Covenant Journal of Business & Social Sciences (CJBSS) Vol. 10 No.2, Dec. 2019
ISSN: ***p. 2006-0300 e. 2334-5708*** **DOI:**

An Open Access Journal Available Online

Accounting Software and Resolution to Financial Insolvency in Nigeria: A Meta Analysis

[1]Onyia Valerie, [1]Falana Abolade & [2]Worlu Rowland

[1]Department of Business administration and Marketing, Babcock University, Ilisan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria
onyiav@babcock.edu.ng
[2]Department of Business Management, Covenant University Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria
rowland.worlu@covenantuniversity.edu.ng

Received: 30th August, 2019. Accepted: 30th September,2019.
Date of Publication: December, 2019

Abstract: Financial insolvency is important for sustainable national growth. This can be resolved through liquidity management, which is very important in any organization in terms of the organization's current assets, current liabilities, short-term borrowings, and management of shortfall or surplus cash for short-term periods, which affects the company's profitability. Liquidity management should be the company's goal of working capital management. Such idle cash can be used to invest in another company or diversifiable venture that are profitable. Accounting software or accounting information system is a resolution to financial insolvency in which it captures and records the financial effects of transactions. Accounting Information System (AIS) assists managers in four problem-solving stages, which are recognizing the problem, identifying alternatives, assessing the alternatives and taking managerial decision. The methodology employed for this study is Meta-analysis. The sample size employed was 30 literatures. The overall combined relationship had a P-value of .0000 indicating an overall significant level. Insolvency practice and its regulation is critical to economic development. This is especially true in the light of the unintended consequences of globalisation that may result in economic shock and business failures. Nigeria can benefit from reforms in financial insolvency by benchmarking the reform and practice initiatives of the more advanced countries within and outside Africa.

***Keywords*:** Accounting software, Accounting information system, Financial insolvency, Liquidity Management.

1.0 Introduction

The improvement of sustainable national growth and development in a progressive world is a continuous challenge for developing economies such as Nigeria. Globalization has brought about the internationalization of businesses, increased international

trade, cross-border flow of credit, and the inevitability of some business failures and insolvencies (Okoye & Nwaigwe, 2015; Barnard, 2016; Omoregie, 2017). The institution of robust and efficient insolvency is thus another important tool for improving the prospects of development in Nigeria.

Financial insolvency occurs when a company or a person is in a situation of being unable to pay money owed. Financial insolvency can be categorized into cash insolvency and balance sheet insolvency. Cash insolvency occurs when a person or a company has enough assets to settle debts owed but does not have enough cash or appropriate form of settling the debt while balance sheet insolvency occurs when the company or person does not have enough assets to settle the debt owed. The difference between cash insolvency and balance sheet insolvency is that in balance sheet insolvency, the person or company may be declared bankrupt while cash flow insolvency may be resolved through negotiation of the debtor and the lender until the asset is sold and the debtor is willing to pay a penalty.

Liquidity management is very important in any organization in terms of the organization's current assets, current liabilities, short-term borrowings and management of shortfall or surplus cash for short-term periods, which affect the company's profitability. Liquidity should be the company's goals of working capital management (Pandey, 2010; Orshi & Yunusa, 2016; Sandhar and Janglani, (2013)). It revolves around the component of working capital management which include management of inventory, receivables, cash and short term securities and also the organization's current liabilities.

It also has to do with the timely investment of excesses into short marketable securities after inventory and receivables have been timely converted into cash for the timely payment of accounts payables. Lamberg, and Valming (2009) supported that it involves eliminating unnecessary and expensive short term financing, speedy collection and investment of excess cash and receivables. The scholars opined in the process of speedy collection and investment of excess cash when it entails liquidity management, organization should avoid illiquidity or excess liquidity. Zygmunt,(2013) supported that illiquidity is highly risky in any organization in which it creates a company's bad image in the business world and even loss of creditor's confidence leading to high cost of debt for the organization. In the banking sector in Nigeria, illiquidity makes the depositors to lose confidence, which may result in the disruption in the going concern of any banking institution. The banking sector is the pillar of any industrial sector because it is an institution that serves as a link between the surpluses of cash and providing such funds as debts to the industrial sectors. Excess cash is also not good when it comes to liquidity management or working capital management of an organization.

Management efficiency and profitability management are positively related such that any poor or inefficient management of current profitability of the organization may threaten current management efficiency and vice versa and also lead to bankruptcy (Sandhar *et al*, 2012; Owolabi & Obida, 2012).

Furthermore, in Nigeria, there have been huge corporate financial distress in the industrial and banking sector of high non-performing loans, insolvency and illiquidity, low capital base, overdependence on public sector deposits, poor assets quality and weak corporate governance system. According to Okorie and Agu (2015) cited in Campbell and Asaleye (2016) the banking sector depicted a system of low depositor's confidence at 25percent of the national gross domestic product compared to Africa's average of 78% and 272% for developed countries

The problem of bankruptcy according to Ramana *et al* (2012) is that of poor or inexperienced management, fraud changes, the taste of the management and changes in the taste and preferences of customers. Viasta and Jasenka (ND) opined that accounting software or accounting information system (AIS) is a resolution to financial insolvency in which it captures and records the financial effects of transaction. In modern accounting information system, useful financial and non-financial can be obtained for aiding efficient decision making for both internal and external users. The authors opined that it comprises of the transaction processing system (TPS) which deals with various operations of the business with many documents and messages for users throughout the company, the financial reporting system or the general ledger (FRS or GL) which contains features of traditional financial statement such as balance sheet, statement of cash flow, income statement, tax return and other financial report mandatory by regulations and also the management reporting system (MRS) which deals with the special-purpose financial report used by the internal management of an organization in aiding managerial decision

AIS is employed to keep track of competitive organizational environmental forces. Wise companies constantly reexamine their organizational strategies to reengineer to modern accounting system in order to adapt their business to the risk and conditions of the world market. Modern accounting system is needed by fast growing organizations to keep track with fast changes all the time, fast growing companies need sufficient source of financial and non-financial information to support daily decision making of the management (Kallunki, Laitinen & Silvola, 2011). According to Hall (2008), the major task of accounting and accounting information system is to provide adequate information for the requirement of tax administration, various managers for liquidity management towards the attainment of the overall objective of the organization. it helps managers at all levels to solve managerial problem and processes and also financial analyst

for informed prediction. The information derived from AIS assist managers in four problem-solving stages which are recognizing the problem, identifying alternatives, assessing the alternatives and taking managerial decision.

Fast growing companies and large organizations prefer independent AIS platform because of the complexity of software programming languages and their standardized information needs. According to Granlund (2011), the information needs of an organization are anchored on whether the company should develop customized system from the beginning engaging in-house systems development activities or buy from the software vendor already programmed or preprogrammed commercial systems. In choosing a commercial software, it is important to understand the business model, consult other businesses using the software and weigh the budget of the management to decide whether to customize a software from the scratch to fit in the business model.

In buying a commercial software, it is important for such commercial software to firstly be able to have basic features on inventories, invoicing, is the software easy to use or understand, what are the after sale service of the software vendor, is the software needs just once subscription or license fees, the openness of the API towards integrating to other software or business tools. This study is to determine the effect size of various literatures of scholars on accounting software or accounting information as a resolution to financial liquidation

The major problem of this study is that there are various studies on accounting software and resolution to insolvency in other sectors and contexts but there are inconsistencies in the impact of accounting software as a resolution to insolvency in Nigeria.

2.0 Literature Review

Accounting software has never been static, the historical perspective of accounting software has been excavated by Eamonn (2012) from 1974 when accounting was performed manually on a paper-based trial balances and rapidly transformed into spreadsheets on Lotus 123 as the original double entry system during the early era of PC. During this era, Turbo Cash was launched around 1987 with an automated system for trial balance, balance sheet. It took 15 days of consolidating ledgers. It was the first software for consolidating trial balance and this software was limited with some important features like calculating tax or invoicing for organization.

Later the first era of accounting software was revolutionized from 15 day process of consolidating ledgers was reduced to minutes and seconds. Important features were included to calculate client tax and invoices and also web-based software where accounting information can be stored and integrated with other API or mobile device. This greatly had a great impact in the reporting of financial information to its various users but before this revolutionized era of

accounting software, DOS based accounting systems were highly stable, but lacking in updating features Eamonn (2012).

Accounting has now become more inventive in the form of business intelligence (BI) and also clouds computing in which financial information is being stored in the cloud. In this era, accounting software has revolutionized beyond just mere accounting packages of inventory and client's invoices. Accounting software in this period according to Lea (2007) can now integrate with each other, in which other non-accounting features similar to enterprise resources planning, Customer relation management CRM and Point on sale POS are been added. This additional functionalities been added to accounting software made it more intuitive to multi users beyond just accounting users. Business intelligence has globally become a major factor in the business world, in which the smallest system need to adopt as a major feature to be included as a standard in developing an intuitive software like data mining, dashboards, monitoring business transaction and alerts to features for upselling and giving staff real ways of improving sales. According to Chapman and Kihn (2009) it captures the global wind of change with the inclusion of internet and mobile devices integrations know as cloud computing. The increasing number of mobile users have greatly influence the developing of accounting software in providing mobile resolution to financial management and insolvency.

In the sphere auditing world, cloud computing has great influence on bigger auditing firms in which a client in Nigeria can be audited by an audit firm in the United Kingdom. Cloud computing allows audit firms to perform their audit engagements as an independent operation. It also allows audit firms to interact with the client on terms of engagement (Alzolu, 2011; Kamil, 2012). After the terms of engagement have been agreed and next the audit clerk visits the client, the audit clerk is opportuned to take with them the client's financial and tax data on a phone or tablet. This allows facilitation of closer relationship with client through interaction, which reduces agency cost.

Accounting software infiltrating business software to make it highly intuitive to multi-users has numerous advantages especially towards the resolution to financial insolvency of organizations in Nigeria in terms of controlling economic activities of the organizations. Accounting software fosters easy correction of nonconformity and Brynjothson and Hin (2003) empirically discovered that accounting software and investment in IT has a positive effect on productivity growth in the long run. Also in the empirical study of Akanbi (2017), he supported that accounting software and IT `influences organizational performance positively.

Furthermore, according to Hall (2008), there are various kinds of commercial software which are turnkey, backbone

and vendor supported system. Turnkey system are systems that are regarded as tested system. This is a general purpose system ready for implementation and are customized to support a specific industry. This system allows the use of canned or off-the shelf system and are designed to have built-in software that permit the organization to use menu choices to customize input, output and processing. Examples of turnkey commercial system are Oracle, SAP, J.D Edwards and PeopleSoft. Commercial software that aid basic system structure on which the company can build the vendor design and user interface to suit the client's unique needs is called backbone system. Backbone software are regarded as a compromise between the turnkey system and the custom system which produce very satisfactory results but the disadvantage of this system is that system customization is very expensive for small enterprise. This customized system from the beginning engaging in-house systems development activities and it is very costly to build Otieno, Polo. & Oima, 2013). Vendor supported system are systems which the organization purchases rather than develop in –house to capture the business model. The difference between Turnkey and Vendor supported system is that the Turnkey system permits the organization to use menu choices to customize input, output and processing, but for Vendor supported system, the vendor does not only design the software but implements and maintains the vendor system. This system is suitable for companies with complex system requirements that do not have sufficient magnitude to explain retaining an in-house system development staff (Oladipupo, & Ajabe, 2013).

3.0 Methodology

This paper tried to investigate the effect of accounting Software on its resolution to financial insolvency in Nigeria using Meta-Analysis Version 3. The pivotal purpose of Meta-analysis is to translate diverse outcomes empirically measured into a common standardized scale that can be combined for many different statistical tests, such as means, variances and correlations. The sample size for this study is 30 scholarly literatures. Accounting information system is an accounting software which helps in the management and control of economic or financial aspects of the organization. It is incorporated into the field of Information and technology which assists in transforming raw financial data into financial information which can now be useful for various stakeholders in making qualitative decision making (Wilknson, Cerullo, Raval & Boulianne, 2000).

Scholars have argued about the impact of accounting information system in an organization. Langfield-Smith (1997) opined that proper design of accounting information system helps in the increase of organizational performance. Bowens and Abernethy, (2000) also opined that it can be used by organizations as a leverage for meeting a solid and more flexible corporate culture in any dynamic business environment. AIS is used to record and

process accurately financial transactions leading to better reporting of financials to the various stakeholders. It combines the methodologies, controls and accounting techniques and innovative technology of IT to track business transactions and provide financial information that will be used by the management for internal controls' decision making and also external reporting information through the preparation and presentation of financial statement by the management to the various stakeholders (Mahdi, 2010)..

Nicolaou (2000) emphasized on the importance of AIS on internal control system in an organization. the accounting information system aids in better internal control system, improvement in the quality of decision making, better quality of accounting information and reporting and evaluating the performance of the organization, staff and the environment in which the business operates.. It is important to use the AIS to not just evaluate the business performance but also evaluating the performance with the various stakeholders like debtors, creditors, shareholders etc. in order to early detect financial insolvency in the organization and also the liquidity level of the business.

Benefits of Accounting Software of Accounting Information System

Source: Researchers Study (2019)

AIS has now become a tool which is incorporated to gain competitive advantage for easier and accurate tracking of financial information, processes of raw data into qualitative financial information which is now reported by the management to the various stakeholder in which the business is affecting. According to Haigh (2011It AIS have now a critical tool employed by the management of an organization to easier achieve

organizational strategic success towards attaining organizational overall objective.

To support this argument empirically, Chang (2001) found out that AIS specifically not only improves the performance of an organization but also support management's chosen strategy Hunton, (2002) found out that there is a strong relationship between accounting information and business effectiveness which implies that exposure to sophisticated accounting software will foster the effectiveness level of the organization. AIS provides information in making credit and investment decisions by providing useful information concerning the effective usage of the financial resources.

4.0 Meta-Analysis, Results and Discussion of Findings

In the study of Maria (2016), the author discovered that management accounting software has a significant influence on the method of direct cost distribution and the association on the way in which the valuation of product was comprehended. In the study of Martins, Carolyn and Pekka (2006) of an Empirical analysis of software productivity discovered that business type or application domain had a key impact upon productivity. In the work of Mahdi (2010), the study discovered that although accounting information system is very important to Iranian companies, there is a gap amid what AIS is and what is ought to be in Iran.

Empirical Summary (Meta-analysis)

Title	Author	Variable	Sample	Correlation
Accounting information system for management decision	Viasta, Roska & Josenka (nd)	Size of an enterprise and the system of AIS considering the source of its purchase	116	0.820
Management accounting system	Maria (2016)	Relationship between the design process of indirect cost allocation method and conditioning phenomenon	58	0.954
The usefulness of accounting information on financial instrument to investor assessing non-financial companies. An empirical analysis on Bucharest stock exchange	Maria (2015)	Relationship between price and accounting information (financial asset)	23	-0.168
Usefulness of accounting	Mahdi (2010)	Hypothesis 4: Accounting	498	0.981

information system in emerging economy Empirical evidence of Iran		information system confirms with other financial and managerial system		
The impact of using accounting information system on the quality of financial statement submitted to the income & sales Department in Jordan	Ahmad (2010)	The impact of using accounting information system on the quality of financial statement submitted in the income tax and sales department	14	0.221
Design and implementation of activity based costing system	Rong, Thomas, Wen (2009)	Productive volume	39	0.076
An empirical analysis of activity based costing in Chinese enterprises	Huijuan, Yangun and Wanxin (2006)	The relationship between the implementation content and the cost of the project (direct material)	12	0.587
An empirical analysis of firms implementation experiences with activity based costing system	Michael & Shields (1995)	Top management support	143	0.61
Activity based costing diffusion across organization: An exploratory empirical analysis of Finnish firms	Teemil (1999)	Existing system not visible	34	0.18
Barriers to adopting activity based costing system (ABC): an empirical investigation using cluster Analysis	Fawzi (2008)	Innovation and outcome	77	0.80
The choice of cost drivers in ABC application at a Chinese oil cementing company	Hangzbou, Fei, Dinghua and Thomas (2010)	Number, depth and distance	40	0.5833

Activity based costing management practice in India	Manoj & Salhay (nd)	Return on net worth	53	0.054
An empirical study of accounting software acceptance among Bengkulu city student	Sriwidharmanely & Vina (2012)	Attitude towards using accounting software	122	0.0545
An empirical analysis of software productivity	Martin (2006)	Size	700	0.63
Utilizing a typology of management accounting change: an empirical analysis	Suzana & Falconer (2005)	Introduction of new technology	92	0.019
Application of accounting software: an empirical study on private universities of Bangladesh	Mohammad, Mohammad, Mohammad & Adhan (2015)	Application of accounting software	47	0.80
An empirical analysis of software productivity overtime	Rahul, Barbara & Martin (2004)	Effort	102	0.683
An empirical analysis of vendor response to software vulnerability	Ashish, Ramayya, Rahul, Yubao (nd)	Small	1469	0.80
Empirical analysis of software evolution profiles and outcome	Evelyn, Sandra & Chris (nd)	Package	21	0.0346
An empirical analysis o malicious internet banking software behavior	Andre, Vitor, Victor, Daio & Mario (2013)	Stealing patterns	1.53	0.946
An empirical analysis of end user participation in software development project in a developing country context	Boluwuji, Faith, Stephen, Elijah, Paula (2013)	End users IT skill level	150	0.335

Determinants and consequences of management accounting system choice: an empirical analysis	Carol, Robert (1994)	Case mix	1150	0.118
The declining value relevance of accounting information and non-information based trading: an empirical analysis	Alex (nd)	Non- information based trading volume	149888	0.90
An empirical analysis of relative predictive strength of different factor in estimating software errors	Usma, Ali (nd)	Software errors	80	0.90
Bayesian analysis of empirical software engineering cost model	Sunita, Barry, Bert (1999)	Analyst capability	161	0.7339
An empirical analysis of the institution of unit test smells and their impact on software maintenance	Gabriele, Abdallah, Rocco, Andrea	System characteristics & test smell	18	-0.15
An empirical analysis of the effect of criticality, complexity and organizational influences on software reliability	Paul, Jon, Annc (2000)	System criticality	20	0.505
An empirical evaluation of accounting income number	Ray, Philip, (1987)	Net income	100	0.07
Accounting control system and business strategy: an empirical analysis	Robert. (1987)	Relationship between ROI and control system	64	0.08
Computerized accounting in	Kojo, Isaac, Evans (2018)	Manual accounting is cheaper than	43	0.744

Ghana. The shift from books to benefits and challenges associated with the transition		computerized accounting		

Table 1 Fisher Z and Standard Error

Variable	Sample	Correlation	Standard error	Fisher Z
Size of an enterprise and the system of AIS considering the source of its purchase	116	0.820	0.034	1.157
Relationship between the design process of indirect cost allocation method and conditioning phenomenon	58	0.954	0.135	1.874
Relationship between price and accounting information (financial asset)	23	-0.168	0.224	-0.170
Hypothesis 4: Accounting information system confirms with other financial and managerial system	498	0.981	0,045	2.323
The impact of using accounting information system on the quality of financial statement submitted in the income tax and sales department	14	0.221	0.302	0.225
Productive volume	39	0.076	0.167	0.076
The relationship between the implementation content and the cost of the project (direct material)	12	0.587	0.333	0.673
Top management support	143	0.61	0.085	0.709
Existing system not visible	34	0.18	0.180	0.182
Innovation and outcome	77	0.80	0.116	1.099
Number, depth and distance	3	0.5833	0.164	0.667
Return on net worth	53	0.054	0.141	0.054

Attitude towards using accounting software	122	0.0545	0.092	0.055
Size	700	0.63	0.038	0.741
Introduction of new technology	92	0.019	0.106	0.019
Application of accounting software	47	0.80	-0.1`51	1.099
Effort	102	0.683	0.`101	0.835
Small	1469	0.80	0.026	1.099
Package	21	0.0346	0.236	0.035
Stealing patterns	153	0.946	0.082	1.792
End users IT skill level	150	0.335	0.082	0.348
Case mix	1150	0.118	0.030	0.119
Non- information based trading volume	149888	0.90	0.003	1.472
Software errors	80	0.90	0.114	1.472
Analyst capability	161	0.7339	0.080	0.937
System characteristics & test smell		-0.15	0.258	-0.151
System criticality	20	0.505	0.243	0.556
Net income	100	0.07	0.102	0.070
Relationship between ROI and control system	64	0.08	0.128	0.080
Manual accounting is cheaper than computerized accounting	43	0.744	0.158	0.959

Fisher's Z transformation is employed to find confidence intervals for both r and the dissimilarities between correlations. But it's perhaps most universally employed to test the significance of the dissimilarity between two correlation coefficient r_1 and r_2 from independent samples. If r_1 is larger than r_2 the Z-value will be positive and if r_1 is smaller than r_2 the Z-value will be not be positive.

Fisher's Zr transformation can be defined as ES= 0.5log (1-ES\1-ES where r is the correlation coefficient, and zr ES is the corresponding individual or mean Zr-transformed correlation. Expressed in the forms we have used for other effect size statistics, the correlation coefficient can be presented as an effect size statistic. From a statistical perspective, effect size values based on larger samples are more precise estimates of the corresponding population value than those based on smaller samples. Once the Fisher's Zr was calculated, the next step was to measure the actual weights based on the inverse of the standard error value of the squares to produce the inverse variance weight. For convenience in conducting some of the analyses, the researcher may use a Zr-

transformed version of this effect size statistic, then convert the results back into regular correlation coefficients for interpretation.

Table 2 Meta- Analysis of Accounting and Resolution to Financial Insolvency

Variable	Sample	Correlation	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z- value	P-Value
Size of an enterprise and the system of AIS considering the source of its purchase	116	0.820	0.750	0.872	12.297	0.000
Relationship between the design process of indirect cost allocation method and conditioning phenomenon	58	0.954	0.923	0.973	13.902	0.000
Relationship between price and accounting information (financial asset)	23	-0.168	-0.543	0.262	-0.759	0.448
Hypothesis 4: Accounting information system confirms with other financial and managerial system	498	0.981	0.977	0.984	51.634	0.000
The impact of using accounting information system on the quality of financial statement submitted in the income tax and sales department	14	0.221	-0.351	0.673	0.745	0.456
Productive volume	39	0.076	-0.245	0.382	0.457	0.648
The relationship between the implementation content and the cost of the project	12	0.587	0.020	0.868	2.019	0.043

(direct material)						
Top management support	143	0.61	0.495	0.704	8.388	0.000
Existing system not visible	34	0.18	-0.168	0.488	1.013	0.311
Innovation and outcome	77	0.80	0.702	0.869	9.451	0.000
Number, depth and distance	3	0.5833	0.332	0.757	4.060	0.000
Return on net worth	53	0.054	-0219	0.320	0.382	0.702
Attitude towards using accounting software	122	0.0545	-0.124	0.230	0.595	0.552
Size	700	0.63	0.583	0.673	`19.574	0.000
Introduction of new technology	92	0.019	-0.187	0.223	0.179	0.858
Application of accounting software	47	0.80	0.66	0.884	7.97	0.000
Effort	102	0.683	0.562	0.775	8.305	0.000
Small	1469	0.80	0.781	0.818	42.064	0.000
Package	21	0.0346	-0.403	0.459	0.147	0.883
Stealing patterns	1.53	0.946	0.926	0.960	21.951	0.000
End users IT skill level	150	0.335	0.185	0,470	4.225	0.000
Case mix	1150	0.118	0,061	0.175	4.015	0.000
Non- information based trading volume	149888	0.90	0.848	0.335	12.919	0.000
Software errors	80	0.90	0.848	0. 935	12.919	0.000
Analyst capability	161	0.7339	0.853	0.798	11.780	0.000
System characteristics & test smell	18	-0.15	-0576	0.341	-0585	0.585
System criticality	20	0.505	0.080	0.774	2.292	0.022
Net income	100	0.07	-0. 128	0.262	0.691	0.490
Relationship between ROI and control system	64	0.08	0.169	0.320	0.626	0.531

Manual accounting is cheaper than computerized accounting	43	0.744	0.571	0.854	6.068	0.000
Random		0.600	0.427	0.731	5.735	0.000

The study shows a negative lower limit of the relationship between price and accounting information, accounting information system on the quality of financial statement submitted in the sales department, production volume, return on net worth, attitude towards using accounting software, introduction of new technology, packages, system characteristics, and net income. All other variables are positive. The study shows a negative Z-Value of the relationship between price and accounting information, system characteristics and test smell. All others show a positive Z- value.

The P-Value of the study shows the overall significant level. The variable of the size of an enterprise and the system of accounting information system considering the services of its purchase P-value is 0.000 which is not greater than 0.05. The P-Value of the variable showing the relationship between the design process of indirect cost allocation method and conditioning phenomenon is 0.000 which is not greater than 0.05, the P-value of the variable of accounting information system confirm with other financial and management system is 0.000 which is not greater than point 0.05.

P-Value of variance top management support of 0.000 which is not greater than point 0.05, P-Value of the variable of innovation and outcome is 0.000, P-Value of the variable size is 0.000, P-Value of the variable of application of accounting software is 0.000, P-Value of the variable of effort of 0.000. P-Value of the variable of smell is 0.000. P-Value of the variable of stealing patterns is 0.000. P-Value of the variable of end users IT skill level is 0.000. P-Value of the variable of non-information based trading volume is 0.000. P-Value of the variable of software errors is 0.000. P-Value of the variable of manual accounting is cheaper than computerized accounting is 0.000. The overall combine effect (Random) of correlation of 0.600 of a P-value of .0000 which have an overall significant level.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations.

The SEC (Securities Exchange Commission) plays a key role in the Nigerian corporate sphere. Consequently, it has vast experience that it can contribute to solving financial insolvency in Nigeria. It is recommended that the SEC is better placed to oversee matters relating to solving financial insolvency than the CAC (Corporate Affairs Commision) which is mainly responsible for administrative matters like the registration of companies, filing of

documents, inter alia. SEC should liaise with, and coordinate the activities of the courts, the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE), Chambers of Commerce, the CAC, and BRIPAN (Business Recovery and Insolvency Practitioners' Association of Nigeria). It should create rules that coincide with other key rules regulating companies that it has or design to mitigate inconsistencies. The debt recovery professionals must, at least, be trained to accomplish their tasks. Administrators and banks prefer to have as little oversight as possible from the courts. It is difficult, given their, reported, proclivity for fraud, to envisage a system in Nigeria that would permit the practitioners to take most decisions without oversight. In any case, the Nigerian courts are still ill-equipped to play even a diminished role, as administration requires. The feedback received from these officers would help to reform and facilitate the distressed resolution system. The Investment and Securities Act was fundamental to the reform of the banking sector; unlike the insolvency system. It should be noted however, that the banking sector was reformed to facilitate access to credit. The government and its central bank officials are bound to recognize, perhaps sooner than later, with sustained efforts from BRIPAN that the economy will benefit from reforms to the insolvency system.

References

Adebola, B, A. (2012) Corporate Rescue and the Nigerian Insolvency System, PhD thesis submitted to University College London (UCL), UK.

Alzoubi, A. (2011). The effectiveness of the accounting information system under the enterprise resources planning (ERP). Research. *Journal of Finance and Accounting, 2(11):* 1018

Akanbi, T. A. (2017). Accounting Information System and Management Decision Making: A Case Study of Manufacturing Company in Nigeria. *European Journal of Auditing and Finance Research, 5(11),* 66-74

Bouwens, J.; Abernethy, M.A. (2000): The consequences of customization on management accounting systems design, *Accounting, Organizations and Society, 25(3),* 221-259.

Brynjolfsson, E. L. M. Hitt. (2003). Computing Productivity: Firm-Level Evidence, *Review of Economics and Statistics, 85,* 793-808

Campbell, O. Asaleye, A. J. (2016). Financial Sector Reforms and Output Growth in Manufacturing: Empirical Evidence from Nigeria. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research. 6(3),* 2162-142X

Chapman, C.; Kihn, L. 2009. Information system integration, enabling control and performance. Accounting, Organizations and Society, 34(2): 151-169.

Chang, Y. W. (2001). Contingency factors and accounting information system design in Jordanian companies. *Journal of Accounting Information System, 8.* 1-16.

Eamonn, R. (2012). The Evolution of Accounting Software: Past, Present and Future. GAA Accounting.` *Retrieved from* www.gaaaccounting.com/the-evolution-of-accounting-software-past-present-and- future on December, 25, 2018.

Granlund, M. (2011). Extending AIS research to management accounting and control issues: A research note. *International Journal of Accounting Information Systems, 12(1):* 3-19.

Grabski, S.; Leech, S., & Schmidt, P. (2011). A Review of ERP Research: A Future Agenda for Accounting Information Systems. *Journal of Information Systems, 25(1)*: 37-78.

Hall, A. J. (2008). *Accounting Information System* (South-West Collage Publishing).

Haigh, T. (2011). The history of Information Technology. *Annual review of information science and technology, 45.*

Joon-Kyung, K. & Ching, H. L. (2001). Insolvency in the Corporate Sector and Financial Crisis in Korea. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy O53.*

Kallunki, J.; Laitinen, E.; Silvola, H. (2011). Impact of enterprise resource planning systems on management control systems and firm performance. *International Journal of Accounting Information Systems, 12(1):* 20-39.

Kamil, O. (2012). The Application of Artificial Intelligence in Auditing: Looking back to the Future. Expert System with Applications, 39(9), 8490-8495.

Langfield-Smith, K. (1997). Management control systems and strategy: A critical review. *Accounting, Organizations and Society 22(2):* 207-232.

Lea, B. (2007). Management accounting in ERP integrated MRP and TOC environments. *Industrial Management & Data Systems, 107(8),* 1188-1211.

Lee, C. H. Lee, K. & Lee, K. (2000). *Chaebol Financial Liberation and Economic Crisis: Transformation of Quasi-Internal Organization in Korea.* Mineo. Department of Economics, University of Hawau at Manoa.

Lamberg, S. and Valming, S. (2009). *Impact of Liquidity Management on Profitability:* A Study of the Adaptation of Liquidity Strategies in Financial Crisis. UMEA University Master Thesis, Spring Semester 2009, One-Year, 15hp.

Mahdi, S. (2010). Usefulness of Accounting Information System in Emerging Economy: Empirical Evidence of Iran. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*.2 (2).

Malhotra, R.; Tempori, C. (2010). Critical decisions for ERP integration: Small business issues. International Journal of Information Management, 30(1): 28-37.

Nicolaou, A.I. (2000). A Contingency Model of Perceived Effectiveness in Accounting. Information Systems: Organizational Coordination and Control Effects

Orshi, T. S., Yunusa, A. (2010). Liquidity Management and Profitability of Listed Food and Beverages Companies in Nigeria. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management. 18(2)*, 167-176.

Owolabi, S. A. and Obida, S. S. (2012). Liquidity Management and Corporate Profitability: A case study of selected Manufacturing Companies listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. Business Management Dynamics, 2(2), 10-25.

Oladipupo,M, & Ajabe, K. (2013).Computer-Based Accounting systems in Small and Medium Enterprises: Empirical evidence from a randomized trial in Nigeria. *Universal Journal of Management, 1(1),* 13-21

Otieno, Polo.J, & Oima D. (2013). Effect of Computerized Accounting Systems on Audit risk management in public enterprises: a case of Kisumu County,

Pandey, I. M. (2010). *Financial Management*, (10th Ed.). New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd. [

Ramana, N. V., Azash, S. M. D., & Ramakrisknaiah, K. (2012). Financial Performance and Predicting the Risk of Bankruptcy: A Case of Selected Cement Companies in India. *International Journal of Public Administration and Management Research 1(1)*, 40-56.

Rom, A.; Rohde, C. (2007). Management accounting and integrated information systems: a literature review. *International Journal of Accounting Information Systems, 8(1)*: 40–68.

Sandhar, S. K. and Janglani, S. (2013). A Study on Liquidity and Profitability of Selected Indian Cement Companies: A Regression Modelling Approach. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management, UK, 1(1),* 1-24.

Sebastian, G. (2010). A Theory of Corporate Financial Decisions with Liquidity and Solvency Concerns. *Journal of Financial Economics, 99,* 365-384.

Thyme, K. (2006). Test of the Generalizability of Altman's Bankruptcy Prediction Model. *Journal of Business Research, 10,* 53-61

Viasta, R & Jasenka, B. (ND). Accounting Information Systems for Management Decisions: Empirical Research in Croatia

Wilkinson, J. W., Cerullo, M. J., Raval, V. & Wong-On-Wing, B. (2000). Accounting information systems: Essential concepts and

applications. New York: John Wiley and Sons

Zygmunt, J. (2013). Does Liquidity impacts on Profitability? A Case of Polish Information Technology Companies. *Conference of Informatics and Management Sciences*, March, 25-29, 247-251. Retrieved from http://www.ictic.sk on 12-23-2018.