A Review : Influence Of Organizational Culture On Quality Of Management Information Systems

Meiryani[1], Supriyanto Ilyas[2]

[1]Accounting Department, Widyatama University, Bandung, Indonesia
[2]Post Graduate School, Widyatama University, Bandung,
(m*eiryani.6600@widyatama.ac.id , supriyanto.ilyas@widyatama.ac.id*)

Abstract - **Management information systems generate the necessary information management in carrying out its functions in the organization, the manager of information received on an organizations management depends on the perception that a manager has at a management company. Perception management manager at an organization formed on the basis of experience and experiences shape the culture in the organization.**

Keywords – **Organization, Culture, Management, Information, Syatems**

I. INTRODUCTION

Information is a source of strength, information which drives the individual to respond, as well as managers in management in a management information system that performed and determined managers rely heavily on the information, so the quality of information, the more the quality as well the decisions taken [1]. Quality information generated by the information system of quality management [2. A management information system produces information, information received manager on an organizations management depends on the perception that a manager has at a management [3]. Perception management manager at an organization formed by the experience and the experience of forming habits that performed together in the organization, in other words custom made jointly within the organization to establish a culture within the organization. So that the management information systems to produce management information for managers in the management information system should be formed in accordance with the organization's culture [3]. Ref [4] argues that the accounting information system design is influenced by the culture of the organization. Ref [3] stated the same thing which suggests that the business culture gives every organization the characteristics and meaning., The cultural forces often absolute and without the support of an organizational culture that all efforts will be futile.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ref [5] argues that organizational culture is what the perception of employees and how these perceptions create a pattern of beliefs, values and expectations. Ref [6] stated the same thing which suggested that organizational culture is a system of shared values, norms, and beliefs held by members of the organization that determines, on a large scale, and determine how employees act. Ref [7] argues that organizational culture is a pattern of shared values, beliefs, and assumptions regarded as the right way to think and act in an organization. Based on the definitions that have been presented by experts, it can be synthesized that organizational culture is the values, norms and beliefs shared within an organization referenced in thought and action by members of the organization. Ref [8] argues that the characteristics of the organizational culture as follows:

1. Observed behavioral regularities.
   When members of the organization interact with each other, they use the language, terminology and customs associated with the attitude and respect.
2. Norms. The emergence of behavioral standards, including guidelines on how much the demands of work to be done in the organization, "Do not do too much, and do not do too little".
3. Dominant values. there are the core values that support the organization and is expected to be distributed to members of the organization. Examples are generally high-quality products, low absenteeism, and high efficiency.
4. Philosophy. there are policies set by the organization beliefs about how employees and or customers should be treated.
5. Rules. there are strict guidelines regarding how to get along in the organization. Newcomers must learn the way to be truly accepted as a member of the organization.
6. Organizational Climate. It is about the overall feeling is felt by the physical structure, how organizational members interact with each other and how members of the organization itself interacts with a customer or other outside parties.

Ref [6] argues that the dimensions of organizational culture as follows:

a) Attention to detail. where employees are expected to show rigor, analysis and focus on the things that detail.
b) Outcome orientation. where management is more focused on results rather than the techniques and processes used to achieve results.
c) People orientation. Level to determine the extent to which management decisions take into consideration

the effects of what is produced on the people in the organization.

d) Team orientation. Level to determine the extent to which work activities are organized in teams rather than individually.

e) Aggressiveness. Level to determine the extent to which people aggressive and competitive than relaxing.

f) Stability. Level to determine the extent to which the organization's activities emphasize maintaining the status quo that leads to growth.

g) Innovation and risk-taking. where employees are encouraged to be innovative and take risks.

Based on the proposed experts about the characteristics and dimensions of the quality of the information described above, then I found the dimensions and indicators of organizational culture are [6]:

1) Attention to detail things that (attention to detail). where employees are expected to show rigor, analysis and focus on things that are detailed , while the indicator of the dimensions of attention to detail is as follows: (a) employees are expected to show rigor and analysis; (b) employees are expected to give attention to the things that are detailed .

2) Outcome orientation. where management is more focused on results rather than the techniques and processes used to achieve results , while the indicator of the dimensions of a results orientation are as follows: (a) The extent to which management is more focused on results [6; (b) The extent to which management is more focused on the techniques and processes used to achieve results ;

3) People orientation. Level to determine the extent to which management decisions take into consideration the effects of what is produced on the people in the organization while the indicator of dimensional orientation of the people is as follows: (a) The extent to which management decisions take into consideration what is produced on the people in the organization , (b) The extent to which management decisions take into consideration the effects of what is produced on the people in the organization .

4) Team orientation. Level to determine the extent to which work activities are organized in teams rather than individually while the indicator of dimensional orientation of the team are as follows: (a) the extent to which work activities are organized; (b) the extent to which activities work in teams rather than individually.

5) Aggresiveness. Level to determine the extent to which people aggressive and competitive than relaxing, while the indicator of the aggressiveness dimensions are as follows: (a) the extent to which people aggressive; (b) the extent to which people want to compete.

6) Stability. Level to determine the extent to which the organization's activities emphasize maintaining the status quo that leads to growth, while the indicator of dimensional stability are as follows: (a)

organizational activities emphasize maintaining stability ; (b) organizational activity leads to growth .

7) Innovation and risk-taking. where employees are encouraged to be innovative and take risks , while the indicator of the dimensions of innovation and risk-taking are as follows: (a) employees are encouraged to be innovative ; (b) employees are encouraged to take risks .

No system in the life of the world, there is a natural system and man-made [9]. The system is a collection/group of sub-systems/parts/components of any physical and non physical are interconnected with each other and work together in harmony to achieve a particular goal [3]. Ref [9] suggests that the system is an integral group consisting of parts that work together to achieve a goal. Ref [4] stated the same thing who argued that the system is two or more components are interrelated and work together to achieve a goal. System is an integral part of a group of two or more components or subsystems that are interconnected to achieve the same goal [10].

Ref [11] argues that the system is a set of components that are interconnected, with clear boundaries, working together to achieve the same goal by accepting inputs and produce outputs through the treatment process. Based on the definitions that have been presented by experts, it can be synthesized that the system is an integration of the parts are interrelated and work together to achieve a goal. Ref [12] argues that the information system generates the information needed by the organization's decision-making, control operations, analyze problems and create new products or services. Ref [3] argues that the information is the result of data processing that gives meaning and benefits. The same thing was stated by Ref [9], which suggests that the intelligence information that has meaning and benefits to those who need them. Ref [4] argues that the information is data that has been managed and processed that has meaning and improve the decision-making process.

Ref [13] suggests that the information is data that has been processed that is useful in decision-making (Information is useful data is organized such that correct decisions can be based on it. Ref [2] argues that the information is data that has been processed into an arrangement that has meaning and useful to users. Based on the definitions presented by experts on information then can be synthesized that information is data that has been processed for user information. Ref [3] argues that the views of the general quality of information has four dimensions of quality of information, namely:

a) Accurate, would mean that the accounting information truly reflects the situation and conditions.

b) Relevant, means that the accounting information produced completely in accordance with the needs.

c) Right on time, it can be interpreted that the accounting information available at the time the information is required.

d) Complete, it can be interpreted that the accounting information generated is already complete as desired and needed.

Ref [9] argues that usseful information qualities are relevance, accuracy, timeliness, conciseness, clarity, quantifiability, and consistency. Quality of useful information that is relevant, accurate, timely, concise solid, clear, measurable and consistent. Ref [4] argued that the characteristics of useful information are as follows:

a) Relevant . reduce uncertainty, improve decision making, or confirmation or as expected.
b) Reliable. without error or bias, accurately describes the organization's activities or events.
c) Complete. nothing is missing an important aspect of the activity or event being measured.
d) Timely. available when decision-makers need to take a decision.
e) Understandable. Presented in a format that is useful and clear.
f) Verifiable. knowledge of each person express the same information.
g) Accessible. available at the time users need and are in a usable format.

Ref [10] argues that the characteristics of useful information are
as follows:

a) Relevant. The contents of the report or document shall conform to the intentions.
b) Timeliness. Information is available at the time to take action.
c) Accurate. Information should be free from material error.
d) Completeness. There is no missing information in connection with a decision or a task.
e) Summarization. Information should be a thorough unity in harmony with the needs of users.
f) Feedback.

Ref [2] argues that the dimensions of quality
information is as follows:

a) Accurate. Does the data illustrates the fact?
b) Integrity. Is the data structure and the relationship between entities and attributes consistent?
c) Consistency. Is the data elements consistently defined?
d) Completeness. Are all required data available?
e) Validity. Is the meaning of the data in accordance with the intended?
f) Timeliness. Whether the data is available when needed?
g) Accessibility. Whether the data is accessible, thorough and usable?

Based on the proposed experts about the characteristics and dimensions of the quality of
accounting information described above, then I found the dimensions and indicators of the

quality of this information is:

1) Accurate. Means the accounting information truly reflects the situation and the existing conditions [4] and the information should be free from material error [10], while indicators of dimensionally accurate is as follows: (a) reflect the circumstances that exist [4]; (b) information should be free from material error [10].

2) Relevant. It has been suggested that the accounting information produced completely in accordance with the requirements [4], and ref [10] argues that the contents of the report or document should be in accordance with the question, while the indicator of the relevant dimensions are as follows: (a) accounting information is generated completely in accordance with the requirements [4]; (b) accounting information in reports or documents must be in accordance with the intended [10].

3) Timely. may imply that the accounting information available at the time the information is required [4] and according to ref [10] argues that the information available at the time to take action, while the indicator of the exact dimensions of time are as follows: (a) accounting information available at the time the information is required [4]; (b) information available at the time to take action [10].

4) Complete. may mean that the accounting information generated is already complete as desirable and necessary [4]) and there is no missing information in relation to a decision or task [10], while the indicators of the full dimensions are as follows: (a) The resulting accounting information has been completely desirable and necessary [4]; (b) there is no information lost [10].

Ref [4] argues that management is the process of achieving goals by using the expertise of others. Ref [2] suggests that management is a set of processes for creating, storing, transferring and applying knowledge in the organization. Based on the definitions suggested by experts then I found is management processes within the organization that leverages the expertise of others in the achievement of organizational goals. The information system is a collection of sub-systems both physical and non physical are interconnected with each other and work together in harmony to achieve one goal of process data into useful information [4]. Ref [2] argues that the information system is a set of components that are interconnected to collect, process, store and distribute information to support decision-making, coordination and control within the organization.

Ref [11] argued that the information system is a combination of people, hardware, software, network communications, data sources and policies and procedures are managed and stored, it can be recalled, change and the spread of information in the organization. Ref [11] argues that the information system is a set of formal procedures where data is collected, processed into information and distributed to the users. Ref [1] argues that the

information system is a set of components that are interconnected to collect, manipulate, store and deploy data and information and provide a feedback mechanism to achieve a goal.

Based on the definitions that have been presented by experts, it can be synthesized that the information system is an integration of the parts are interrelated and work together to achieve a goal is to collect, process and distribute data into information on the users of the information. A management information system is a collection (integration) of the sub-systems/components both physical and non physical are interconnected and cooperate with each other in harmony to achieve a goal of process data into information needed by management in decision-making processes when carrying out their functions, [4]. Ref [1] argued that the management information system (MIS) is an organized collection composed of people, procedures, software, databases, and devices that provide routine information for managers and decision makers. Management information system reports that are packed in such a way that is usually used to support operational and middle management, who take decisions in a structured [2].

Based on the definition suggested by experts then I found the management information system is a collection of elements both physical and non-physical working together in harmony to achieve a goal of process data into information needed and used by management.

Part of the organization's culture can always be found embedded in information systems [2]. Ref [1] suggests that organizational culture has a positive effect on the success of information systems development. Information system success is not only measured by the efficiency in terms of minimizing the cost, time and resource usage information [11], but the success of information systems one of which must be measured through an organizational culture that supports it. Results of research [14] showed that the accounting information system management (SIAM) is an information system in general, which SIAM designed to serve the needs of the organization and was formed based on organizational structure, business processes, organizational goals, organizational culture, politics and management. Another study [15] conducted by Inta Setya Budi Nusa (2015) in his research that concludes that there is an influence of organizational culture on the quality of accounting information systems. The same thing is inferred by other researchers, namely Rapina (2014) in his research said that organizational culture affects the quality of accounting information systems and the quality of accounting information.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on what has been put forward by experts and previous studies on the influence of the culture of the organization, it can be concluded that:

1) Cultural organizations include the perception arising from the experience of each individual is formed into custom made together in an organization.
2) A management information system is the integration of the components of both physical and non-physical are harmoniously interconnected and work together to process data into useful information for management in performing its functions within the organization.
3) The organizational culture is one of the factors that affect the quality of a management information system in generating quality information that can be utilized by management in carrying out its functions in the organization.

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V. REFFERENCES

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