

Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information: A Study on Mobile Telecommunication Companies in Bangladesh

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Abstract

The present study examines the qualitative characteristics of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies. Accounting Information Systems provide accounting information through financial statement which supports to all levels of management such as operational level, middle level and top level management in taking effective decisions. Accounting Information Systems is considered as an important subsystem by all organizations for supporting their business operations. Every business organization has different users such as internal and external. Internal users consist of different levels of management and the employees and external users are shareholders, creditors, prospective investors, government etc. Every business organization has systems for providing financial information to the various interested users. The information produced by the Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is made available to all users so that they can use the financial information for necessary decision making. Decision makers generally use some information which helps them to arrive at a correct decision. Different information is used by different decision makers. The study shows that the qualitative characteristic of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems is moderately satisfactory. Every company should ensure the qualitative characteristics of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems for decision making process and to achieve their specific goals.

Introduction

Economic development depends on some basic physical infrastructures and telecommunication is one of them. The role of telecommunication in stimulating economic growth and improving the standard of living is beyond description. Telecommunication is one of the easiest and useful media of communication. This particular communication system can transfer information without much traveling. So clearly it saves both our valuable time and money. The contribution of telecommunication sector to GDP is quite significant but at present, the facilities available for this sector, especially for telecommunication sector are really not up to the mark. So, considering the importance of telecommunication in National Economic Development high priority must be given to facilitate this sector. Telecommunication as a strategy of development has emerged in the modern world. Telecommunication as a strategy of development is not generic it can focus on several other goals. Telecommunication has added a new dimension in modern life. Today nothing can be imagined without this new dimension. Modern telecommunication technology has developed different forms of phones, telegraph, fax, e-mail, internet, mobile phone and so on.

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Since 1991, mobile phone companies in Bangladesh have been playing a vital role in the economic development and life style of the people. Grameenphone Ltd. is a private limited company incorporated in Bangladesh in 1996 under the Companies Act, 1994. Grameenphone Ltd. has obtained its operating licence from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication, Government of Bangladesh on 11 November 1996. The operating license is subject to renewal upon fulfillment of terms and conditions specified in the license agreement. Grameenphone Ltd. started its various activities on 26th March 1997 for the customers through telemarketing and services to face the challenging situation in the competitive global telecommunication services in the context of Bangladesh. Grameenphone Ltd. was initially registered as a private limited company and subsequently converted into a public limited company on 25 June 2007. During November 2009, Grameenphone Ltd. listed its shares with both Dhaka and Chittagong stock exchanges (Annual Reports of GPL). Besides, Teletalk Bangladesh Limited was incorporated as a public limited company on 26 December 2004. The Company obtained the certificate of Commencement of Business from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms on the same day. The principal activities of the company are to promote and develop telecommunication and ancillary services, to promote and undertake programs or activities to extend wireless and cellular mobile telephone services, to enable the people to resell telephone services on an commercial basis and also to develop a network that would meet the telecommunication needs of the subscribers and to provide access to similar services at a most competitive price (Annual Reports of TBL).

The Generally Accepted Accounting Principles are the practices, procedures, conventions, rules, uniform minimum standards of, and guidelines to, financial accounting and reporting. They are intended for bringing harmony to accounting practices followed worldwide. However, they are not the general principles or underlying concepts that reflect the basic purposes of financial reporting. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles such as FASB statements, are industry or case specific interpretations or implementations of underlying concepts (Siddiqui and Chowdhury, 2003). One of the provisions of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles is that the information provided to the stakeholders must be relevant. Relevance is described as the accounting information having relevance to the decision making needs of the users and there is an expectation that the relevant accounting information would either have predictive or confirmatory value. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has identified the qualitative characteristics of accounting information that distinguish better information from inferior information for decision – making purposes (SFAC 2, May 1980). Relevance and reliability are the two primary qualities that make accounting information useful for decision-making purposes. Most users neither have the time nor the expertise to evaluate the content of the information. They would have to rely on the information provided by the enterprise. Accounting information is referred to as relevant if that information is capable of influencing a decision. To be relevant, an accounting information must have either predictive or feedback value and it should be presented in a timely manner (Siddiqui and Chowdhury, 2003). All information may not be useful. To be useful, the information must fulfill certain qualitative characteristics. Some studies have striven to identify similar characteristics and help provide broad guidelines for the nature of financial information and financial reports. For making the information related with financial statements useful to users, qualitative characteristics work.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to analyze the qualitative characteristics of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems. For analyzing this objective research has collected opinions of the respondents regarding the qualitative characteristics of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies in Bangladesh.

Methodology of the Study

There are six mobile telecommunication companies in Bangladesh and the researcher selected two mobile telecommunication companies for the research study such as Grameenphone Ltd. and Teletalk Bangladesh Limited. The present study is based on mainly opinion survey. Researcher has collected opinion from the respondents group such as Chartered Accountants (CA), Cost and Management Accountants (CMA) and Security Consultants (SC). Population size was 25 Chartered Accountants, 25 Cost and Management Accountants and 25 Security Consultants. Researcher used chi square test for analyzing the opinions of the respondents regarding the qualitative characteristics of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies in Bangladesh. . The chi-square test is an important test amongst the several tests of significance developed by statisticians. The symbol of Chi-square is χ^2 . Chi-square test is based on chi-square distribution and is used for comparing a sample variance to a theoretical population variance.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(f_0 - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

Where, χ^2 = Chi-square (Chi is a Greek letter)

f_0 = Observed Frequency

f_e = Expected Frequency

Calculation of Expected Frequency is as follows:

$$f_e = \frac{RT \times CT}{n}$$

f_e = Expected Frequency in a given cell

RT = Row total for the row containing that cell

CT = Column total for the column containing that cell

n = Total number of observations

Literature Review

Siddiqui and Choudhury (2003) have written a paper entitled “Relevance of Accounting Information in Bangladesh: An Empirical Study”. The main objectives of the study were to determine the degree of relevance of published accounting information in Bangladesh. They examined the factors affecting the relevance of accounting information. They sampled 13 companies operating in Bangladesh. The authors found that information provided in the company annual report in Bangladesh is only of 36 percent to 68 percent relevance. The accounting information also has low feed back value. They also found that on and average information is made available to the decision makers in around seven to ten months after the closure of the accounting period. Dey (2007) has made a paper on "Accounting Information System in Commercial Banks - An Evaluation in Bangladesh". The objectives of the study are: (i) to know about the accounting information system of Banks; (ii) to know about the use of the methods of accounting system in the banks; (iii) to know about their data control or internal control system; (iv) to know about the process of providing information to users; (v) to know about the retail banking services provided by the banks; and (vi) to know about the satisfaction of the bankers about their accounting information system and problems of Accounting Information System. The author found that most of the commercial banks follow combination of manual and computerized system for data collection. Nationalized commercial banks, specialized banks, foreign banks use combination of accrual basis and cash basis but the private banks follow accrual basis. For data recording, the nationalized, private and foreign banks use computer, whereas specialized banks do it manually. All the banks performed data management and maintenance though computer though it is not properly organized. Internal control system seems to be sound. Calderon, et. al. (1993) wrote an article entitled “Database Coverage in the Accounting Information Systems Course”. The authors tried to examine the extents of coverage of database management systems concepts and topics in the undergraduate accounting information systems (AIS) course. The authors surveyed on three hundred three AIS instructors to examine whether accounting instructors cover contemporary data base management systems topics in the AIS course. The authors used survey method to conduct their research. The response rate was: twenty percent (20%) subjects were asked to rate their coverage of each topic on a seven point categories scale which reflected different level of coverage of data base management. The authors found that despite the 1986 recommendations of the AAA committee on contemporary approaches to teaching AIS and recent changes in the accounting profession it appears that large numbers of AIS instructors are not covering fundamental concepts and topics in the area of data base management systems. Moreover, the level of coverage is relatively low among those instructors who do in corporate data base concepts and topics into their AIS courses. Despite the growth in information technology and increasing importance of database tools and technique in practice, current coverage at database topics is below the level recommended by the 1986 AAA committee. Haider and Akhter (2006) have conducted an article entitled "Accounting Information Quality: An Area of Intended Thinking". They have tried to identify the difference between accounting point of view with that of quality researchers. The quality of accounting information as has been viewed by the accountants is based on FASB’s hierarchy of accounting information quality while that of quality researches are based on multidimensional concept with varying attributed characteristics depending of an author's philosophical view point. The authors found in their study that: (i) some of the qualitative characteristics of accounting information are also

qualitative such as reliability and timeliness; (ii) the authors also found that the Information Quality (IQ) researcher's view of consistency is broader and encompasses both of these; (iii) the Information Quality (IQ) researcher's idea about how information can be relevant is not clear. Jahan (1999) wrote an article entitled “Quality of Information Used in Small Enterprise Marketing Management and Its Impact on Business: A Case Study of Kushtia District” where in he attempted to examine the quality of accounting information and its impact on small business. The author used both primary and secondary data for achieving the objectives of the study. He sampled 40 small enterprises. The study of the author was limited to four areas of decision making viz., product decision, demand forecasting, and product pricing and sales management. The author found that both internal and external information are used for decision making by the small entrepreneurs and there is no formal or systematic data processing system and the validity of data is not beyond question.

Findings and testing of hypothesis of the study

Relevance – Accounting information has relevance if it makes a difference in a decision. Relevant information has either predictive or feedback value or both. Predictive value helps users forecast future events. Feedback value confirms or corrects prior expectation. In addition, accounting information has relevance if it is timely. It must be available to decision makers before it loses its capacity to influence decisions (Weygandt et. al., 2004). Researcher made an opinion survey of the respondents regarding the relevance of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and developed a null hypothesis and conducted χ^2 test to test the null hypothesis using SPSS 7.5.

Ho₁: There is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the relevance of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Table 1: Opinions of the respondents regarding the relevance of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies

	Respondents Groups								χ^2	SL
	CA		CMA		SC		Total			
Types of Opinions	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	3.429	0.489
Greatly Relevant	11	44	8	32	8	32	27	36		
Moderately Relevant	11	44	16	64	16	64	43	57.33		
Slightly Relevant	3	12	1	4	1	4	5	6.67		
Neutral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Not Relevant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	25	100	25	100	25	100	75	100		

Source: Opinion Survey Report)

Table # 1 shows that 36% of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is greatly relevant, 57.33% of the respondents thought that the accounting information produced by

Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately relevant, 6.67% of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is slightly relevant, none of the respondents were neutral and none of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is not relevant. The table shows that the majority respondents comment that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately relevant. In order to see whether there is any significant difference between the opinions of the respondents' regarding the relevance of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and have conducted χ^2 test using SPSS 7.5. The value of χ^2 is 3.429 which is significant at 0.489 levels. So, the null hypothesis is accepted which means that there is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the relevance of accounting information being produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Reliability – Reliability of accounting information means that the information is free of error and bias. In short, it can be depended on. To be reliable, accounting information must be verifiable. We must be able to prove that it is free from error and bias. It also must be a faithful representation of what it purports to be and it must be factual (Weygandt et. al., 2004). Researcher made an opinion survey of the respondents regarding the reliability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and developed a null hypothesis and conducted χ^2 test to test the null hypothesis using SPSS 7.5.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the reliability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Table 2: Opinions of the respondents regarding the reliability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

	Respondents Groups								χ^2	SL
	CA		CMA		SC		Total			
Types of Opinions	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Greatly Reliable	8	32	4	16	7	28	19	25.33	3.499	0.744
Moderately Reliable	12	48	13	52	12	48	37	49.34		
Slightly Reliable	4	16	6	24	3	12	13	17.33		
Neutral	1	4	2	8	3	12	6	8		
Not Reliable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	25	100	25	100	25	100	75	100		

Source: Opinion Survey Reports

Table # 2 shows that 25.33% of the respondents mentioned that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is greatly reliable, 49.34% of the respondents thought that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately reliable, 17.33% of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is slightly reliable, 8% of the respondents were neutral and none of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is not reliable. The table presents that the majority respondents think that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately reliable. In order to see whether there is any significant difference between the opinions of the respondents' regarding the reliability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and conducted χ^2 test using SPSS 7.5. The value of χ^2 is 3.499 which is significant at 0.744 levels. So, the null hypothesis is accepted which means that there is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the reliability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Understandability – It is an essential quality of the accounting information provided in financial statements at end of every accounting period. The statements should be readily understandable by users. Understandability is an attribute of accounting information that enables users to comprehend its meaning and perceive its significance. The providers of accounting information should prepare and communicate the accounting information in a way so that it is understandable to the users. For achieving this purpose, users are assumed to have a pragmatic and logical knowledge of business and economic activities and accounting and they should have a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence. However, information about complex matters which are relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users should not be excluded from the financial statements merely on the grounds that it may be too difficult for certain users to understand. Researcher made an opinion survey of the respondents regarding the understandability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and developed a null hypothesis and conducted χ^2 test to test the null hypothesis using SPSS 7.5.

Ho₃: There is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the understandability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Table 3: Opinions of the respondents regarding the understandability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Types of Opinions	Respondents Groups								χ^2	SL
	CA		CMA		SC		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Greatly Understandable	10	40	10	40	6	24	26	34.67	10.997	0.088
Moderately Understandable	10	40	11	44	15	60	36	48		
Slightly Understandable	5	20	4	16	1	4	10	13.33		
Neutral	0	0	0	0	3	12	3	4		
Not Understandable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	25	100	25	100	25	100	75	100		

Source: Opinion Survey Reports

Table # 3 shows that 34.67% of the respondents thought that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is greatly understandable, 48% of the respondents mentioned that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately understandable, 13.33% of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is slightly understandable, 4% of the respondents were neutral and none of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is not understandable. The majority respondents think that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately understandable. In order to see whether there is any significant difference between the opinions of the respondents' regarding the understandability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and conducted χ^2 test using SPSS 7.5. The value of χ^2 is 10.997 which is significant at 0.088 levels. So, the null hypothesis is accepted which means that there is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the understandability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Representational Faithfulness – Representational faithfulness is correspondence or agreement between a measure or description and the phenomenon it purports to represent. In accounting, the phenomena to be represented are economic resources and obligations and the transaction and events that change those resources and obligations (SFAC). When information is free from material error and bias and can be depended upon by users to represent faithfully that which it either purports to represent could reasonably be expected to represent, is valued as reliable information. Researcher made an opinion survey of the respondents regarding the representational faithfulness of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and developed a null hypothesis and conducted χ^2 test to test the null hypothesis using SPSS 7.5.

Ho₄: There is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the representational faithfulness of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Table 4: Opinions of the respondents regarding the representational faithfulness of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Types of Opinions	Respondents Groups								χ^2	SL
	CA		CMA		SC		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Greatly Represent Faithfully	7	28	5	20	6	24	18	24	13.515	0.095
Moderately Represent Faithfully	13	52	7	28	13	52	33	44		
Slightly Represent Faithfully	5	20	11	44	2	8	18	24		
Neutral	0	0	1	4	2	8	3	4		
Not Represent Faithfully	0	0	1	4	2	8	3	4		
Total	25	100	25	100	25	100	75	100		

Source: Opinion Survey Reports

Table # 4 shows that 24% of the respondents mentioned that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is greatly represent faithfully, 44% of the respondents thought that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately represent faithfully, 24% of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is slightly represent faithfully, 4% of the respondents were neutral and 4% of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is not represent faithfully. The majority respondents comment that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately represent faithfully. In order to see whether there is any significant difference between the opinions of the respondents' regarding the representational faithfulness of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and conducted χ^2 test using SPSS 7.5. The value of χ^2 is 13.515 which is significant at 0.095 levels. So, the null hypothesis is accepted which means that there is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the representational faithfulness of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Comparability – Accounting information about an enterprise is most useful when it can be compared with accounting information about other enterprises engaged in the same business and is of same size. Comparability is ensured when different companies use the same accounting principles (Weygandt et. al., 2004). Researcher made an opinion survey of the respondents

regarding the comparability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and developed a null hypothesis and conducted χ^2 test to test the null hypothesis using SPSS 7.5.

Ho₅: There is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the comparability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Table 5: Opinions of the respondents regarding the comparability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

	Respondents Groups								χ^2	SL
	CA		CMA		SC		Total			
Types of Opinions	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	5.941	0.430
Greatly Comparable	9	36	6	24	4	16	19	25.33		
Moderately Comparable	12	48	14	56	15	60	41	54.67		
Slightly Comparable	4	16	2	8	4	16	10	13.33		
Neutral	0	0	3	12	2	8	5	6.67		
Not Comparable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	25	100	25	100	25	100	75	100		

Source: *Opinion Survey Reports*

Table # 5 shows that 25.33% of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is greatly comparable, 54.67% of the respondents mentioned that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately comparable, 13.33% of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is slightly comparable, 6.67% of the respondents were neutral and none of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is not comparable. The majority respondents think that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately comparable. In order to see whether there is any significant difference between the opinions of the respondents' regarding the comparability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and conducted χ^2 test using SPSS 7.5. The value of χ^2 is 5.941 which is significant at 0.430 levels. So, the null hypothesis is accepted which means that there is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the comparability of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Consistency – Consistency means that a company uses the same accounting principles and methods from year to year. When financial information has been reported on a consistent basis, the financial statements permit meaningful analysis of trends within a company (Weygandt et. al., 2004). Researcher made an opinion survey of the respondents regarding the consistency of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and developed a null hypothesis and conducted χ^2 test to test the null hypothesis using SPSS 7.5.

Ho₆: There is no significant difference of opinion among the consistency of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Table 6: Opinions of the respondents regarding the consistency of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Types of Opinions	Respondents Groups								χ^2	SL
	CA		CMA		SC		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Greatly Consistent	10	40	9	36	5	20	24	32	8.640	0.195
Moderately Consistent	10	40	13	52	18	72	41	54.67		
Slightly Consistent	4	16	2	8	0	0	6	8		
Neutral	1	4	1	4	2	8	4	5.33		
Not Consistent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	25	100	25	100	25	100	75	100		

Source: Opinion Survey Reports

Table # 6 shows that 32% of the respondents thought that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is greatly consistent, 54.67% of the respondents mentioned that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately consistent, 8% of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is slightly consistent, 5.33% of the respondents were neutral and none of the respondents opined that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is not consistent. The majority respondents comment that the accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies is moderately consistent. In order to see whether there is any significant difference between the opinions of the respondents' regarding the consistency of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies and conducted χ^2 test using SPSS 7.5. The value of χ^2 is 8.640 which is significant at 0.195 levels. So, The null hypothesis is accepted which means that there is no significant difference of opinion among the respondents regarding the consistency of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Providing and assuring qualitative characteristics of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems through financial statements of the selected mobile telecommunication companies' has been the primary objective of Accounting Information Systems. With the advent of Accounting Information Systems, the traditional focus on the input and recording of data needs to be offset with recognition that the systems themselves may affect the quality of accounting information. In fact the Accounting Information System is a subsystem of management information system that serves the managers of the firm with their information needs. Researcher has collected opinion from the respondents group such as chartered accountants, cost and management accountants and security consultants' focus on the perceptions of the qualitative characteristics of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems through financial statements of the selected mobile telecommunication. The study shows that all of the hypothesis are accepted which means that there is no significant difference of opinion of the respondents regarding the qualitative characteristics of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems. The supporting analysis and tables of this study is to examine the opinions of the respondents regarding the qualitative characteristics of accounting information generated by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies. The users of accounting information desire that the management publish annual reports at the end of every accounting period that should be certified properly by the professional accountants so that the qualitative characteristics of the accounting information presented in the financial statements is improved. It is very interesting to note that most of the respondents opined about moderate pursuance of every aspect of qualitative characteristics of accounting information. Since the mobile telecommunication sector is one of the major contributors for developing the economy of Bangladesh' researcher suggests that the transparency of financial statements issued by the selected mobile telecommunication companies be ensured. The financial statements should be more qualitative for the various users and the management of the selected mobile telecommunication companies should be more careful for improving the qualitative characteristics of accounting information. So, it can be concluded that since the various users of financial statements is decision oriented the preparation of the financial statement must be more carefully done for ensuring the qualitative characteristics of accounting information produced by Accounting Information Systems of the selected mobile telecommunication companies so that in can help take effective decision making process of the various interested users.

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