



THE FACTOR AFFECTING COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM WITH REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT IN THE AMPARA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose is to provide an insight about Computerized Accounting System adoption, highlighting contact point and significant influence on government departments. The research is based on a wide literature review, focused on the identification of organizational factors influencing on CAS adoption. The deriving research model was incorporated in a questionnaire that was preliminarily tested and finally provided to a sample of 100 accounting officers randomly selected from different government departments in Ampara District. Responses were collected from only 78 officers from the departments and used multiple regressions to test hypotheses and analyze the relationship between variables.

The study found the following results: there is a positive impact with statistical significance of infrastructure, human resource, cost, management support, user perception and internal control system on the dependent variable (the application of the computerized accounting system by the government department in Ampara District.)

The study recommended that the top level government administrative policy makers need to work on strengthening the infrastructure and the need for attention to human resources working in departments in terms of ongoing training to use the computerized accounting system, and to make serious attempts to access the governmental financial support to ease the burden of cost of these departments in order to facilitate the process of applying the computerized accounting system.

KEYWORDS: Computerized Accounting System, technological advancement, livelihood.

INTRODUCTION

In this present world after the Industrial Revolution advantageous of technological advancement and the affect of scientific development have come to control the every aspect of the livelihoods of mankind at the levels of private and public sectors for enjoying the distribution of goods and services to the clients and companies by the producers and distributors. Now for easy, quick, correct transformation of information in the form of supply of goods and services to reach the

purchases from the producers to meet the economic social, political, and cultural and financial roles in different methods and system of existence the computer system has come to play a vital role in the activities of survival of mankind within and without his personal interest for continuing his participation and contribution of his share in the world of works and earning with his full involvement in financial activities and decision making which nowadays depend upon the Computerized Accounting System(CAS).



So much so now, the government organization are the peaks of government rules, control and power over the activities of the country and the communities of different activities for the benefits of people, the rulers and rules. Now the government powers and the functions are decentralized in such a way there are government involvement at local level to meet the needs of public and clients. Besides, the activities of government organizations are also extended to the municipalities at the level of town. Also the organizations are shifted to the provinces where the governor is the chief controller at the geographical level of the country. besides taking all in all the high level organization are at the central position control by political head leaders, ministers and secretaries of the ministries for concrete administration of the county which is now under the ministries and also with Pradasasaba that provide basic services and goods to the clients, publics and community consisting of lower, middle and upper class people who create government for the betterment of their existence and livelihood.

The public sectors are the part of the sections of economy and administrations and health and education services. These public sectors can be categorized in terms of economic, political, cultural, social, religious, ethnic and legal characteristics. The powers, accountabilities, and responsibilities of government sectors display different pattern of objectivities based on the financial position of government and private sectors through different sources of resources with different and specified organizational structure and system that accounts for the government sector's role and development in the face of changing pressure over time and to the requirement and basic needs of the communities on one hand as the dependant and the nations as the high peaks of government services.

Government is very much concern on financial matters it is to account for the income and expenditure of the government with the balance in hand. For this purpose, the government has the ministry of finance to control and manage the account to response to the contributors and beneficiaries. for this purpose there is the department of state account office at the treasury where the officers, clerk under the supervision with advices , guides of the chief accountant who is to shoulders the entire responsibility of the financial position through the different departments responsible for maintaining, coordinating , and reporting centralized financial data processed by the different department dealing with government revenue, expenditures, and current position of grants , collection of funds for advance and deposit accounts as per the provisions of funds allocated for

ministries and department, special spending agencies, district secretary, provincial council by Annual Appropriation Account and supplement Estimates of the parliament of Sri Lanka. For this purpose, the department is to take proper and correct steps to collect data on revenue and expenditures on monthly basis, quarterly basis and annual basis from all ministries, departments, special spending agencies, district secretaries, provincial council, and pradasasaba in order to maintain and report centralized account under the limits and control of revenue and expenditure provisions approved by the Parliament. Furthermore, the department of State Account is also responsible to shoulder and to create an efficient and effective CAS acceptable by at the level of ministries and departments for receiving and spending founds in order to provide information which is useful and necessary to make decision relevant to accounting process at top management at treasury level as well as intuitional level.

The department of State Accounts is able to apply for government financial information in decision making process of government ministries and department and to improve conformity and reporting said information and make submission of annual consolidated financial statement of the government to all officers and departments for more efficiently for all stake holders, well-wishers and clients. The department is able to achieve its goals such as introduction of new CIGAS valuation report of land and building of government and public preparation of Accounting Statements on the prescribed dates, submission of monthly and annual account statements, submission of accounting information to the department of senses and statistics and various other departments in time, monthly, quarterly, semiannually, and annually. CIGAS is the comprehensive integrated accounting system software package for government accounting of Sri Lanka. It automates all critical accounting process a Government Accounting Unit generally required transmit and consolidate the accounts from the grassroots level up to the treasury level. This package is continuously in use for the past ten years in thousand of accounting units in central and provincial level of Sri Lanka. The package in the year 2006 has evolved into its release no 12 with fixed assets recording for features.

Since the accounting system is the backbone of the entire operation and as part of the information system, it has accommodated important operation in the administrative process in the governmental departments, especially with regard to planning, regulation, controlling and supervision. With the emergence of computerized system, both users with private and government sectors

used to engage in all aspects of computerized system. As a result of the rapid changes in information and communication technology application, the government has taken all the steps to implement Computerized Accounting System (CAS) in most of the government department. Azleen et al., (2007) CAS increases the performance and productivity of organizations. Hence, lead to better financial administration. Not only provides the accounting report, CAS also enables user to evaluate the output of the particular system as well as the system itself.

Due to the customization and system flow and process of CAS differ in usage and implementing in private business and government organizations. In the government context, the accounting information's flow will cover various levels of authority which include local , municipal ,district level, province and central government level, as well as the highest level of the hierarchy that is a government level centralized in the headquarter of department of state account.

Computerized Accounting System (CAS):-

CAS is a part of management information system, in relation to business operations, has become a systemized tool to improve the efficiency of the organization and support its routine operations and competitiveness through providing management with accounting and financial information. Such information is used to make different decisions regarding planning, control, performance evaluation and other decisions (Nayef et al., 2011).

In this growing economy, the use of CAS is very important in completing accounting activities effectively and efficiently. According to Saleh (2011), CAS assists an organization to conduct its operations and activities as well as provides information to the variety interest of users. Hence, in order to ensure that CAS can be used with its upmost benefits, the acceptance towards the system is crucial not only from the user perspective, but also from the organizational context. Further, it is the combination of technology and human interaction that could be employed to achieve an efficient and excellent operation. Accountant's roles are crucial in decision making process associated with CAS produced information and it helps to ease the accountant's task of record keeping for which computerized accounting and accounts management were more customized. Thus, CAS contributed to accuracy of information and time efficiency which in turn, leads to cost efficiency and effectiveness.

Background about Ampara District:-

Ampara is one of the 25 districts of Sri Lanka, the second level administrative division of the country. The district is administered by a District Secretariat headed by a District Secretary (previously known as a Government Agent) appointed by the central government of Sri Lanka. The capital of the district is the town of Ampara. The district was carved out of the southern part of Batticaloa District. Ampara District is located in the south east of Sri Lanka in the Eastern Province. It has an area of 4,415 square kilometers (1,705 sq mi) Ampara District's population was 648,057 in 2012. The district is one of the most diverse in Sri Lanka, both ethnically and religiously, Ampara District has 20 local authorities of which two are Municipal Councils, one is an Urban Council and the remaining 17 are Divisional Councils (Pradesha Sabhai or Pradeshiya Sabha) Ampara District is divided into 20 Divisional Secretary's Division (DS Divisions), each headed by a Divisional Secretary (previously known as an Assistant Government Agent). The DS Divisions are further sub-divided into 507 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GN Divisions).

The researcher has noted during his field visits to the governmental department in the Ampara District that these departments do not fully apply such computerized accounting Systems, where the idea of this study came to determine the obstacles of using these systems in the departments and to find out the impact of these obstacles on not fully applying these computerized systems.

PROBLEM OF THE STUDY

The rapid development in information and communication technology have eventually led to the introduction of CAS in producing relevant financial reports for both internal and external users for decision making (Greuning, 2006). The advantages from the use of CAS have led many to conclude that Reporting is the 'engine of growth' in business organizations (Frenzel, 2006).

The introduction of these CASs and despite the number of benefits through the use of these systems, the problem is that some government departments still make use of the both Manual Accounting Systems and CAS which are often characterized by keeping a large number of books, double works in recording data and are usually associated with errors in recording large volumes of transactions. The Reasons for the use of these systems may be identified to factors such as inadequate of knowledge in CAS; high cost of installation and maintenance; resistance to change; and risks. Further, the

used accounting system in the different government department is a conventional one, not updated latest one and must operate a new CAS, so as to keep advanced developments and technical progress witnessed by the world.

(Abu Elaiwi, 2009) confirmed that use of information technology has become reach many international organizations, which encouraged competitive business and technological progress on the information systems with the latest, where the system helps to plan, organize, control and produce information for decision making. Hence, it is noted that evolution in government department, especially that Ampara district has become one of the district which is administrating well after the war end and using CIGAS in all department and the initiatives taken place of e-governmental system; however many departments are still suffer from not applying all the module well in CIGAS.

The researcher has found through personal interviews with accountants in different departments and previous studies to find out some of the barriers and obstacles that prevent the possibility of usage of the CAS in the Government department (Elaiwi, 2009) such as: infrastructure, human resource, cost, government support, administrative performance and the decision for change. With increased complexity of transactions and the emergence of new technologies, and scientific advancement and obstacles identified, how the government department in the Ampara district are to take steps to move towards adopting CAS.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to address the research problem, the following question would be administered:

What factors should be considered when fully adopting CIGAS in government departments?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of this work is to explore how Computerized Accounting Systems have forever changed many aspects of business and accounting practices especially in government department.

The objectives of the study are:

- ✧ To Measure the influence of the factors on the computerized accounting system in the governmental departments.
- ✧ To draw conclusion and to give policy recommendation based on the findings for the improvement and successful running of these systems in government department Banking.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study focuses on assessing the influence of the use of Computerized Accounting Systems in the government department in Ampara District. They are: Divisional secretariat, Kachari, Hospitals; all in the Region. The study lasted for a period of six months. The selection mix of the Divisional secretariat provided a comparative point of assessing the impact from the view point of a fully computerized and networked on fully computerized system.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Computerized Accounting Systems (CASs) are defined as software tool for processing financial information of business and Meigs and Mary (1998) defined a CAS as a system that uses computers to input, process, store and output accounting information of financial report purposes. Hence, CAS records all transactions that deal with routine event of transactions that affect the financial position and performance of an entity.

The organizations both private or government use of ICT and one of the key applications of their accounting application is CASs. There are many researches regarding acceptance of technology and in study of Koch et al., (2011) explained that the Technology Acceptance Model is one of the most widely used approaches for adoption behavior in technology literature and it describes acceptance and adoption behavior of users is not only shaped by the perceived usefulness and ease of use, but also by perceived community characteristics. There are factors of internal and external, some are related to environment while others are related to employees. This wide range of issues has been discussed in many researches of ICT. Wen et al., (2012) emphasized variables influencing accounting software adoption and among the demographic characteristics of the manager and accountant, variables such as manager's age, and accountant's education. More in Ireffin (2012) has emphasized on the factors on Cost; Business Size; availability of ICT Infrastructure; Government support; and Management support. The result was that availability of ICT infrastructure; government support; management support and business sizes are influenced on CAS while cost is the major barrier to the organization. The Study in Edison et al., (2012) has examined that the cost benefit analysis, lack of government support, financial constraints, complexity of CASs strongly influenced on non-adoption of CASs by SMEs whereas ignorance about CASs as well as reluctance are weak predictors of non-adoption by SMEs.

Adebayo et al., (2013) used a research study model based on the factors of Government support, Cost, Infrastructure, Skills and Training, Fund and Management Support.

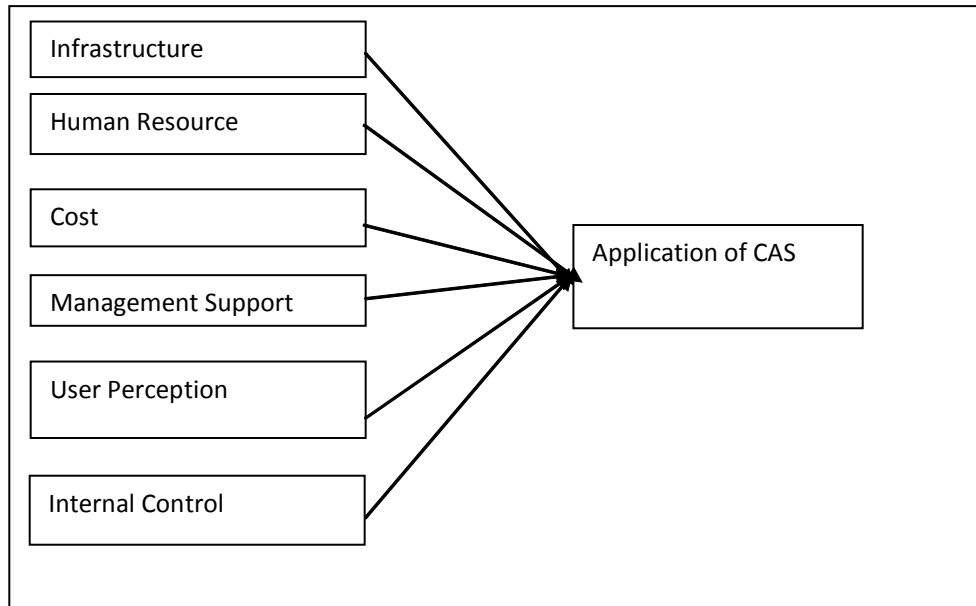
ALshbiel and Al-Awaqleh,(2011) have studied the influence factor on application of computerized accounting system with the Jordanian Ministry of Health from the viewpoint of public hospitals in the North Territory. The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of factors affecting on the applicability of a computerized accounting system. Independent variables consisted of infrastructure, human resource, cost, managerial performance, and decision for change. There was a positive impact on statistical significance of infrastructure, human resource, and the decision for making change on the application of the computerized accounting system by the North Territory hospitals. Meantime there was a negative impact of the cost on the application of the computerized accounting system and there was no statistically significant impact of managerial performance on the application of the computerized accounting system in North Territory hospitals.

Other aspect from a research Ilias (2013) the purpose was to examine the significant factors of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) (perceived ease of

use, perceived usefulness, behavioral intention, actual use, and attitude towards using) and Psychological Attachment (compliance, identification as well as internalization) towards Computerized Accounting System (CAS) in Malaysian Accountant General Department. It concluded that Perceived Usefulness (PU) and Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU) were considered being important factors in influencing users' behavior intention. Researchers have proved that there is significant effect between intention and actual use of CAS in this current study.

However, study conducted by Christopher.,(2014) on adoption of computerized accounting. Cost, human resource proficiency and availability of related infrastructures are the most important factors affecting adoption of computerized accounting system; and users' perception on the computerized accounting systems is insignificant in respect to adoption of computerized accounting systems.

The brief literature review discussed above suggests that the factors cost, infrastructure, management support, Human resource, user perception, internal control are having influence on applying CASs in government departments. Thus, following conceptual model frames the present study.



Infrastructure:-

It refers to structures, systems, and facilities serving a company including the services and facilities necessary for its operation function. Further IT infrastructure refers to include hardware, software, network resources and services required for the operation and administration an organization. Strong et al.,(2006) stated that ICT infrastructure consist; ICT hardware

especially Personal Computers (PCs), Software and Connectivity. Hence, it is very important to make sure the availability of the necessary equipment, infrastructures and technical support for the smooth operation of CAS. However, Ampara District lacks adequate ICT infrastructure such as electricity, Internet backbone across all towns during and after the civil war and. Given that

most government departments are located in Ampara District, may lack access to key infrastructures that are key to adoption of computerized accounting system. Moreover, management can be better understood user perceptions toward a given IT system while implementing system via corrective technical and managerial measures will eventually lead to system success.

Human Resource:-

Human resource is the main element that can contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of operating any system, and they who use the outputs in managing the organized matters, therefore the human element for the information system is the main axis of an organization. Human resource is the essential element to undertake multiple functions and staffs are required to possess qualifications, experiences, skills and training (Stephen, Mark, & Seemkin, 1989). According to (Al-Taweel, 2001), accountants lack efficiency in fields of usage, designing, developing accounting systems and information technology. Two studies concluded separately by (Cragg & King, 1993), and (Allison, 1999), states that implementation of technology depends on the skilled and knowledgeable work force. Hassan, (2001), stated Human resource is the main element that determines efficiency and effectiveness of operating the computerized accounting system. Flamholtz, et al., (2004) stated that Skilful and specialized human resources are of vital importance for an organization. Organizations spend a lot of money for training and educating their workers and employees with the advice of the office in order to increase the efficiency of the function of organization under their control.

Cost of installing:-

Cost can be defined generally as “any optional sacrifice with things, properties, material or moral rights that should have an economic value, in order to obtain the present or future benefit which it should not be less than the value at the time of completing sacrifice in the process of the value of sacrifice (Matarneh, 2003). Cost element must also be taken into account when adapting CAS so as to increase the expected benefits of the system than its preparation and implementation cost (Al- Sabagh, 2000).

Ernst and Young, (2001) stated that the cost of a system is an important factor in the adoption and utilization of the technology. Two studies conducted by (Seyal & Rahim, 2006), concluded that cost is having direct and significant relationship on adoption of technology. Organizations reluctant to adopt computerized accounting system when its initial set-up cost is high. (Donaldkiso, 2009), noted that computerized accounting includes equipment cost, the costs of assembly, installation and

costs of testing startup. Special trained staffs are required to operate the system. Hence, huge training costs are incurred to understand the use of hardware and software on a continuous basis because newer types of hardware and software are acquired to ensure efficient and effective use of computerized accounting systems.

Management Support:-

Verhage, (2009) defined that top management support is the management effort to provide the necessary resource to run the business a grand success. In line with the above statement Muntoro (1994) top management's responsibility is to provide the resources and positive command to employees whenever essential to success the business. According to Arpan and Isaac (2005) the effectiveness of information system application is influenced by top management support. Arpan and Isaac (2007) top management support is an important factor which influences the information system in an organization. Thus from the above definitions it is said that the top management support in government organization is the top administrative people like divisional secretariat, accountant, and other top level government officers who wish to allocate resources such as training, providing information, and determine the priority to implement the system.

User Perception:-

Organizations is familiar in using any technologies with skilled staff which is more suitable but, if any organization perceived that the technology is more complex avoid using computerized accounting system. According to Long and MacGregor, (1996) skill is very important factor which affect the use of computerized system. Hence, management must make sure that the employee skills experience and knowledge on computerized system because these knowledge and experience may influence on the application of computerized system. Many studies by (Giovanni and Mario, 2003), have found that ICT in general offers an organization a wide range of possibilities for improving their competitiveness. Lymer, (1997) stated that ICT adoption in an organization has the opportunity to increase productivity level.

Internal Control:-

Internal controls is a set of rules, policies, process and procedures an organization implements to provide reasonable assurance that; its financial reports are reliable, and dependable its operations are effective and efficient, and its activities comply with applicable laws and regulations. In implementing an internal control system in an organization the role of CAS is crucial. Internal

controls, implemented by the administrator and others, aim to provide a reasonable assurance of the reliability of financial reporting, the compliance with laws and regulations and the effectiveness and efficiency of operating (Bailey, 1985; Baird and Rasmussen, 2002; Cunningham, 2004; Gelinis et al., 1999; Korvin et al., 2004). The quality of implementing internal controls, more often than not, is vital to maintain success in an organization. Thus, while implementing CAS in any organization, management has to pay attention to the design of internal control. Internal controls typically centre on the organization's CAS, which is the primary function for moving financial information through a organization. Hence, internal controls help administrator to monitor and measure the effectiveness of their accounting operations on performance (Ponemon and Nagoda, 1990) thus, the relationship between Internal control and CAS application would be strengthened.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This study is based on a quantitative analytical method to test its hypotheses through the following sources: Primary Sources: Presented in designing a questionnaire model, this was distributed by hand on a study sample, which included governmental departments in Ampara district, Sri Lanka. This study also based on personal interviews with many of the staff of these departments.

Empirical studies in similar context were employed in identifying key constructs for the research variables and constructing the questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of two major parts out of which the first part is reserved for collecting the demographics of the respondents and the second part for the gathering of data related to six independent research variables of cost, infrastructure, Human resource, management support, user perception, and internal control for influence on application of CASs. All the questions relating to the research variables were set in five point Likert scale and the demographics data were collected through close ending questions. The study made use of 100 questionnaires issued to the staff who are currently using the system and are attached to the department. However, only 78 staffs appropriately completed the questionnaire. To ensure the reliability and the validity of the research instrument, it was piloted and adjusted accordingly with correct wording and logical ordering of the questions. In the data analysis, descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis were performed. Data preparation and analysis were carried out with SPSS 21

District and Divisional Secretariats under the Ministry of Home Affairs are committed to ensure an efficient and productive service to the general public client. At present, District Secretariats have made arrangements to apply modern information technology to provide people friendly service in order to satisfy the expectation of the people whilst marching forward with the 21st century.

The following Functions were identified at DS office under Accounting Department in DS Office to which a officer is in-charge to carry out the task assigned, to whom the questionnaire was issued.

- ◆ Financial Management.
- ◆ Preparation of Annual Draft Estimate
- ◆ Preparation of Appropriation Accounts and Advance to Public officers final Account
- ◆ Issuing Revenue License, Vehicle Transfer, Duplicate Registration revenue Collection
- ◆ Submission of monthly summary of accounts, bank reconciliation statement, Deposit statement and Revenue statement to the District Secretariat,
- ◆ Computerized activities of Accounts Branch such as Payroll, CIGAS, Pension Program

Reliability and validity:-

In order to evaluate the consistency of the construct factors, such as infrastructure, human resource, cost, management support, user perception, internal control and application of CAS, this paper referred to Cronbach value to validate reliability. The Cronbach values for infrastructure, human resource, cost, management support, user perception, internal control and application of CAS were 0.883, 0.775, 0.761, 0.808, 0.873, 0.821, and 0.875 respectively. All seven variables have met with the threshold of 0.7, as suggested by Ruble and Stout (1990).

Factor Analysis:-

In SPSS a convenient option is offered to check whether the sample is big enough: the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (KMO-test). The KMO measures the sampling adequacy (which determines if the responses given with the sample are adequate or not) which should be close than 0.5 for a satisfactory factor analysis to proceed. Kaiser (1974) recommend 0.5 (value for KMO) as minimum (barely accepted), values between 0.7-0.8 acceptable, and values above 0.9 are superb. KMO measures for the variables are given below;

The KMO measure for infrastructure (0.878), Human resource (0.795), cost (0.741), management support (0.804), user perception (0.835), internal control (0.783) and application of CAS (0.876) and they are more than 0.7. Therefore it has validity and is acceptable.



Correlation Analysis:-

		Infrastr ucture	HR	COST	SUPPORT	PERCEPT ION	INTERNAL CONTROL	CAS
INFRASTRUCTURE	Pearson Correlation	1	.712**	.591**	.640**	.434**	.535**	.584**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
HR	Pearson Correlation	.712**	1	.499**	.588**	.538**	.739**	.678**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
COST	Pearson Correlation	.591**	.499**	1	.655**	.452**	.599**	.632**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
SUPPORT	Pearson Correlation	.640**	.588**	.655**	1	.625**	.701**	.677**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
PERCEPTION	Pearson Correlation	.434**	.538**	.452**	.625**	1	.604**	.585**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
I/CONTROL	Pearson Correlation	.535**	.739**	.599**	.701**	.604**	1	.836**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
CAS	Pearson Correlation	.584**	.678**	.632**	.677**	.585**	.836**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	78	78	78	78	78	78	78

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation Relationship between Variables:-

Pearson’s correlations coefficient analysis was used to establish the relationship of infrastructure, human resources, cost, management support , user perception , internal control and application of CAS This section deals with objective which was establishing the relationship between influencing factor and Application of CAS in government department. This research shows that there was a significant and positive relationship between

infrastructure, human resources, cost, management support , user perception , internal control and application of CAS (r = 0.584, r= 0.678, r=0.632, r=0.677, r=0.585, r=0.836 respectively) with P- value= 0.000 < 0.05 for all variable . Hence, This research revealed that there exists a significant and positive correlation for all independent variable with application of CAS.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.861 ^a	.741	.720	.52950437

a. Predictors: (Constant), CONTROL, INFRASTURE, PERCEPTION, COST, SUPPORT, HR

b. Dependent Variable: Application of CAS

$R^2 = 0.741$. This means 74 % of the variation in application of CAS is explained by Infrastructure, Human resource, cost, management support, user perception, and internal control.

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	57.093	6	9.516	33.939	.000 ^a
	Residual	19.907	71	.280		
	Total	77.000	77			

a. Predictors: (Constant), CONTROL, INFRASTURE, PERCEPTION, COST, SUPPORT, HR

b. Dependent Variable: CAS

Total variances explain by Infrastructure, Human resource, cost, management support, user perception, internal control in the regression in which degree of freedom is 6. Unexplained part of the total variance indicates from the residuals which is the difference of observe value and predictor value in which degree of freedom is 71. The p-value from the ANOVA table is less than 0.00. This means Infrastructure, Human resource, cost, management support, user perception, and internal control can be used to predict and application of CAS.

Regression equation : Application of CAS = 6.218 + 0.109 infrastructure + 0.020 Human Resource + 0.138 Cost + 0.026 management support + 0.076 User perception + 0.616 internal control .

For every one unit increased in Infrastructure, application of CAS is expected to be higher by 0.109. Similarly, for every one unit increased in human resource, application of CAS is expected to be higher by 0.020. And also, for every one unit increased in cost, management support, user perception and internal control, application of CAS is expected to be higher by 0.138, 0.026, 0.076 and 0.616 respectively.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This research attempts to examine the factor affecting application of CAS. There is a positive correlation statistically significant between infrastructure, human resource, cost, management support, user perception, internal cont and application of CAS which was implemented in the government department at Ampara District.

After reaching to the results, the study recommends that related variables found in implementing to computerization the accounting system in the divisional secretariat at Ampara District, as the following: Working on strengthening the infrastructure and implementing government department with sophisticated computerized devices and software in line with the work and to shift from the current accounting system to the computerized accounting system. The need to pay attention to the working human resource in the department, in terms of ongoing training to use the computerized accounting system and the work of field visits to the functional department that have applied this system in order to benefit and the gain knowledge. Taking serious attempts

in order to get governmental financial support to ease the burden of cost of these departments in order to facilitate the implementation of the computerized accounting system. Continuous top level administrative support is very essential and important for the smooth operation of the computerized accounting system, especially any new versions are coming to implement, and the management should be behind giving all necessary support. However, the existing staff should be given motivation to seek training on the relevant computer skills. The results showed that the influence of internal control efficacy on operating on application of CAS was significant only in the case of certain independent variables and it has to more active while implementing any kind of system in government departments.

This study was limited to CAS implemented by government department. However, the study recommends further research in the challenges facing the societies in using ICT in all functional area of the department. While cost, human resource computer proficiency and availability of infrastructures are important factors in CAS implementing, the role of governance of the department on application of CAS should be investigated. This is based on the fact that good governance plays an important role in decision making on adopting and implementing new technology.

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