence of accounting software systems on economic condition of a corporation. Accounting information systems used by enterprises to financial results were identified as having a significant positive relationship. In line with study, effectiveness of accounting information systems helps managers make better decisions, have more effective internal control systems, improve reporting of financial data, improve quality metrics, facilitate bill payment mechanisms, but instead improve revenue.

Al-Dalaïen et al. (2016) looked into the effect of management systems for accounting on managerial decisions in a sample of Indian firms. The study's sample size is 160 persons. Data was collected using five-point Likert scale surveys and analysed using multiple regression. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL), Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGCL), Indian Tobacco Company (ITC), Parle G, and Videocon were the companies chosen for the study. The data analysis revealed that management accounting information systems had a significant impact on managerial decision making inside a sample of Indian businesses.

Amanamah, Morrison, and Asiedu (2016) investigated their utilisation, benefits, and restrictions of computerised accounting systems (CAS) in Ghana's Kumasi Metropolis. Overall outcomes of study emphasised relevance of computerised accounting systems in timely information management, massive data storage capacity, fewer clerical work, & enhanced client satisfaction. It has enhanced SMEs' effectiveness and efficiency.

In Kayseri, Turkey, Esmeray (2016) investigated how to utilize accounting information systems by Small & Medium Sized Companies (SMEs). Information was gathered via interviews with 60 enterprises in the organised industrial zone and analysed using least square method. Our study discovered a significant & positive association with implementation of accounting databases or parental education of furniture company managers, showing that as number of employees increases, so does the utilization of accounting data systems. The use of accounting data systems as well as parental education of managers in manufacturing businesses have been proven to have a favourable and significant association.

Teru et al. (2016) investigated effect of company investment in information security & accounting information system efficiency on firm performance. A solid internal control system delivers a credible financial report for decision making. It is critical for businesses to safeguard their information since the threat to information is quickly rising in hostile assaults on businesses' IT infrastructure, which might disrupt business continuity. The studies also revealed that continuous expenditures in information security measures reduce the likelihood of cyber-attacks and information system failure.

Darmansyah and Fitrijanti (2016) investigated the impact of implementing a computer-based accounting information system (CBAIS) on quality of accounting information & management performance in Indonesian sugar businesses. It demonstrates that quality of accounting information has a substantial impact on management performance of Indonesia's sugar businesses. Improving quality of computer-based accounting information systems (CBAIS) would enhance accounting information quality and management performance in Indonesian sugar businesses.



Firas A. N. Al-Dalabih (2018) investigated the impact of information systems for accounting on the quality of financial data in Amman Stock Exchange service enterprises. According to the most recent findings, the type and security of information systems for accounting had a statistically significant positive effect on the quality of financial data. Yet, the accounting software inputs seemed to have no influence on the financial data quality. The financial data of Jordanian service firms has been assessed as good. The study's findings demonstrated statistically significant differences at (0.05) in the type, inputs, and safety of systems for accounting, as well as the extent to which financial data attributed to the firm's company.

Al - Hattami and Kabra (2019) investigate if AIS might help rationalise HR choices. Determine whether any obstacles exist to using accounting information system(AIS) to rationalise HR-related choices. This study contributes to body of knowledge by demonstrating the importance of AIS in explaining HR choices in commercial banks in Dharwad district. Information systems for accounting (AIS), as described in the paper, play a critical role in justifying Hour today choices. It was also observed that there are no impediments to utilising AIS to rationalise human resource decisions. Finally, at the conclusion of the investigation, definite suggestions were offered.

Jaynob Sarker (2020) investigates the Accounting Information Systems (AIS) scenario in Bangladeshi private commercial banks. It focuses on completeness and conduct of AIS procedures in private commercial banks in Bangladesh. The data was gathered through interviews with key bank officials using individual questionnaires. An active accounting information system is critical to long-term profitability of any firm. Without a tool to monitor the events that occur, it would be impossible to tell how effectively the organisation is operating. As a result, current article makes an attempt to evaluate AIS practises of private commercial banks in Bangladesh.

Al-waeli et al. (2020) looked at the impact of computerized accounting systems on economic condition, with internal control acting as a moderator. An accounting information system's effectiveness improves a business's cash flow. The research adds to the existing body of knowledge by looking into the relationship amongst systems for accounting information & economic condition as transmitted by corporate governance. This study covers a research vacuum with in context of industrial companies by creating a new theoretical approach for leadership structure for future studies.

T.C. Macgregor and E.A.L Ibanichuka (2021) undertake an empirical investigation of relationship between quality of accounting information & company success in Nigerian oil and gas firms. Accounting information quality has been demonstrated to have a significant relationship with corporate performance, accounting for around 83.1% of total variation in earnings per share. Audit delay & disclosure quality were found to have a significant link with shareholder value. As a result, we conclude that quality of accounting information has potential to significantly contribute to earnings per share and strongly suggest that increased withering criticism of accounting flexibilities by regulators (FRCN, CBN, SEC, etc.) will indeed help to curtail both deliberate & formal budgeting discretions so that financial statements in financial statements faithfully symbolises phenomena they claim to represent as well as companies' future controversies are avoided.



Akamanwam Itang (2021) looked on the link between financial reporting and the accuracy of financial reports in Nigerian businesses of all sizes, as well as the role of organisational culture in mediating such a relationship. The researcher used five formative components to establish the autonomous (predictor) variable, cloud - based accounting systems (CAS): internal controls, intelligent data, sql data, automate presenting, & helps in the growth. The five dimensions of the quality of financial reports (FRQ) were used to model it, namely relevance, confirmatory value, comparability, factuality, and comprehensibility, whereas organization structure (OCT) was described employing three components, namely people orientation, innovation, and following example. As a result of the meticulous modelling of both expected links, ten hypotheses were investigated.

Albertina and Cepêda. (2021) give a current evaluation of Accounting Information Systems study, assessing scientific production characteristics & highlighting issue research trends. This study's findings add to existing literature, serve as a guide for future research in the context of systems for accounting information, or benefit public, industrial, or governmental agencies in developing their strategy within this area.

A.S.M Sufian Pabel (2022) looks into the effect of accounting information system (AIS) on performance of Bangladeshi government & non-government organizations. According to study's findings, AIS has a major influence on both governmental and semi institutions' performance in Bangladesh. Yet, in Bangladesh, impact of AIS on commercial banks' state financial performance is bigger than impact of AIS on financial institutions' ou pas profitability. According to the extensive existing literature and results analysis, it is clear and recommended that banks focus on improving their effectiveness and efficiency, as well as providing sufficient practice facilities to employees in order to greatly expand their skills and enhance their work process, in pursuit of long-term achievements through AIS integration. The suggested actions are especially crucial for quel organisations, as the impact of AIS on their operation is less significant compared to that of international banks.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is both descriptive and analytical in character. Primary data is gathered through observation and survey approaches. A questionnaire is created and delivered to the financial managers, heads of accounting departments, heads of internal audit departments, and heads of IT departments of Dharwad's functioning banks. The secondary data is gathered from books, journals, periodicals, government publications, and businesses throughout the previous 10 years. Furthermore, data collecting is generated through government and financial websites on the internet. In this study, the researcher used Simple random sampling method to collect the required data for the purpose of the study. A Simple random sampling is choosing units from the sampling frame randomly. The total population of the study are twenty one financial, out of them seventeen banks has been selected as the remaining 4 financial are closed. The selected samples of the study were the main branches of the all seventeen financial institute as the accounting information system is managed by the main branch. The sample of the study covers selected random sample from the financial managers, heads of accounting departments, heads of departments of internal audit, and heads of IT departments of all mean branches of Dharwad district financial. For the purpose of analysis of data and answer the questions of the study. The

researcher has used the program of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), on 21 and MS. Excel 2007.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE NO 1: FREQUENCY, PERCENTAGE, ARITHMETIC MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR RESPONDENTS' VIEWS ON THE REQUIRED ACHIEVEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM IN DHARWAD DISTRICT FINANCIAL INSTITUTES

S. No	Factors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	St. Deviation	Rank
1	Outputs of accounting system satisfy the need of all users	150 58.1%	76 29.5%	12 4.7%	16 6.2%	4 1.6%	4.37	0.94	1
2	Accounting system we use is speedy and easy to enter data	88 34.1%	118 54.7%	12 4.7%	26 10.1%	14 5.4%	3.94	1.13	10
3	Accounting system we use is good at preparing reports	82 31.8%	128 49.6%	12 4.7%	26 10.1%	10 3.9%	3.96	1.06	9
4	There are no errors in reports made by the used accounting system	52 20.2%	112 43.4%	42 16.3%	34 13.2%	18 7.0%	3.58	1.15	15
5	The current accounting system helped in decreasing the cost	58 22.5%	100 38.8%	46 17.8%	44 17.1%	10 3.9%	3.60	1.13	14
6	The used accounting system helped to save time through the process of using	78 30.2%	108 41.9%	42 16.3%	22 8.5%	8 3.1%	3.89	1.03	11
7	It's easy to exchange data using accounting system	88 34.1%	114 44.2%	32 12.4%	14 5.4%	10 3.9%	4.00	1.02	8
8	Accounting system has good ability in saving, deleting, auditing and restoring data	56 21.7%	134 51.9%	46 17.8%	16 6.2%	6 2.3%	3.85	0.91	12
9	Accounting system used is suitable for the need	88 34.1%	124 48.1%	34 13.2%	10 3.9%	2 0.8%	4.12	0.83	5
10	Accounting system used completely covers all needed in the financial institute	90 34.9%	106 41.1%	42 16.3%	18 7.0%	2 0.8%	4.03	0.93	6
11	The cost of used accounting system is reasonable	96 37.2%	102 39.5%	36 14.0%	16 6.2%	8 3.1%	4.03	1.02	7
12	Accounting system used in our financial institute is Accuracy	140 54.3%	84 32.6%	14 5.4%	18 7.0%	2 0.8%	4.34	0.92	2
13	Accounting system used has its own highly security	134 51.9%	90 34.9%	20 7.8%	10 3.9%	4 1.6%	4.33	0.89	3

14	Accounting system is updated to the date	120 46.5%	96 37.2%	20 7.8%	18 7.0%	4 1.6%	4.21	0.96	4
15	The accounting system(s) used in the financial institute is/are of high quality.	18 7.0%	162 62.8%	44 17.1%	32 12.4%	2 0.8%	3.64	0.82	13
The overall arithmetic mean of relationship between the Pricing Policies Applied and Financial institute's Services Volume.							3.98	0.66	

Source: Field survey

The statistical data shown in table No. 1 clearly demonstrate that the acceptance rate degree of the respondents fluctuates between extremely high and high, with the arithmetic means between (4.37 and 3.58). Seven paragraphs in this dimension received a very high approval rate, while eight paragraphs received a high approval rate, indicating the variance in approval rate among the participants of the study's sample and the importance of these paragraphs. The trends of the sample's arithmetic means are typically high, i.e. 3.98, indicating that the degree of approval rate is greater than the average measuring instrument used in the study (i.e. 3). The standard deviation is 0.66, indicating that there is consistency in the responses of sample members because the standard deviation is far from zero (1). However, there are several exceptions that will be discussed in each of the importance paragraphs.

1. The paragraph (1), "Accounting system outputs suit the needs of all users," has the highest arithmetic mean in the table1, 4.37, and standard deviation 0.94. The paragraph had a very high acceptance rating in the sample members' responses. It shows that the sample members place a higher value on the paragraph. The outputs of the accounting information system fulfill the needs of all users in the financial institute, according to the respondents, who agreed with a very high acceptance rate. The standard deviation of this paragraph is 0.94, indicating that there is consistency and harmony among the responses of the study's respondents at financial establishments.
2. Regarding paragraph (12), "Accounting system utilized in our financial institute is Accurate," it has the second highest arithmetic mean in this dimension 4.34, a very high approval rate, and a standard deviation of 0.92. This paragraph shows that the sample members agreed that the financial institute used an accurate accounting information system. Furthermore, there is consistency and harmony in the respondents' comments in this research study on the efficiency and effectiveness of accounting information systems in Dharwad district financial institutes.
3. With regard to paragraph (13) "Accounting system utilized has its own highly secure," it has the third highest arithmetic mean 4.33 and standard deviation 0.894 among the preceding paragraphs. The paragraph has received a high rate of acceptance. The financial institute has its own highly secure accounting information system, according to the sample members. The findings revealed that the study's participants' responses were consistent and harmonious.
4. In the table above, the fourth arithmetic mean for paragraph (14) "Accounting system is up to date" is 4.21, with a standard deviation of 0.96. The members of the study's

responses are consistent and harmonious throughout the paragraph. In this axis, which is related to the update of accounting information systems in Dharwad district financial institutes, the paragraph received a very high acceptance rate in the replies of the sample respondents.

5. In relation to paragraph (9) which reads, "The accounting system utilized is appropriate for the requirement," has received the fifth highest arithmetic mean of 4.12 in this dimension and a standard deviation of 0.83. The paragraph received a very high acceptance rating, indicating that the sample members agreed with the idea and valued the paragraph. The findings revealed that the study's respondents' replies were consistent.
6. The paragraph (10) "Accounting system employed totally and covers all needs at the financial institute" had the sixth highest arithmetic mean 4.03 in the table, indicating a very high acceptance rate in this axis. The paragraph is important to the members of the sample, and the huge number of accounting information systems in financial institutes covers all of the demands of financial institutes and financial institute consumers. The paragraph's standard deviation is 0.93, indicating that there is some dispersion and disagreement in the opinions of the sample members. The respondents in the study's sample value the paragraph because they agree that the accounting information system meets all of the financial institute's needs in all dimensions.
7. The paragraph (8) titled "The cost of the used accounting system is acceptable" has the eighth highest arithmetic mean in this axis, 4.03, with a standard deviation of 1.02. It suggests that the replies of the sample members are dispersed and inconsistent. They did agree that the cost of the financial institute's utilised accounting information system is appropriate. Among the paragraphs on this axis, the paragraph had the highest acceptance rate, indicating that the cost is acceptable.
8. In this axis, the paragraph that reads (7) "It is simple to communicate data utilizing accounting system" is ranked seventh. The paragraph has a high arithmetic mean of 4.00 and a standard deviation of 1.02. The paragraph has received widespread approbation. This implies that the members of the sample agreed on the method of exchanging data in the financial institute utilizing the accounting information system. The paragraph's standard deviation suggests that there is dispersion and inconsistency in the responses of the study's sample members in this dimension.
9. Regarding paragraph (3), "The accounting system we use is good at providing reports," the tenth highest arithmetic mean 3.96 was attained. The respondents agreed with the statement that the accounting information system employed by the financial institute is effective in providing reports. In this dimension, the paragraph had a high acceptance percentage. The standard deviation is 1.06, indicating that the responses of the members of the sample of the research of this paragraph of this dimension are inconsistent and dispersed.
10. In this paragraph, the tenth highest arithmetic mean is 3.94, as stated in paragraph (2). The paragraph received a high acceptance rate in this axis because it outperformed the assessment instrument used in the study, i.e. (3). The standard deviation value is 1.13. The standard deviation statistics show that there is a significant level of variability and dispersion in the responses of the study's sample members. The respondents agreed with

a high acceptance percentage that the accounting system employed in the financial institute is simple and quick to enter data.

11. The paragraph (6) titled "The used accounting system helped to save time during the process of using" received the eleventh highest arithmetic mean in this axis 3.89, indicating that the members of the study's sample agreed that the used accounting information system in the financial institute is helpful in saving time during the process of using. The paragraph had a high approval rating in this axis, indicating that the financial institute's use of an accounting system is particularly beneficial. This paragraph's standard deviation is 1.03, indicating that there is dispersion and inconsistency in the replies of the sample members.
12. The paragraph (8) "Accounting system has strong capacity in saving, erasing, auditing, and recovering erased data" had the eleventh highest arithmetic mean 3.85 in the table, indicating a very high acceptance rate in this axis. The members of the sample value the text and agreed that the accounting system is capable of saving, erasing, auditing, and retrieving deleted data. The paragraph's standard deviation is 0.93, indicating that the opinions of the sample members are consistent and harmonious.
13. With an arithmetic mean of 3.64 and a standard deviation of 0.82, paragraph (15) "There are quality aspects of the utilized accounting system in the financial institute" has the third lowest rank and the highest acceptance rate in the table. It is obvious from the text that the members of the sample agreed that the accounting system utilized in the financial institute has excellent qualities.
14. In the table 3.60, the paragraph (5) "The existing accounting system assisted in cost reduction" has the second lowest rank mean. It signifies that the majority of the participants of the sample agreed with the text. The standard deviation is 1.13, indicating that there is discrepancy in the replies of paragraph members.
15. The line (4), "There are no mistakes in reports generated by the used accounting system," had the lowest arithmetic mean (3.58) and standard deviation (1.15). The study's findings reveal that respondents' responses are inconsistent and dispersed. Members of the study's sample agreed in their responses that there are no errors in the reports generated by the employed accounting system at the financial institute with a high acceptance rate.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

TABLE NO 2 ARITHMETIC MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, SIG, AND RESULTS OF ONE SAMPLE T TEST FOR RESPONDENTS' VIEWS ON THE REQUIRED ACHIEVEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM IN DHARWAD DISTRICT FINANCIAL INSTITUTES

S. NO	FACTORS	MEAN	ST. DEVIATION	T TEST	SIG.
1	Outputs of accounting system satisfy the need of all users	4.37	0.94	16.43	0.00
2	Accounting system we use is speedy and easy to enter data	3.94	1.13	9.32	0.00
3	Accounting system we use is good at preparing reports	3.96	1.06	10.22	0.00

4	There no error in reports made by the accounting system used	3.58	1.15	5.55	0.00
5	Accounting system used helped in decreasing the cost	3.60	1.13	5.92	0.00
6	Account system used helped to save time through the process of using	3.89	1.03	9.58	0.00
7	It's easy to exchange data using accounting system	4.00	1.02	11.05	0.00
8	Accounting system has good ability in saving-deleting- auditing – restoring data	3.85	0.91	10.50	0.00
9	Accounting system used is suitable for the need	4.12	0.83	15.14	0.00
10	Accounting system used completely covers all needed in the financial institute	4.03	0.93	12.48	0.00
11	The cost of accounting system in reasonable	4.03	1.02	11.27	0.00
12	Accounting system used in our financial institute is Accuracy	4.34	0.92	16.36	0.00
13	Accounting system used has its own highly security	4.33	0.89	16.77	0.00
14	Accounting system is updated to the date	4.21	0.96	14.16	0.00
15	The accounting system(s) used in the financial institute is/are of high quality.	3.64	0.82	8.69	0.00
The overall arithmetic mean of relationship between the Pricing Policies Applied and Financial institute's Services Volume.		3.98	0.66	16.83	0.00

H01: The applied accounting information system in the financial institutes does not achieve the required efficiency and effectiveness.

Ha1: The applied accounting information system in the financial institutes achieves the required efficiency and effectiveness.

Since the overall arithmetic mean of respondents' views on the required achievement efficiency and effectiveness of accounting information system is 3.98, which is higher than the hypothesis mean of 3, and there is no large standard deviation (as the average reached 0.66) and the degree of agreement is generally high, this indicates that the applied accounting information system in financial institutes achieves the required efficiency and effectiveness. This finding might be seen as a rejection of the null hypothesis (H01) and acceptance of the alternative hypothesis (Ha1). This signifies that the accounting information system established in financial institutions meets the needed efficiency and effectiveness.

The One Sample T-Test was used to determine whether the point that the mean obtained by the responses is significantly higher than the measurement tool and this increase is not incidental, and the researcher compared the difference between the calculated value of T and the indexed value of T, as well as the significance level of the dimension and the paragraphs to

determine whether the researcher should accept or reject the null hypothesis. Its outcomes are listed in the table below:

TABLE NO 3 THE OVERALL RESULT OF T-TEST OF THE SECOND HYPOTHESIS

S. NO HYPOTHESIS	MEAN	ST. DEVIATION	CALCULATE DVALUE OF (T)	INDEXED VALUE OF (T)	SIG	RESULT
H ₀ 4	3.98	0.66	16.83	1.97	0.00	Rejected

Source: Field Survey

Looking at table No. 3, it appears that the computed T value is (16.83), which is more than the tabulated T value. Since the decision criteria is: reject null hypothesis if calculated value is more than tabulated value, accept hypothesis if calculated value is greater than tabulated value. Furthermore, the significance level value is less than 0.05, which is 0.00, and according to the decision rule, reject the null hypothesis if the significance level value is greater than the significance level value adopted, and accept the null hypothesis if the significance level value is less than the significance level value adopted. As a result, we reject the null hypothesis (H₀₁) in favor of the alternative hypothesis (H_{a1}). This signifies that "The implemented accounting information system in the financial institutes achieves the needed efficiency and effectiveness".

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. The vast majority of respondents strongly agreed that all consumers of financial reports generated by accounting information systems are satisfied.
2. The majority of respondents strongly agreed that the users of accounting systems guaranteed the accuracy of the systems used in the Dharwad district financial establishments.
3. The majority of respondents agreed that the Dharwad district financial institutes' systems are safe.
4. The majority of respondents strongly agreed that the accounting system is up to date.
5. The majority of respondents felt that the accounting system chosen is appropriate for the situation.
6. The majority of respondents believed that the accounting system utilized in the financial institute completely meets all requirements.
7. The majority of respondents believed that the cost of the accounting system in use is appropriate.
8. The majority of respondents believed that various departments within financial institutions may readily exchange data.
9. The majority of respondents agreed that the accounting system we use is effective in producing reports.
10. The majority of respondents stated that the accounting system we use is quick and simple to use.
11. The majority of respondents felt that the accounting system utilized at the Dharwad district financial institutes shortened the time it took to enter, process, and report data.
12. The majority of respondents believed that accounting systems are capable of saving, removing, auditing, and retrieving deleted data.



13. The majority of respondents believed that the financial institute's accounting system has quality qualities.
14. The majority of respondents believed that the present accounting system aided in cost reduction.
15. The majority of respondents agreed that the accounting system utilized produces fewer inaccuracies in reports.

CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this research is to shed light on the evaluation of computerized accounting information systems at financial establishments in the Dharwad region of Karnataka. According to the study's results, the efficiency and effectiveness necessary in financial institutes functioning in the Dharwad area are implemented. Since then, all users of accounting financial reporting have been pleased. Furthermore, the accounting information system is accurate, highly secure, up to date, suited for all users, covers all demands, facilitates data exchange between all departments, results in fewer mistakes, and lowers total costs. Furthermore, the cost of an accounting system is inexpensive, and entering data, processing, and creating reports has become easier and faster, saving time and money. The quality of outputs improves as a result of the efficiency and effectiveness of the accounting information system.

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