



**Faculty of Computers
& Informatics**



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Impact of ethics in the business world

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In

Human Rights and IT Ethics

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1. Introduction

Persons in the same profession seldom come together, except for merry-go-round and amusement, however the discussion finishes with a plot against the state, or any effort to increase rates. Business ethics is the study of correct company policies and practices on potentially contentious issues like corporate governance, insider trading, corruption, sexism, corporate social responsibility and fiduciary obligations. The legislation also directs corporate ethics, while at certain occasions business ethics offers a simple rule that businesses should attempt to obey in order to obtain market acceptance.

Business ethics is a type of applied ethics that discusses ethical values and moral or ethical problems that might emerge in a business setting. It refers to all facets of corporate activity and is applicable to the actions of persons and organizations as a whole. The area of ethics is a division of philosophy that explores wisdom and morals, deals with questions of right and wrong action for citizens in a number of settings; codes of behavior that explain how human beings will behave.

2. Content

Definition:

Ethics is an important and fundamental element among the pillars on which communities have a major role to play in the concept and role of ethics in the social structure, beyond the role of supervisor and controller at the personal level at the public social level.

Both religions have centered on justice and on being honest and open to men. Ethics plays a crucial function in shaping human actions, and human action is the subject of progress in the world.

Ethical behaviour issues and the need to deal in corporate ethics through business organizations are not related to particular cultures, but they have become a vitally significant problem affecting business organizations in developed and rising countries.

The concept of ethics was associated with many subjects and organizational tasks, human resources, and energies such as management and employees and salesmen, managers, and leadership it instructs and promotes good behavior.

This concept has become one of the important matters for the job in the organization, as is confirmed by the departments because it serves as the self-censorship of the individual because he can distinguish between right and wrong in his behavior at work.

For that they attract individuals with high ethics to work in the organization on the grounds that these individuals are the ones who bring their ethics or morality that the organization derives its ethics from individual workers.

Elements:

The areas of business impacted by global perceptions of ethical, moral, and socially responsible behavior include the following:

1. Ethics and management
2. Ethics and corruption
3. Corporate social responsibility

Ethics and management

Ethics influences various areas of administration and activities, including human resources, communications, research, and growth, as well as the organizational purpose. The position of ethics in management activities, especially those concerning human resources and jobs, differs from culture to culture. Local community has an effect on how people perceive the employee-employer partnership.

Ethics and corruption

Corruption gives or obtains an advantage through means that are illegitimate, immoral, and/or inconsistent with one's duty or the rights of others.

Corruption is often the result of patronage. Our new view of corporate ethics points out that upholding commonly recognized principles is not necessarily an acceptable decision.

Corporate social responsibility

Corporate social responsibility is characterized as corporate morality, citizenship, social success or sustainable responsible enterprise, which is a type of corporate self-regulation incorporated into a business model. Its policy functions as just an integrated technique by which business monitors and ensures its compliance with the rules of the law, ethical values, and international norms.

The Evolution of Ethical Standards:

The idea of society that influences the understanding of ethics is one that many entrepreneurs are exploring. While culture has an effect on business ethics, global firms operate in various countries and need a standard set of international operating guidelines.

Governments often do not enforce legislation until it is politically expedient to do so. Take child labour, for example. Technically, companies operating in India or Pakistan are not allowed to use child labor in factories , mines or other confined spaces of employment.

Even so, child labor is prevalent in these countries due to profound economic problems. Local governments are often unable and unwilling to enforce their national laws and regulations. Businesses and consumers who buy products made by children often become unaware that all these practices remain unchecked.

Ethics is evolving over time. It is challenging for both businesses and experts to operate within a set of accepted guidelines and principles just to see them gradually evolving or changing.

For instance, bribery has been a common business activity in Japan and Korea for centuries. When these nations adjusted their practices with a view to entering the global system, the dubious practices became illegal. Therefore a Korean entrepreneur who engaged in corruption 10 - 20 years later may not do so currently without finding himself on the other side of law.

Maintaining an ethical position is the duty of the management of the business. Managing ethical behavior is one of the most pervasive and complex issues facing business organizations today.

It is evident that evolving beliefs, informed by global media, and shifting attitudes and societies, would have an effect on global ethics. The most difficult aspect is that global business does not have a single definition of fair or ethical.

While society impacts the interpretation of these theories, many businesses are required to manage this delicate environment quite carefully, because it affects both their bottom line and their reputations.

Many elements of the work atmosphere have an effect on individual decision-making on ethics in the corporate sector. When a person is on the road of increasing an organization, several outside factors will cause them to act in a certain way. The core of a person's work in the workplace is rooted in his or her personal code of conduct.

The ethics of an organization and its individuals are highly affected by the condition of their region. If a country is heavily plagued by poverty, large corporations will continue to grow, but small businesses will begin to decay, and will then be forced to adapt and scavenge for any kind of survival.

As a result, the leadership of the company is often tempted to participate in unethical methods of obtaining new business opportunities. As a result, the leadership of the company is often tempted to participate in unethical methods of obtaining new business opportunities.

In addition , social media is probably the most important ethical factor. Immediate exposure to too much knowledge and the views of millions of citizens has a significant impact on people 's actions.

The desire to conform to what is described as the norm often manipulates our idea of what is moral and ethically sound. Popular patterns in social networking and the immediate satisfaction that they receive by engaging in such a fast-paced manner influence people's thoughts and decisions.

3. Conclusion

The primary goal of the company is not to make a profit, but to represent the citizens of the consumers and community at large and fulfill their needs! Ethical behaviour refers to the current company guidelines, ethics, set of rules and morals that govern the actions and behavior of the individual in a business firm.

Ethical behaviour has two components: normative business ethics or descriptive business ethics. As a company practice and an industrial or commercial, the field is primarily normative. Academicians attempting to understand business behavior use qualitative methodologies.

The spectrum and quantity of business ethics problems illustrate the relationship between profit-maximizing actions and non-economic considerations. Ethics is not definable, is not feasible, because it is not conscious; it includes not just our thoughts, but also our person's feelings.

References

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