MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING RESEARCH JOURNAL

In its endeavor to keep its members abreast of Professional Development all around the globe, ICAI publishes various magazines. On such magazine published by ICAI in this direction is ‘Management and Accounting Research’ (MAR). It is a quarterly journal with subscriber base of nearly 5,000 readers. This magazine focuses on advance knowledge in the field of Management and Accountancy. The articles published in this magazine are research oriented and are selected for publication with an objective to instigate the advancement of Management and Accountancy field.

We invite articles from experts of Commerce, Finance & Management field to contribute articles for the forthcoming issue of the ‘Management and Accounting Research journal. The articles submitted for consideration of publication should be of 4000-6000 words. The authors should send three hard copies of their articles/write ups along with a soft copy. Authors may note that in appreciation of their contribution to the journal an honorarium will be paid to them. Further, the annual subscription for MAR is Rs.150/- and the subscription charges for Three years is Rs.400/- (Only by way of Demand Draft in favour of “The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India” payable at New Delhi).

You may send your expression of interest/subscription at the address mentioned here below:

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A Bird’s eye view of articles published in the last issue of MAR are given below for author’s ready reference:

SCORECARDS: AN APPROACH TO EASE BALANCING ACT OF CORPORATE ENTITIES

“In recent times the business environment has fundamentally reshaped itself with the immense advancement in the information, communication, data processing and manufacturing technology. Companies today are typically concerned about one thing that is decisive to their success. Very often there is, strangely, relatively little attention paid to the evaluation of company performance. As such, the question of how well the business is currently doing, or how well it has done following the implementation of a strategy, are glossed over. It is observed that in many companies there is a gulf that exists between strategy and operations. The traditional method laid emphasis on evaluating company performance by calculating accounting ratios from financial statements. Such financial performance measures worked well for the industrial era, but they are of little use in this competitive environment. Probably the most widely used approach to guard against the dysfunctional consequences that may arise from relying excessively on financial measures is to supplement them with the non financial measures which are critical to the long term success and profits of the organisation. These non financial measures focus on areas such as competitiveness, product leadership, productivity, quality, delivery performance, innovation and flexibility in responding to changes in demand and to the long term success of the organisation. In observing and working with many companies Kaplan and Norton have perceived that senior executives do not rely on one set of measures to the exclusion of the other. Rather they realized that no single measure can provide an attainable performance target or focus attention on the critical areas of the business. Managers prescribed the need for a balanced presentation of both financial and operational measures to increase the chances for better performance. The balance score card complements the traditional financial measures with operational measures that influence Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and the Customer Relationship Management (CRM), allowing the decision makers to align corporate strategy and resources to their full potential which are vital to growth and long term competitiveness of the organisation. The concept provides executives with an extensive framework that translates a company’s strategic objectives into a coherent set of performance measures. The article makes a humble endeavour in detailing how performance measures can bridge the gulf between strategy and operations using a technique called balanced score card”. 
ATTRIBUTES OF AUDIT QUALITY: OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES OF TURKISH COMPANIES RECEIVING INDEPENDENT AUDIT SERVICES

“Independent auditing is a process through which the level of accuracy and reliability of the information provided in financial statements are assessed. Obtaining the expected benefit from an independent audit depends on the quality level of the services provided. A lot of research has been conducted in this field with a view to establish the factors affecting the quality of independent audits how to investigate the importance of the existing factors and determine the relevant parties perception of the quality of such audit. The purpose of this study is to find out what Turkish companies receiving independent audit services understand from a high quality audit service”.

CHOICE OF EXCHANGE RATE REGIME: SHOULD BANGLADESH FLOAT?

“The issue of choice of exchange rate regime has given rise to a great deal of theoretical as well as empirical research in economic literature. Those studies attempt to find out some determinants that play deciding role in the choice of exchange rates system. But different studies revealed different results. Same variable is found to be differently associated with different exchange rate regime in different studies. However, from previous research studies some important determinants are identified and on the basis of those determinants the paper examines whether Bangladesh should change its existing exchange rate regime recently advocated by the International Monetary Fund”.

MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION IN INDIA OF CHANGING GUIDELINES FATTER PAY PACKETS AND INCENTIVES TO PERFORMANCE

“The study looks into the changes made in Indian Corporate Laws regarding managerial remuneration. It evaluates the effect of these changes on the corporate performance. Based on the comparison of corporate performance data of 16 large Indian manufacturing firms vis-à-vis their managerial remuneration data, it is concluded that managerial remuneration has significantly increased over the last two decades in sharp contrast to corporate financial performance (both from efficiency and growth point of view)”.

WORKING CAPITAL PERFORMANCE OF CORPORATE INDIA: AN EMPIRICAL SURVEY FOR THE YEAR 2000-01

“The study is in continuation of our earlier attempt of developing quantitative benchmarks at the firm as well as at the industry level to evaluate working capital management performance of corporate India from time to time. It experimented with a number of new parameters and different weights in the overall score to have better picture of working capital management performance of corporate India. In this study three financial parameters viz., CCE, DOC and DWC. It is believe that the presence of these three in the overall working capital performance criterion not only helps in performance evaluation, but will capture also the dynamics of risk – return trade off”.

THE SECURITISATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST ACT 2002: ISSUES AND FUTURE STRATEGIES

“For decades the balance of power between banks and borrowers in this country has been completely in favour of the latter. That is the reason why it has often been said that, while industrial sickness is rampant, no body as ever met a sick industrialist in true sense. Hitherto, the banks had to go through the long widened legal procedures, which took years to conclude. Hence, the passing of Recovery of Debts due to banks and Financial Institution Act, 1993 and setting up Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) all over the country for speedy recovery of banks debts, is bold step taken by the Central Government. But this measure has not yet produced much results to solve the problem of recovering the public money blocked in Non Performing Assets (NPAs). In view of huge NPAs, which are estimated at an amount of Rs. 125000 crores, it was rightly thought by the Central Government to enact a new law entitled, ‘The Securitisation And Reconstruction Of Financial Assets And Enforcement Of Security Interest Act 2002’.”