

The Efficiency of Accounting Information System on Small Private Medical Clinics in Tabuk District

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Abstract

Swift globalization of the financial market has led to requests for more internationally comparable financial reports. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) also provides international accounting standards to be used by private sector companies globally. Consequently, it becomes increasingly attractive to compare reports and to encourage compliance by auditors and regulatory agencies. From February to April 2016, a comprehensive cross-sectional was performed at small medical private companies in Tabuk District to examine the availability of effective accounting management practices in compliance with national and international standards. All small private clinics were (15), and 11 of them were a 73 percent response to the study, and a total of 102 Accountant professionals and managers were selected, and any authorized staff from selected clinics filled out an adequately designed questionnaire. The findings showed that only 33 per cent of accountants were specialized in the field of accounts, while others were not, the majority of institutions had automated account programs, 93 per cent but about 67 per cent of accountants had no skills related to the use of automated account programs and software. There was no periodic external audit of money compared to financial documents. Besides, Null hypothesis, which stated that private medical clinics in Tabuk did not apply effective management accounting practices by national and international standards, and only 50 per cent of clinics, applied some of the required indicators to some extent. The study recommended providing clinics with well-qualified staff with professional skills in account software programmes, providing a good documentation system to advance the efficiency of accounting information systems in selected clinics, encouraging Independent Internal and External Periodic Auditing Systems, and conducting regular follow-up and visits from the Ministry of Health and Ministry.

Keywords: Accounting information system, financial performance, Small private medical clinics

Introduction

A system that gathers and processes measured data with money is known as the accounting information system (AIS). AIS manages and provides potential customers with knowledge to effectively take actions, assists managers in the practice of business activity, and ultimately assess the performance of the company. For business information systems, AIS is the newest and most commonly used. AIS is based on the concept of double accounting and other later accounting principles, such as accounting and activity-based costing. Accounting primarily involves the design of a recording system, document-preparing using the information collected, and the review of documents from internal and external clients in decision-making. The accounting system is a reporting system for the preparation of financial statements and other documents that satisfy the various users in making correct decisions, such as the paper, the workbook, the test balance, and procedures. In the current world of data, and every company should obtain information that is suitable for both external and internal users to determine. AIS is

a blend of accounting research and practice with information systems development, implementation, and monitoring.

Computerized accounting systems are available for Accounting Information Systems. The analyses, models, and execution are three stages. The designer's ingenuity, imagination, and overall ability and conformity with the general principles depend primarily on the active development of the process. The accounting system is an essential component of an organization's internal control structure. Otherwise, the management would not be enough to schedule and direct operations to achieve the organization's objectives without AIS information. Although digital access provides every company with computerized accounting data processing, a thorough understanding of the manual accounting system is required. Manual systems contain concepts and principles that form a part of the manual system so that management can recognize the interrelationship of the accounting data and reports of the company through their understanding of the manual system (Fess and Warren, 1990).

AIS is essential for all organisations, and each company can also manage the AIS and provide an interconnected framework within an organization that uses the physical assets to convert economic data into financial information for the conduct of companies and activities and to educate some potential users about the organization. A comprehensive information system is an organized way to collect, reach, process and store, maintain, track, and report data so that an entity can accomplish its goals and objectives (Sori, 2009). A system of data in a structured way to gather, reach, process and store, maintain, monitor, and report information so that an entity can achieve its goals and objectives. AIS is an information system with accounting feature tests. In order to provide consumers with the information they need to prepare, control, and run their business, AIS collects data and transactions (Romney et al., 1997).

It too assists in decision-making in the area of loan funding, state financial policies, and transparency information systems in the preparation of controls and decision-making (Al-Kasswina, 2012). Wilkinson noted that valuable AIS serves many vital functions throughout these phases, including data collection, repair, data management, system controls, and the production of information. The primary role for chosen AIS organizations is to review and produce financial statements, such as the sales summary, the budget balance sheet, the debt, and cash flow statements for recent, current, and future economic events.

Following ICAB, international accounting rules, International Financial Reporting Standards, Bangladesh Accounting Code 1994 Company Act, Securities and Exchange Law, income tax legislation, and other statutes, all documents are compiled in line with General Accounting Principles. They also evaluated several metrics on the efficacy of transparent information systems for specified organisations, including adequate internal control processes, security measures, proper documentation, differentiation from accounts by the entity, accurate monitoring, cost efficiency, and unbiased internal and external reviews.

Besides, rapid and progressive innovation advances, particularly data innovation, created an open door for organizations to put resources into such territories in order to achieve an upper hand. The introduction of propelled bookkeeping data frameworks can support organizations in achieving more significant amounts of related money and administrative execution. Joining the AIS in the area of Information and Technology Framework (IT) provides the opportunity to provide information that can assist in identifying managers in monitoring, assessing, organizing, and specific leadership capabilities. With a few financial advantages, the company is also likely

to benefit from better cost management, helping to improve the quality of the goods and administrations sold to consumers.

Therefore, this study highlighted four research objectives (1) examine the availability of efficient management accounting practices according to national and international standards, (2) determine if there qualified personnel in accounting department, (3) evaluate if there any electronic accounting system and (4) identify if there any periodic auditing system.

Literature Review

Management accounting, especially in modern development, has been believed not to be applicable to managerial needs and that the management accounting philosophy as defined in textbooks is not the same as the traditional management accounting (Drury et al., 1993). The main argument for these criticisms was that management accounting does not respond to technology and competition changes, which often generate inaccurate and misleading internal accounting results (Drury et al. 1993). For example, Johnson & Kaplan (1991) concluded that, since the early part of the twentieth century, the management accounting has been lacking in importance because they do not have proper management data, in their book "Importance Lacking: The Rise and Fall of Management Accounting."

A variety of ground-breaking advances in management accounting have arisen in response to these concerns. The more recent accounting strategy blends financial and non-financial data with a specific strategic emphasis (Chenhall & Langfield-Smith, 1998). These can be seen, for example, in the growth of activity-based costing (ABC), strategic management accounting (SMA), bookkeeping information system, and modern performance measurement systems such as a Balanced Scorecard (BSC). Herewith in mind, in additional years, more empirical research has emerged to investigate current management accounting practices in actual organizations.

Bookkeeping Information System

Bookkeeping Information System (BIS) is essential to every companies, and maybe an organization that has either a benefit or a non-benefit needs to manage the AISs. Monetary statements and articulations include an overarching framework characterizing service and electrical cables for various organizational departments, achieving set targets, and maintaining interdepartmental relationships to achieve the association's key objectives. Throughout the communication process, statements and articulations related to money allow interdepartmental mix and availability in the stages of use and control. Bookkeeping data takes on a critical job during the time spent dealing with the action of an undertaking. There has been a concentrated process of updating AIS on the planet over the last ten years. In comprehensive mechanical and small exchange undertakings, these systems are implemented. Subsequently, AIS execution began in various ventures and organizations of the state.

Accounting system approaches in general

There are many studies examined in developing nations, including China, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and other European and Australian nations on the application of accounting management practices (Drury et al., 1993; Abdel-Kader & Luther, 2006; Shields, Chow & Kao, 1991; Scarbrough et al., 1991; Chenhall & Langfield-Smith, 1998; Wijewardena & De Zoysa, 1999 & Hyvonen, 2005). Similar empirical studies have never been conducted in developing countries until the mid-1990s.

For example, the studies in Firth (1996), Ghosh & Chan (1997), Joshi (2001), Phadoongsitthi (2003), El-Ebaishi (2003) established current management accounting practices in bigger firms, but there is still a lack of research in small firms.

Accounting systems in Europe

The strategic planning and efficiency study in Europe by Kraus, Harms, and Schwarz (2006) show that formalizing planning has a positive and highly significant effect on the probability of joining the growth companies group and that other aspects of strategic planning (time horizons, policy resource, and control) have not helped to succeed.

Accounting systems in US

Demong & Croll (1981) stated that the owner/manager became well aware of their quality, although many American small firms operating without a proper cost accounting system. A well-designed cost accounting framework allows administrators to make better decisions about their plans, regular expense, and break-even controls. McIntyre & Icerman (1985) analyzed the accounting rate of return (ARR) for US small businesses and revealed the magnitude and significance of investment decisions for failures resulting from the use of ARR. The results show that the ARR frequently makes significant mistakes, which can be confusing. The use of new technological advances that put IRR estimates into the range of any investment research company is promoted for small businesses.

Accounting systems in Japan

Hopper et al. (1999) employed a cost accounting study in SMEs in Japan. The results show that costing systems were alike to those of larger Japanese firms in Japanese SMEs. Although not standardized, accounting processes and budget management practices underlined the consistency of accounts. They have not been commonly used to decide or evaluate results. The ideal was nonetheless complicated and systematic processes of cost accounting, mostly relying on engineering and quality control. In investigation among small and medium-sized Japanese firms, Hopper et al. (1999) observed that a lack of the implementation of management accounting practices (i.e., structures of expense administration) in a manner equivalent to their larger counterparts is a issue in the current higher failure rate of small businesses, and on the margins experimentation with new, more profit-oriented forms of control. This claim is consistent with the argument made by Reid & Smith (2002) that efficient information processing plays a vital role in successful smaller companies.

Accounting systems in Malaysia

In response to the Malaysian curiosity in SMEs, much exploration has been undertaken in this field. Research on Malaysian SMEs, however, remains fragmented. The condition is constant with indications claimed by Sulaiman and Hashim (1999) and Boocock & Wahad (1997) that evidence on Malaysian SMEs remains limited, insufficient, incoherent, and not readily available. The situation is consistent. Through the development of the body of knowledge, this work, therefore, has significant implications for the use of SME's management accounting practices.

Accounting systems in Saudi Arabia

John et al. (2003) used organizational theory to explain the research and internal audit outcomes in the corporate sector in Saudi Arabia. The results show that it is not a well-established internal audit. Where it exists, it resides in divisions that are insufficiently resourced, lacks skilled

workers, limits their level of freedom, stress merely an audit of compliance, rather than a full audit of performance, and in which internal auditors and the managers embrace it. It is proposed that the corporate and state theory should become more effective by requiring organizations, in compliance with internal audit guidelines, to set up internal audit departments and coordinate operations. Haniffa and Hudaib (2007) provide an insight into the different forms of 'audit expectations' in a cultural context. The findings further show that the difference in quality is extracted from four auditing variables: regulatory law, the recruitment process, legislative and legal frameworks, and the current values of society. The findings of the interview show the influence of administrative and social spheres on the audit gap and suggest the incorporation of Islamic values in audit requirements, and the code of ethics will help to reduce the difference in Saudi Arabia's perceptions.

Accounting systems in UAE

Alexandra et al. (2006), attempted to empirically examine the suitability of international accounting standards (IASs) to the climate of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). A variety of parametric and non-parametric methods have been used to analyse the underlying factors that may influence the rate of IAS adoption and to determine the suitability of such adoption to the UAE climate. The key finding of this study is that the businesses analysed have embraced IASs aggressively, and 87 percent of the companies have reported their financial information in the English language, which can be considered as a robust indicator for IAS adoption. This study found that the scale of the companies in the UAE (as calculated by total assets) has a significant impact on the rate of IAS adoption. Nevertheless, the form of the sector and the (listed or unlisted) trading status have no significant effect on the rate of IAS adoption.

Methodology

The information required for the analysis included both verifiable information and the information presented. Through dialogs and meetings, the current information needed was gathered with the help of an organized poll arranged after pilot thinking. From February to April 2016, a descriptive cross-sectional was conducted at Tabuk District's small medical private to investigate the availability of efficient accounting management practices under national and international standards. All small private clinics were (15), and 11 of them responded to the study with a response rate of 73%, and a total number of 102 Accountant professionals and managers were chosen, and any approved workers from selected clinics filled out the properly designed questionnaire.

This study used a close-ended questionnaire consisting of standardized questions. The questionnaire contained two sections; demographic data, clinic-related data, and research hypothesis main study measurements. For data collection, a pre-tested questionnaire has been developed, this questionnaire consists of three parts, part one includes demographic data, and part two includes clinic and technical data.

The questionnaire included a variety of contingent and independent variables such as maximum scores of specification metrics by national and international standards and financial activities and criteria by national and international standards. The information was accumulated through the open-ended research instruments, and the closed-end investigation structure supported by the Likert Scale and related apparatuses. The information gathered was tested using similar

empirical techniques with the SPSS programming. Thirty-eight reactions were obtained from the forty-two selected samples.

Data Analysis and Discussion

The current research has been carried out in various private healing facilities in Saudi Arabia. There were 38 representatives in the examination test. The examination detail is as follows:-The investigation uncovered among the example populace the accompanying variables out of the population aggregate, 346. For 6-10 years, 8% had a working understanding, while 26.3% had a 1-5 year ordeal. The remainder of the population with more than 11 years of experience rose to 18.4%. Advance the examination revealed that 55.3 per cent of the population held an expert degree, while 44.75 per cent held a four-year certification. Differentiated bookkeeping and fund offices occupied the activity positions of the respondents. Most of the extreme respondents up to 34.2 per cent held senior specialist positions, while 21.1 per cent held the activity of the accountant. Out of the alternate respondents, 15.8% worked in office billing. Refer to table below.

Table 1. Distribution of participants according the gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	102	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2. Distribution of participants according the nationality

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Saudi	102	100.0	100.0	100.0

Financial performance and accountability required to evaluate the company's past performance and to identify plans, financial supervisors require money and bookkeeping information provided by AIS. AIS is an arrangement for the supervision and handling of exchanges, the dispersal of required reports, and the guarantee of an appropriate condition of control identifying with the exchange of business budget. The results of AIS and financial reports are required at different levels of management and by different partners at a different level of detail.

The results of an AIS support various choices at the operational, strategic, and key levels of the association. Customers' required financial and related information with varying levels of detail and investigation.

Table 3. Distribution of participants according the educational level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Secondary	22	21.6	21.6	21.6
Diploma	19	18.6	18.6	40.2
BSc.	58	56.9	56.9	97.1
Post graduate	3	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	102	100.0	100.0	

Bookkeeping data frameworks prompts control frameworks to be more successful. The second theory test estimate equivalent to 5,389 is shown in Table 2. Again, we recognize H1 and reject H2 in contrast to this assessment and the initial estimate of 1,645. This shows that the bookkeeping frameworks of the respondents would result in better frameworks for internal control. Table 1 shows the normal of 3,224 to the second theory estimation, skewing 0,568,-0,799 kurtosis, and a standard deviation of 0,442 measurements. This data shows that the information transmission is slightly shorter than average circulation.

Table 4. Distribution of participants according the professional

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Manager	56	54.9	54.9	54.9
Account	40	39.2	39.2	94.1
Other	6	5.9	5.9	100.0
Total	102	100.0	100.0	

The data frameworks of bookkeeping enhance the character of financial reports. In that theory, the estimate equals 13,639 (Table 2), that is, the basic estimate of 1,645 at 95 per cent interim certainty, hence the recognition of H1 and the rejection of H2. In this way, we can infer that the bookkeeping data frameworks upgrade the nature of money reports, as indicated by the respondents in this research. This theory has identified precise elucidating measurements in Table 1.

It shows that the normal stamp for investigations estimating the third speculation is 3.75, with-0.364 skewness, -0.252 kurtosis, and 0.512 standard deviations. The spread of our information is less than the usual dispersion. In this way, we can assume that respondents are very confident in updating the nature of budget reports with bookkeeping data frameworks.

Table 5. Distribution of participants according the nature of work

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Financial manager	56	54.9	50.0	50.0
Head of account Dep	46	45.1	45.1	95.1
Total	102	100.0	100.0	

Table 6. Distribution of participants according the availability of Accountant in the institution

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	79	77.5	77.5	77.5
No	23	22.5	22.5	100.0
Total	102	100.0	100.0	

Table 7. Distribution of participants according the Educational level of financial manager or head of account Dept.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Diploma	22	21.6	21.6	21.6
BSc.	64	62.7	62.7	84.3
Post graduate	16	15.7	15.7	100.0
Total	102	100.0	100.0	

Table 8. Distribution of participants according the educational level of the Accountant

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
BSc.	13	12.7	12.7	12.7
Post graduate	89	87.3	87.3	100.0
Total	102	100.0	100.0	

Table 9. Distribution of participants according the specialty of financial manager

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Account	90	88.2	88.2	88.2
Administration	7	6.9	6.9	95.1
Other	5	4.9	4.9	100.0
Total	102	100.0	100.0	

Data frameworks for bookkeeping encourage forms of budget exchange. The mean measurement of the fifth theory trial equals 6.47 (Table 2). We accept H1 and reject H2 by comparing this respect with the baseline estimate of 1.645. The fifth hypothesis also indicates that using a bookkeeping data system in a partnership can facilitate money-related exchange types. Table 1 shows clear views of the normal figures of 3.58 for the fifth-theory inquiries, a skewness of 0.175, a 0.419-kurtosis, and a standard deviation of 0.442. This data shows that there is a marginally shorter dispersion of our information than ordinary dissemination. We assume that our respondents are very confident that using the bookkeeping data framework will encourage the handling of money-related information.

Table 10. Distribution of participants according the specialty of Accountant

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Account	34	33.3	33.3	33.3
Administration	22	21.6	21.6	54.9
Other	46	45.1	23.5	78.4
Total	102	100.0	100.0	

Only 33% of accountant were specialized in account field while others were not.

Table 11. Distribution of institutions according the availability of any electronic Account programs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	95	93.1	93.1	93.1
No	7	6.9	6.9	100.0
Total	102	100.0	100.0	

Majority of institutions had electronic Account programs, 93%.

The results of evaluating three hypotheses based on the three mediator variables, similar to the level of training, work involvement, and field of respondents' investigations, were discovered in Table 11 and Table 12. At 95% interim confidences, all three hypotheses were dismissed, which indicates that mediator variables have not significant effects on the expectation of the response respondents to the question. The consequences of this review will be affected by these factors.

Table 12. Distribution of institutions according (age of respondents, No. of Accountants and experiences of Accountant and financials managers).

Variable	Range (Min - Max)	Mean	SD
Age	21 - 38 years	26	4
Number of Accountants	3 -7	5	2
Experiences of financial managers	2 -12	5	3
Experiences of Accountant	2 - 7	3	2

Table 13. Distribution of institutions according the availability of most important financial activities and requirements

Availability of most important financial activities and requirements	Yes		No	
	Fr.	%	Fr.	%
Recording all financial activities in special forms	102	100.0	0	0
There are a copy of daily financial activities	100	98.0	2	2.0
There are periodic checkup of un prayed invoices	93	91.2	9	8.8
There is a system for collecting un prayed invoices	93	91.2	9	8.8
The customer take a receipt for his payment	89	87.3	13	12.7
There is a daily checkup for money comparing to financial documents.	61	59.8	41	40.2
There is a weekly checkup for money comparing to financial documents.	92	90.2	10	9.8
There is a monthly check up for money comparing to financial documents.	36	35.3	66	64.7
There is a periodic internal checkup for money comparing to financial documents every 3 months.	33	32.4	69	67.6
There is a periodic internal checkup for money comparing to financial documents every 4 months.	5	4.9	97	95.1
There is a periodic internal checkup for money comparing to financial documents every 6 months.	68	66.7	34	33.3
There is a periodic internal checkup for money comparing to financial documents every year.	68	66.7	34	33.3
There is a periodic external auditing for money comparing to financial documents every year.	28	27.5	74	72.5
There is a periodic external auditing for money comparing to financial documents every 2 years.	23	22.5	79	77.5
There is a periodic external auditing for money comparing to financial documents every 3 years.	7	6.9	95	93.1
There is a periodic external auditing for money comparing to financial documents every 5 years.	8	7.8	94	92.2

The outcome in table 12 and table 13 also show nearly 40% of institutions, there was no daily check-up of money compared to financial documents. Meanwhile, 65 percent of institutions, there was no money' check-up relative to financial documents. There is no daily internal check-up every three months in around 68 percent of institutions for cash relative to financial documents. There is no regular internal cash control in approximately 68 percent of institutions compared to financial documents every three months. In about 95% of institutions, no annual internal financial check-up was carried out compared to financial documents every four months. Lastly, no daily external money audit compared to financial documents each year was carried out in 73%, about 78% every two years, 93% every three years, and about 92% every five years.

Conclusion and Future Direction

This review analyses the viability of BIS in five unique degrees: improved basic supervisory leadership, more viable internal control frameworks, improved financial reporting, improved execution measures, encouraged forms of financial exchange. Research has shown that the use of data holding structures could help administrators develop their essential management, enhance internal control systems, upgrade their budgetary reporting character, and encourage money-related exchange.

We found no proof to backing the fourth hypothesis that the implementation of AIS would not improve execution steps, as suggested by respondents to this inquiry. The fact that the judgments of the inquiries that calculated this hypothesis are not vital results to support forward speculation. Like every observational examination, because of the system used, the current research also has its limits. The use of surveys to efficiently collect information also has its drawback because responses can be arbitrarily measured because of the underlying technology used for aggregation, everything equals.

While the structuring of the polls and the pilot's analysis refined the surveys have taken into account a great deal, input from the evaluation methodology must never be ignored entirely and taken into account. From the outcome point of view, it would limit our speculation on findings to estimate research addresses based on the feelings of respondents. In spite of the above restrictions, this examination has produced beneficial outcomes in preparation for forthcoming research. Since in Iran, as a viable apparatus in dealing with Iranian connections, AIS's late growing interest has gained, this investigation could provide a steady proof of AIS's usage.

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