

## Portraying Accounting in Spirituality Perspective

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— *Review of* —  
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### ABSTRACT

This research introducing spirituality values explored from accounting conceptual framework that stated by International Accounting Standards Boards. It is known that the spirit of accounting to maximize wealth of the shareholder could create the greed of accountants and produce some scandals like Enron and Anderson. The judgments are that the scandals occur as the effect of capitalism, materialism, individualism and secularism are embodied in accounting. As accounting goes through the Derrida's Deconstruction and others, the research suggests that there should be other values embodied in accounting despite capitalism, materialism, individualism and secularism.

The exploration results initiate that accounting itself has spiritual values. The spirituality values that embodied in accounting are honesty, trust, responsibility, accountability, objective, independence, equality, fairness, humility and motivation building. These values could be implemented together in everyday life as a basis of actions and accounting practices.

Key words: accounting conceptual framework, capitalism, spirituality, deconstruction

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is Ekasari's (2012) expanded research<sup>1</sup>. This research is inspired by some scandals in accounting practices like Enron, Worldcom, Tyco in 2002. Due to the scandals the integrity of the accounting profession and the credibility of financial information presented by the business entity have been broken. The scandals show us how money plays an important role in life. The slogan 'profit maximization' embodied in corporate values effects the behavior of business entity as capitalists, through the slogan accounting is known as the center of capitalism (Low *et al.* 2005). It is supported by some accounting researches stating that accounting has the values of capitalism (Bryer, 1993; 2000; Carruthers and Espeland, 1991; Chiapello, 2007; Derks, 2008; Miller and Napier, 1993). In line with Yamey, Weber describes: "the most general presupposition for the existence of this present-day capitalism is that of rational capital accounting as the norm for all large industrial undertakings which are concerned with provision for everyday wants" (Weber [1921] 1981, p 276). It was also confirmed by Belkaoui (2006) that states accounting supporting, developing and evolving capitalism. Why is accounting stated as capitalism? Because the double-entry system in accounting has an important role in liberating, initiating, encouraging or accentuating the rationalistic pursuit of unlimited profits (Yamey, 1964). And it is also known that double entry bookkeeping can reveal the success or failure of a

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<sup>1</sup> The first research was presented at SIBR Conference on Interdisciplinary Business and Economics Research, 7th-9th June 2012, Bangkok. The first research based on FASB accounting conceptual framework, and the expanded research based on IASB accounting conceptual framework. Although according to *Keiso et al.* (2011) there is no difference between these frameworks, this research showed different contents in FASB and IASB conceptual frameworks.

business over a given period to encourage and rationalize the economic activity (Belkaoui, 2006).

The norms of society contribute to the company's values, and the behaviors of individual demands place the material as the first aim in their life; furthermore, the individual success is measured by the accumulation of personal wealth. The bridge of material desire and the prevailing culture determines the quality of our lives. In modern society we cannot live without it; this is the culture of money. In accounting, the materialism is described through the corporate goal to maximize productivity, maximize profit and minimize costs. With these objectives, accounting concepts are established, and they are seen as materialism and individualism (Christie et al. 2004). Meanwhile, Beaver (1984) states that accounting is secular, Hameed (2000) declares that "Conventional accounting is a capital market oriented towards the interests of capitalistic investors and interest-based creditors. Its users are market players (speculators) and interest-based debt providers...." In his argument Hameed shows us that accounting as the product of the capitalist system turns human to be rational with their own interest. Furthermore Low *et al.* (2005) remark "not only does God call individuals to work hard in their jobs, but moreover the only way of living acceptably to God was ... through the fulfillment of the obligations imposed on the individual by his [sic] position in the world." God's interest is clearly independent and human beings are provoked by self-interest to get financial gain (Hameed, 2000). In addition the statement implies that accounting is not only self interest but also secular.

The above explanation shows that accounting is overwhelmed with the values of capitalism, materialism, individualism and secularism (CMIS), these values are considered as one cause of the scandals that occurred in work related to accounting. Furthermore, it could be understood that accounting represents the western world's view. This worldview effect is material wealth and maximum satisfactions become the highest values for someone to be achieved, this eventually becomes the basis of the growing of consumer culture in the commercial economic and shareholder wealth maximization concept in accounting (Hameed, 2000).

If accounting is filled with the CMIS values, the CMIS value will be transformed by the accounting practice and accounting education to the society. Then the accounting choices become moral choices (Francis, 1990). Further, Francis (1990:7) explains that:

Accounting, to the extent that it is a choice about how to affect our lived experience...is a practice grounded in moral discernment. Accounting is important precisely to the extent the accountant can transform the world, can influence the lived experience of others in ways which cause that experience to differ from what it would be in the absence of accounting, or in the presence of an alternative kind of accounting.

Since the accounting values are the CMIS values, then the moral values embodied in accounting practice and education are also CMIS. In the other side, capitalistic society has contributed to the never-ending nature of corporate and accounting scandals (Low *et al.* 2005). The statement wakes us up. Because we cannot omit the CMIS values in accounting, the CMIS values should be reduced. To reduce the CMIS values, Zohar and Marshall (2005) suggest including moral and social values in capitalism. One thing we can learn from the Enron and the other scandals, it teaches the most important spirituality lessons of our lives. The maximum profit is not the ultimate goal of life, and greed can actually bring on the destruction of human life. Based on the above discussion, the question hence, are capitalism, materialism, individualism and secularism values really the only values that are embodied in accounting? Does accounting not have other values like spiritual values?

This research employed Derrida's Deconstruction as the research method. Deconstruction process exists in the difference between the real presence and representation, since all at once they stay in the consciousness (Stocker, 2006). Deconstruction exists mutually with the 'différance' but from a diverse way and the center of 'différance' on to differences but in the

essence they have the same content. Derrida as restated by Al-Fayyadl (2005: 174) explained that deconstruction is a stimulus not to overlook the truth that we believe to be the only truth, there are many realities, and we can choose a variety of truth as far as we need. The core idea of deconstruction is about otherness and repetition in the same time. To find the other values of accounting in conceptual framework, I used reflective thought and intuition. Dewey (1910:2) stated that reflective thought is understood as “the active, persistent, and careful consideration of any belief or supposed form of knowledge in the light of the grounds that support it, and the further conclusions to which tends.” Further Dewey (1910:2) explains that “reflective thought gives object values by making them into meaningful signs of other absent things”, while intuition is known as “the condensation of prior experience and the result condensed analytic processes” (Goldberg, 2000 as cite by O’Shaughnessy (2009:4).

The IASB conceptual framework used as basic analysis not to see accounting only from the CMIS values, but view it from the other reality: the spirituality values inbuilt in. The structure of this paper is as follows, the introduction tells the essential reason why the research was done and why deconstruction Derrida was chosen as a research method. In a theoretical review, I elucidate what I mean by spiritual in this research and clarify why the accounting conceptual framework is used as the basis of analysis in this study. The research results are discussed in the next section. It will explain how accounting has spiritual values.

## **2. THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### **2.1. The meaning of spirituality**

According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, spirituality means ‘the quality of being interested in spiritual or religious matters, worship, prayer, ...’ Collins and Kakabadse (2006) state spirituality could be seen from its connectedness to others, eco-efficiency by delivering more value with less environmental burden, integration of faith, family and professional life, exercise of beneficial influence on society at large. In Western Europe, the public-private divide or separation is often cited when distinguishing religious belief and practice. According to Lozano and Ribera (2004) spirituality can be recognized as a source of quality for the individual and for society, to develop spirituality is to develop our sensibility, opening it to the most subtle and deepest aspects of reality. Spirituality also known as the openness for altered in life is not a procedure, a rule or a norm, it is a fundamental attitude, a way of being (Bouckaert, 2004). Further, Lozano and Ribera (2004) explained that the basic features of spirituality are: (1) to remove the ego from center stage gives rise to a different of reality, and (2) to yield center stage to a powerful, indefinable and fulfilling experiences also will change our perception and experience of reality.

On the other hand, religion is seen as an organized, structured set of spiritual beliefs and practices with specific symbols or ideas about divinity or divinities (Zaehner, 2001). By the above explanation, spirituality that I mean in this research is the capability to act good things and avoid doing bad things in our daily life. It is because we trust that God knows whatever we do, and we must be responsible for everything we dedicate to Him. The belief will bring us to present the financial information as it is.

### **2.2. The Accounting Conceptual Framework**

Conceptual framework could be understood as the constitution, it characterize by interconnected system of aims and basics that be able to direct the consistent standards and that set the nature, function, and limits of financial accounting and financial statements (Keiso *et al.* 2007:28). Financial Accounting Standards Boards (FASB) defined conceptual framework as “a coherent systems of interrelated objectives and fundamentals that is expected to lead to consistent standards”. The function of conceptual framework is to develop in a series of concept statements. Deegan (2004:132) stated in developing accounting conceptual frameworks should deliberate some agreement on crucial issues such as what we actually denote by financial reporting and what should be the scope; what characteristics indicate that an entity

should make financial reports; what the objective of financial reporting is; what qualitative distinctiveness financial information should possess; what the elements of financial reporting are; what measurement rules should be employed in relation to the various elements of accounting. Keiso *et al.* (2011:61) asserted that “the existing conceptual framework underlying United States General Accounting Accepted Principles (GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) are very similar. They are built on the same approach (goals, elements, qualitative characteristics), and there is no genuine require to adjust many aspects of the existing framework, in addition to carry together the different ways to address essentially the same concept.”

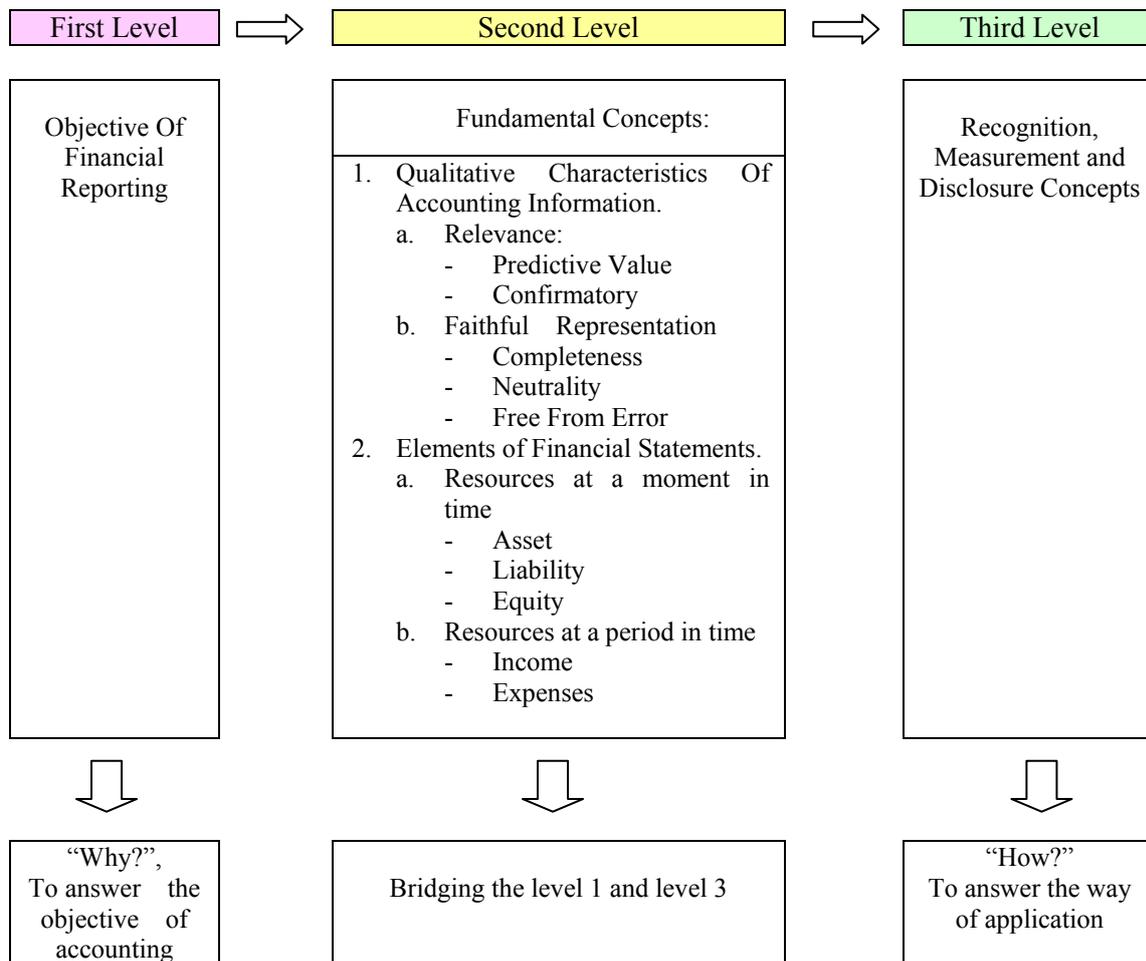
Why is conceptual framework needed? (1) To be useful, the framework will broaden the financial statements user's standpoint and should develop the comparability among company financial statement. (2) the basic theory will assist to answer the latest and emerge practical more quickly. According to International Accounting Standards Boards (IASB), the accounting conceptual framework is divided into three levels. Keiso *et al.* (2011:42-59) affirmed the above three levels of accounting conceptual framework as follows: At the first level, the objectives explain the goals and purposes of accounting. The objective of general purposes of financial reporting is to portray financial information that is helpful to make decision making for potential equity investors, lenders, the others creditor in their capacity as capital providers, and the other users of financial reporting who are not capital providers.

The second level comprises 2 (two) topics: (1) The qualitative characteristics of accounting information and (2) the elements of financial statements (assets, liabilities, and so on). Through the qualitative characteristics of accounting information, the accounting information will be more useful information for decision making purposes. The two fundamental qualities to make the accounting information useful for decision making are Relevance and Faithful Representation. By relevance it means that accounting information should be able to make difference in decision. The information with no variations is not relevance. Thus, the financial information is competent to make difference when it has a predictive value, confirmatory value or both (Keiso, et al. 2011:44). By faithful representation it means that the numbers and the explanation about financial information match with the reality existing in the company. Because of it the information should be complete, neutral and free from error.

At the third level are the recognition, measurement and disclosure concepts used in setting and implementing accounting standards. These concepts include assumptions, principles, and constraints that describe the present reporting environment. By understanding the conceptual framework it will help to understand many of the accounting problems that appear during the process of communicating financial information about a business entity to users such as shareholders and managers. The communication is generally in the form of financial statements that show in money terms the economic resources under the control of management (Kesio *et al.* 2011).

Based on the explanation of Kesio *et al.* (2011) above, this research did not examine the topic that still requires convergence, but it used the final rule of convergence conceptual framework. Illustration 1 shows an overview of the IASB conceptual framework for financial reporting. The first level demonstrates the objective of financial reporting. The second level presents the qualitative characteristics that create useful accounting information and the elements of financial. The third level provides the recognition, measurement and disclosure concepts employed in determining and implementing accounting standards and the specific concepts to apply the objectives. The spirituality values will be investigated from Financial Reporting Framework from the first level and second level, the spirituality values from the third level will be examined in the next research.

Illustration 1. The Summary of Three Levels of Financial Reporting Framework



Source : Keiso *et al.* (2007: 42), data processed.

### 3. RESEARCH RESULT

#### 3.1. The spirituality Values In The Objectives Of Financial Reporting

As I have explained in the beginning of this paper, this research is an expanded research from Ekasari (2012). The previous research used FASB conceptual framework as explained by Keyso *et al.* (2007). Although Keyso *et al.* (2011) state that accounting conceptual framework in IASB and FASB are very similar, but there are different contents in them. The differences lie on the level 2 and level 3.

Both in IASB and FASB conceptual frameworks in the level 2 (two) consist of qualitative characteristics of accounting information and elements of financial statements and the primary or fundamental qualities are different, in IASB it consists of: relevance and faithful representation, and in FASB it consists of relevance and reliability. Viewed from the ingredients of fundamental qualities, the ingredients are also different. In IASB, relevance consists of predictive value and confirmatory value, and then in FASB it consists of predictive value, feedback value and timeliness. Furthermore, the faithful representation in IASB consists of completeness, neutrality and absence of error, but in FASB it is called reliability and consists of verifiability, representational faithfulness and neutrality. Seen from the enhancing qualities it is also different. In IASB it consists of comparability, verifiability, timeliness and

understandability. The different content of FASB and IASB conceptual framework could be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Differences between FASB and IASB in Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information

Description	FASB Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information		IASB Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information	
	Relevance	Reliability	Relevance	Faithful Representation
Primary/Fundamental Quality				
Ingredients of fundamental qualities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Predictive Value</li> <li>- Feed Back Value</li> <li>- Timeliness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verifiability</li> <li>- Representational Faithfulness</li> <li>- Neutrality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Predictive Value</li> <li>- Feed Back Value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completeness</li> <li>- Neutrality</li> <li>- Free From Error</li> </ul>
Enhancing Qualities	Comparability, Consistency		Comparability, Verifiability, Timeliness, Understandability	
Source	Keiso <i>et al.</i> (2007)		Keiso <i>et al.</i> (2011)	

The differences of conceptual framework in IASB and FASB in the level 3 (three) are in the content of implementation of the basic objectives of level one. In IASB it consists of recognition, measurement and disclosure concept but in FASB it only consists of recognition and measurement concept.

The research's focus was on the accounting conceptual framework at the first level and second level, by supposing the objectives of financial reporting and qualitative characteristic of accounting information are the same in GAAP and IFRS. Analysis begins from the objectives of the financial reporting. According to Keiso *et al* (2011) the usage of financial reporting are: (1) helpful for making investment and credit-related economic activities and real; (2) useful for potential investors, creditors, and other users in evaluating the quantity, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows; and (3) concerning economic resources, the claims to those resources, and the changes in them. Through the objectives, the information presented to investor and creditor should be useful and valuable, because the information would influence the way and the scope of information that are important for business decision making.

As discussed above that accounting is embodied with the values of capitalism, materialism, individualism and secularism. By the spirit of Derrida's deconstruction I explore other values on accounting conceptual framework in level one and two. The examination starts by giving attention in preparing financial statements. The accounting job can be drawn from the accounting process. Accounting process itself can be traced from the accounting definition. The definition of accounting can be derived from Accounting Terminology Bulletin No.1 issued in 1953 by the American Institute of Certified Public accountants (AICPA) that stated:

Accounting is the art of recording, classifying, summarizing in a significant manner and in terms of money, transactions and events which are in part at least of a financial characters, and interpreting the result thereof.

The definition clarifies that the process of accounting is to record, classify, summarize and interpret. By the word "record" there is a deep meaning behind this word. To record in accounting mean to write the transaction as it is, as the numeric values mentioned in the transaction. By this process, the transaction should be written in the "real" amount. To write the transaction in the real amount it needs honesty. We can see that in the recording transaction process there is a spiritual value. The record process mentioned in Al-Baqarah: 282 in Holy Qur'an:

O you who believe! When you contract a debt for a fixed period, write it down. Let scribe write it down in justice between you. Let not the scribes refuse to write as Allah has taught him, so let him rite...

That statement explains to us how to make notes when someone has debt. Debt should be written at the real value, not less or more (Ekasari, 2012). The statement also suggests us to bring a witness when the accounting transaction takes place and the accounts payable process is underway (Ekasari, 2012). The accounting definition as stated by AICPA is in line with the statement of Al-Baqarah: 282 above.

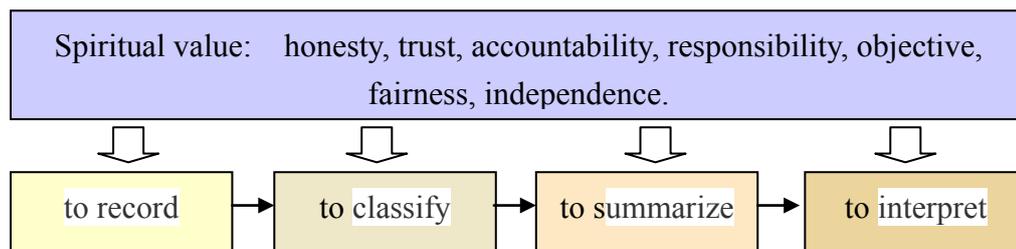
Carruthers and Espeland (1991) explain that accounting founder, Luca Pacioli, mentioned “in the name of God” when he wrote the transaction. Meanwhile in the middle ages, the Islamic and Catholic merchants also already accounted for economic transactions “in the name of God” (Carruthers and Espeland, 1991), while in the nineteenth century Jewish and Protestant traders kept such books “in the name of God and profit” (Maltby, 1997). It could be realized that the traders essentially remembered God when they traded something. By stating “In the name of God” the honesty value will be embodied with our action (Ekasari, 2012). Whether someone is watching us or not, we will always do our activities with honesty value, because we believe that God above us knows whatever we do (Ekasari, 2012).

The above explanation show us that there also responsibility to record the transaction in the real amount. The responsibility value embody in the accounting transaction record (Ekasari, 2012). The transaction should be responsible not only to the other people or to the company’s owner, but the transaction should be responsible to God, the owner of the life. At the other side, the owners believe in us to write down the transactions. In this case, since there is nobody sees us, then we can manipulate the transaction. But because the owner has trust in us then we will record the transaction in the actual amount (Ekasari, 2012). Thus the spirituality values in accounting record activities are honesty, responsibility and trust (Ekasari, 2012).

Back to the accounting process, the next action is to classify. By classifying it means that we must identify the transactions, either related or unrelated, relevantt or irrelevantt to the company. We have to record the company transaction only, not the private transaction. We also separate in what account the transaction is. During this process we must be objective, independentt and fair. As a human, each of us is responsible for our actions or inactions. In accounting we do the process based on the accounting data available from the transactions. No one can influence us to change the amount or quantity of the transaction. The real thing should be reported as it is. And this is the message of spirituality values from accounting I want to account. Accounting has its spirituality values (Ekasari, 2012).

Further step is to summarize. Summarizing transaction mean that we must report the accounting transaction during the period. The form of the information is financial reporting that will be used for the investor, creditor or the others to make decision making in his/her business. Thus we must present the information as it is. By this process the spirituality values that must keep are honesty, trust, responsibility, objective, independence, fairness and accountability, independence.

Illustration 2. Spirituality Values in Objective of Financial Reporting



The last step is interpreting. The interpreting information should explain the real condition of the company. We cannot hide the real condition of the company. We cannot hide the actual information about the financial health and wealth of the company. The stakeholder should know the real thing that happens in the company. The essence is that we must act honestly to inform the real thing. We must keep the trust the stakeholder has already given to us in managing the company. We have to be responsible with the trust, not only to the owner but also to God. We should also be objective and fair, not become a part of the employee's interest nor the owner's interest. But we must stand up over the neutrality. And the information informed to the stakeholder must be built on the accountability. These are all the spirituality values embodied in the objective of the financial reporting taken from the accounting definition by AICPA.

### **3.2. Spirituality Values in Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information**

In this section the research analysis is based on Illustration 4, IASB Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information. I employed Derrida's Deconstruction by using Al-Fayyadl (2005: 174) understanding about deconstruction. According to Al-Fayyadl, deconstruction is a stimulus to see the truth not only from our observation. It means that we can see the truth from another side. It is known that Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information encourages us to choose a suitable accounting method, the quantities and kinds of information to be disclosed, and the format in which information has to be presented entails forming which alternative provides the most useful information for decision making purposes or decision usefulness.

By employing the Derrida Deconstruction, others values of accounting will be explored with the primary qualitative characteristics of financial information, relevance and faithful representation that make accounting information useful for decision making. To be relevant, accounting information must be competent of making a difference in a decision, and the financial information capable to make difference when it has predictive values and confirmatory value or both (Keiso *et al.* 2011: 44).

The accounting information should have a predictive value if it is used as the input for the investors to form their future expectation. With this accounting teaches us to think forward, to think about future. This statement also teaches us to think critically by making decisions from different things. By predicting something, accounting also teaches us to face uncertainty about the future, it educates us become realistic. Relevant information also supports the users to correct their expectation; it is known as confirmatory value. Through this process accounting also teaches to renew the expectation, comparing the planning with the current condition, improving the ability and the opportunity to get the new advantage. We can learn that accounting always gives us spirit to move forward and keep spirit to gain the aim of our life. It means that we must be optimistic.

The next discussion is about the other fundamental quality: faithful representation. Faithful representation means that the numbers and descriptions match what really existed or happened. To be faithful information must complete, neutral and free from error (Kesio, 2011:45). It can be stated that if all important information for faithful representation is provided it called completeness. The spirituality value that we can dig is thinking everything as a whole, thinking something in wholly will enlarge our knowledge and it teaches us to empathy to the others, not egoistic. By this we will become holistic people.

Neutrality means that information cannot be elected to support one set of interested parties over another (Kesio, 2011). This means that the accounting information should be fair and objective. Free from Error. Information free from error is more accurate (faithful) representation of financial item. Comparability enables users to recognize the real similarities and differences in economic phenomena because these differences and similarities have not been covered by the use of non comparable accounting methods (keiso, 2012). Furthermore, information about an enterprise is more useful if it can be compared with similar information to another enterprise, this views comparability process. Here, accounting shows us how to be humility and keep the motivation building. By comparing our enterprise with other enterprise it will show us where

our position is, if it still in low position it will support us to improve the performance and will increase our motivation to reach our goal, but if the goal already reach, we should act humility (Ekasari, 2012). This process also teaches us equality (Ekasari, 2012). By comparing ourselves with others it also means an attempt to reach equality. Equality is needed to appreciate our performance in life.

Verifiability occurs when independent measures use the same methods and obtain similar results (Keiso, 2011). This is needed to make sure that the data are accurate. By this process honesty, trust and responsibility are tested (Ekasari, 2012). The data and the amount mentioned in the data should be the same. This process views equality value in accounting. By equality the accounting measurement can be comparable, because the financial reporting has the same basic dimension (Ekasari, 2012).

Timeliness means having information available to decisions-makers before it loses its capacity to influence decisions (Keiso, 2011).. By timeliness we must report our information on time, it means that we must record our transaction as soon as possible. By timeliness we learn about discipline (Ekasari, 2012), if information is not informed as soon as possible, the information will be unusable.

Understandability means that information will be useful if it can link the information and the user to help the user in decision making (Keiso, 2011). And the bridge is understandable. Understandable information is enhanced when the information is classified, characterized and presented clearly and concisely. The financial information should be presented in honesty, trust and with responsibility. By this the spirituality value that we can learn is equality. If our understanding is the same with your understanding, we will have the same information, and the information could be used to make the beneficial decisions in life.

### **3.3. Spirituality Values of Elements of Financial Statements.**

The elements directly associated to the measurement of financial position are assets, liabilities and equity. According to Keiso (2011:48) the definition of each as follows: Asset shows a resource controlled by the entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow the entity. Liability presents the obligation is the amount of the entity from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits. Equity shows the residual amount of the assets after deducting by liabilities. Asset, Liability and Equity describes amounts of resources and claims to resources at a moment in time. The meanings behind the definition are each elements of balance sheet should be report in actual condition of the firm. The assets, liabilities and equity describe in financial report should be present the wealth of the firm. For the stakeholder information inside the financial report would be use for business decision making, and the information embodied in financial reporting should be correct. The message from this balance sheet is the report should be present in honesty, because the stakeholder trusts in whatever they report. By this the process to make the financial reported should be act in honesty, accountability, responsibility, objective, independence and fairness. According to the system of accounting the balance sheet also have to balance, and equal between debit and credit. These are the spirituality values embodied in balance sheet.

The element of income and expenses are defined by Keiso (2011:48) as follow. Income presents the increasing economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of inflows or enhancements of assets or decreases of liabilities that result in increases in equity, other than those relating to contributions from equity participants. Expenses shows the decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or depletions of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Both income and expenses describes transactions, events, and circumstances that affect a company during a period of time. Similar with the balance sheet, the income statement will use to assess the performance of the firm. Both the management and the owner expect the income always increase. Through the income statement making process, all the information presented should be show the real condition of the firm. This mean that the

honesty, trust, responsibility, accountability, independence, fairness should be use when the income statement made. The good performance that present in income statement will increase the performance assessment of the management, it also increasing the owner expectation to get the dividend. The spiritual value we can explore from this action is equality. Both the owner and the management will get appreciation proportional with their workload. The summary of the spirituality explored from above Accounting Conceptual Framework can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Spirituality values in Accounting Conceptual Framework

Spirituality Values		
Objective of Financial Reporting	Qualitative Characteristics	Elements Of Financial Statements
Honesty	Honesty	Honesty
Trust	Trust	Trust
Accountability	Accountability	Accountability
Responsibility	Responsibility	Responsibility
Objective	Objective	Objective
Independence	Independence	Independence
	Discipline	Balancing
	Equality	Equality
	Fairness	Fairness
	Humility	
	Motivation Building	
	Optimistic	
	Futuristic	
	Thinking holistic	
	Emphaty	

In our day life we can apply the spirituality values mentioned in Table 2 by marrying the values with accounting practices and accounting education. During transform the maximization profit value in accounting education we can also transfer the spirituality value in other side. According to Ekasari (2012) the spirituality values that embodied in accounting should be explicitly stated during teaching learning process, it will give the students balancing knowledge. Accounting in one side consists of capitalism, materialism, individualism values, but at the other side accounting has also have its spirituality values, by transforming the spirituality values will persuade the cognitive dimension of the students, and at the end it will influence their behavior (Ekasari, 2012). Balancing value in accounting education will create humanize accounting students.

Doctrines, guidelines and other norms are intentionally developed and enforced to make individuals comply with the structure’s overall views through a normalized array of understandings, desires, beliefs, expectations, emotions and ultimately actions (Schatzki, 2005:481). Bringing the students into balancing in philosophy will awake the students that accounting can construct reality. And it will make them wiser to apply their knowledge.

**4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

It has been known that accounting content of capitalism, materialism, individualism and secularism. In this research I employ Derrida’s Deconstruction to explore the spirituality values in accounting. From Objective of Financial Reporting I find that accounting has its spirituality values, there are: honesty, trust, responsibility, objective, independence. From the Qualitative Characteristics, the spirituality values are discipline, equality, fair, humility, motivation building. From the Elements Of Financial Statements the spirituality values are: Honesty, Honesty, Accountability, Responsibility, Objective, Independence, balancing, equality and fairness. All

that values embodied in accounting, and could be applied in daily life as the guidance of life to stay in the right side. All the accounting spirituality values should be state when teaching accounting. These values will be transformed to student's cognition and then it will influence their behavior.

The suggestion for the next research is the spirituality values can be explored from the others accounting concept. It will enlarge accounting knowledge and improve that accounting not only has the capitalism, materialism, individualism and secularism but also has the spirituality values.

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