

## Discipline Specific Elective Course- 6.7 (DSE-6.7): Social Accounting

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course (if any)
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/ Practice		
<b>Social Accounting DSE-6.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Pass in Class XII with Mathematics/Accountancy</b>	<b>NIL</b>

### Learning Objectives

The course aims to help learners to know issues in Social Accounting and Reporting and how these issues can be reported more transparently and responsibly.

### Learning Outcomes

After completion of the course, learners will be able to:

1. Compare Conventional Accounting System with Social Accounting.
2. Describe and measure various Social Costs and Social Benefits
3. Analyse Corporate Social Accounting.
4. Evaluate the framework and standards of Corporate social reporting.
5. Evaluate the impact of corporate activities at the National and Global Levels.

### SYLLABUS OF DSE-6.7

#### Unit 1: Conventional Accounting and Shift in Paradigm (6 hours)

Traditional Framework of Accounting, Limitations with traditional framework of Accounting, Shift in Paradigm. Historical Development & Evolution of Social Accounting. Rationale for Social Accounting.

#### Unit 2: Social Benefits and Costs (9 hours)

Social Benefits and Costs. Measurement of Costs and Benefits. Social Impact Assessment of Business Activities. Seidler's Model for Social Income Statement, Abt's Model, Ralph's Comprehensive Social Benefit Cost Model.

#### Unit 3: Corporate Social Accounting (9 hours)

Definitions of Social Accounting, Responsibility Accounting, Objectives & Scope of Social Accounting. Role & Importance. Social Accounting in India. Approaches, Challenges in Social Accounting. Theories of Social Accounting (Stakeholder, Legitimacy, Institutional).

#### Unit 4: Corporate Responsibility Approach for Reporting (11 hours)

Social Performance Indicators. Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR Reporting Framework in Companies Act 2013. Sustainability Reporting. Triple Bottom Line. SEBI Guidelines on Business Responsibility & Sustainability Reporting. Stakeholder Engagement and Reporting. Need for Corporate Social Reporting.

### **Unit 5: National and Global Social Accounting (10 hours)**

International accounting standards, frameworks, and guidance – SASB, GRI, SDG. National Income and Social Accounting, Social Accounting Matrix. Social Audit and Assurance. Socially Responsible Investment.

#### **Exercises:**

The learners are required to:

1. Prepare a small report on conventional accounting and shift in a paradigm based on the research papers.
2. Identify the different types of social costs based on the financial statements of selected companies.
3. Give a presentation on corporate social accounting by collecting information from the annual reports of select companies.
4. Evaluate the impact of the Corporate Responsibility Approach for Reporting on the financial performance of the select national companies based on their financial statements.
5. Prepare a project on analysing unique aspects of social accounting in the nonprofit sector and reporting on social outcomes and impact for nonprofits.
6. Do a comprehensive analysis of National and Global Social Accounting standards and procedures.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Bhanumurthy, K. V. (2011). *Business ethics and corporate responsibility - about social responsibility standards*. In R. Mishra, & J. Kiranmai, Corporate Governance in Asia. (pp. 236-247). Delhi, India: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Bhanumurthy, K. V., Bhandari, V., & Pandey, V. (2014). *Does Indian stock market encourage socially responsible companies?* Manthan Journal of Commerce and Management, 1(1), 1-34.
- Ramanathan, K. V. (1976). Toward a theory of corporate social accounting. *The accounting review*, 51(3), 516-528.
- Gray, R., Collison, D., & Bebbington, J. (1998). Environmental and social accounting and reporting. *Financial reporting today*, 179-214.
- Retolaza, J. L., & San-Jose, L. (2021). Understanding Social Accounting Based on Evidence. *SAGE Open*, 11(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211003865>
- Owen, T. S. D. (2001). Introduction social accounting, reporting and auditing: beyond the rhetoric?.
- Shaikh, J. M., & Jakpar, S. (2007). Dispelling and construction of social accounting in view of social audit. *Information Systems Control Journal*, 2(6).
- Gray, R. (2013). Back to basics: What do we mean by environmental (and social) accounting and what is it for?—A reaction to Thornton. *Critical perspectives on Accounting*, 24(6), 459-468.
- Robbins, P., Hintz, J., & Moore, S. A. (2022). *Environment and society: a critical introduction*. United States: John Wiley & Sons.
- Trivedi, V., & Shrivastava, V. K. (2011). *Environment and social concerns*. Delhi, India: Concept Publishing Co.

- Verma, M. K. (2018). *Globalisation, environment and social justice: perspectives, issues and concerns*. Delhi, India: Routledge.

**Note: Suggested readings will be updated by the Department of Commerce and uploaded on the Department's website.**

### Discipline Specific Elective Course- 6.8 (DSE-6.8): Environmental Accounting

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the Course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course (if any)
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/ Practice		
Environmental Accounting DSE-6.8	4	3	1	0	Pass in Class XII with Mathematics/Accountancy	NIL

#### Learning Objectives

The course aims to help learners to know issues in Environmental Accounting and how these issues can be reported more transparently and responsibly.

#### Learning Outcomes

After completion of the course, learners will be able to:

1. Compare the Conventional Accounting System with Environmental Accounting.
2. Describe the Environmental costs and benefits.
3. Analyse Corporate Environmental Accounting.
4. Analyse the rationale of the New Accounting Framework and the Corporate Responsibility Approach.
5. Evaluate the impact of corporate activities at the National and Global Levels.

#### SYLLABUS OF DSE-6.8

##### Unit 1: Conventional Accounting and Shift in Paradigm (6 hours)

Traditional Framework of Accounting, Limitations with traditional framework of Accounting, Shift in Paradigm,