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Course: Business Ethics

FINAL TERM ASSIGNMENT  
Subject Instructor: Sir Wajahat Gul

Case Study

Q1) Should Aslam return back the unspent money to government from the grant or not? Justify.

Answer:

Aslam should definitely return the unspent money to government. Since Aslam has signed the agreement paper and the term and conditions state that, he has to return the unspent money.

Term and condition plays a vital role while carrying out any project. It plays a legal binding contract here. And the government might have clearly mentioned the requirements and return of the amount, which is not spent. If, by any means the unspent money is not returned and used for the other purposes. Aslam could fall into some legal troubles and could get his Ngo terminated.

Considering the situation from the ethical point of view, the unspent money should be returned as mentioned in the agreement paper. Violating the terms is surely found to be unethical even though if someone finds it morally right.

Q2) Do you see any ethical issues in Nadir’s suggestions? Explain your opinion.

Answer:

Considering the suggestions by Nadir, I find a lot of ethical issues there. As I have mentioned above, the money has to be returned to the government. The agreement should not be violated at all. It could cause great damage to Aslam’s professional reputation.

Coming to the suggestions by Nadir;

Nadir has told Aslam if we return the money, we will not be given any project in the future. Here Nadir is ignoring the fact that Aslam has signed on the agreement, which includes the return of the unspent money to the government. It is quite unethical to not go with the agreement. Nadir is worried about the reputation but he’s ignoring the fact that violation of the agreement could cause them even bigger damage. Nadir suggests that most of the NGOs do that, but It cannot be that way. Following the wrong path others do is also wrong. Fraud in terms of manipulating accounts and giving percentage to the auditor, is ethically as well as morally unacceptable. It’s like betraying your own self. Nadir mainly suggests that all this is ethical and justified. But that could be considered as his own instinct. But since the agreement has clearly mentioned, it shall be safely returned to the authorities, which is ethically right.

On a whole, there are plenty of ethical issues with Nadir’s suggestions. Aslam should stick to the agreement and should do what is mentioned in it. It would save him from legal issues and will be considered ethically right. At least, he would be comfortable later with his decision, which would be ethically acceptable.

Q3) Explain Justice Theory and its types? What is distributive justice. Give example.

Answer:

Justice Theory:

Justice can be anything, having rights, fairness and equality. The principle of justice can be described as the moral obligation to act something on the basis of fair and competing claims. In short, it is when something, someone is morally correct and fair.

Theories of justice:  
1) Utilitarian: Here Justice is not seen above the moral obligations. Justice is seen as the part of morality.

2) Libertarian: In simple words, it is free from any power and authority and it states the people could do anything they want until and unless they are hurting others.

Types:

1. Procedural Justice: The idea relates to fairness in process of disputes resolving and allocating the resources. Example: if there is some trail, the correct decision would be convicting guilty and setting free the innocent.
2. Distributive Justice: This idea relates of distributing rewards, resources and fair distribution among the group members of community
3. Retributive Justice: It is a kind of punishment. It states that guilty should be punished or suffered to same extent as the sufferer. Example: Death sentence to the murderer.
4. Restorative Justice: This justice basically, repairs the harm done by the criminal. Here the offender and the victims are offered to sit together and sort out the issue.
5. Global Justice: This is political philosophy which arise for the concern of unfairness
6. Commutative Justice: The justice holds a equality and fairness among the individual and social groups in terms of exchange of goods.
7. Legal justice: It is a procedure, to restore being fair in the eyes of law.
8. Social Justice: It is view to be equally economically, politically and socially strong in the society and enjoy the same opportunities.

DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE:  
  
Distributive justice is a concept of fair distribution. It mainly relates with the allocation of resources among different members of community. Back in kingdom and empires era, the monarch would get the ownership of all the goods, here the justice state how the people would equally get the allocation of goods and keep hold to it.

This concept is quite clear, how the ownership of goods will be addresses. The individual would get equal resources, equal good and opportunities. As well as, equal right to acquire the goods.

The justice focus on 3 principles

1. Equality: equality plays a vital role when every person is found to be participating in acquiring goods. Equality makes an equal floor for everyone.
2. Proportionality: Same as equality. It states that equal work provides equal outcomes and eventually it will provide equal resources to acquire equal goods
3. Fairness: Here is fairness it states that everyone should get his share for his work.

Example:

Distribution of social payments are based on needs. Old age distribution is based on right. Awards distribution is based on merit. Bonuses are based on achievement.

Taking example of university. The grades are based on students performance. The better the student performance, better will be the grade.

Q4) What do you mean by teleological theory of ethics? Explain ethical egoism.

Answer:

Teleological theory of Ethics:

A theory of morality, it’s a moral obligation to what good and desirable is achieved at the end. Also known as consequentialist ethics, it says the basic standards of action should be morally right and should be independent of good or evil generated.

Basically it looks at the consequences, the result which would show it that is right or wrong.

Example: If a poor guy and who has nothing to buy food for his kids steals a bread from a bakery. The intentions are to feed his children and he has no money to buy it. But the result is, he stole and got caught. And it has to be declared wrong. His motives and intention has nothing to do with being right or wrong.

Ethical Egoism:

Ethical egoism is the view that everyone intends to work and act for his/herself interest. It motivates people to always do what is best for their self-interest. The idea rely only to do the welfare for their own making things valuable for an individual.

Types:

1. Personal Ethical Egoism: it means a person as himself/herself, should act for their own interest.
2. Individual Ethical Egoism: It means all person should serve only my self interest.
3. Universal Ethical Egoism: All person should act for their own interest

Example:

A person with ethical egoism might help someone else because it will benefit and work for his self interest. The help, the course of action taken here is for only the benefit for the self-interest.