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**FINAL TERM**  
**BUSINESS ETHICS**  
**ANSWER SHEET**

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

**ANS.** I think Aslam should return unused money to the government, because by returning that money, the government can use that money to give it to other underfunded NGOs. Since Aslam couldn't use all the money this year, next year it could be the same. How many years will you lie to the government not to spend all the money? So the return of unused money will do you good, but to continue your project for next year, you should convince the government.



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

**ANS.** Nadir's suggestions about Aslam from one perspective are fine, as he wants Aslam to continue with his NGO. But lying to the government will not be ethical, as the reserve money will be spent, next year you will have to spend another 5 lacs.

According to Nadir's suggestion, Aslam should consult the Chartered Accountant to show the false amounts spent that are unethical if officials audit what could be more devastating than telling the truth.



**Q3. Explain Justice theory and its types? What is distributive justice. Give example.**

**ANS. Justice Theory:**

This theory was presented by John Rawls in 1971, and revised in 1975 and now the current theory updated in 2001. In this theory, Rawls explain the work of political philosophy and morality on the part of the philosopher. It seeks to provide a moral theory of the alternative and, above all, addressed the problem of distributive justice, which means the distribution of justice in society to complete the basic needs and needs of society.

**Two main principles of justice theory:**

1. Every person have the equal rights for his freedom and has similar freedom for all.
2. Social and economic inequity are to be arranged so that they are both:
  - (a) to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged, compatible with the just savings principle,
  - (b) attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of rights.

There are some types of justice theory which are mentioned below:

**Types of justice theory:**

- ❖ **Procedural justice**
- ❖ **Distributive justice**
- ❖ **Retributive justice**
- ❖ **Restorative justice**
- ❖ **Global justice**

**Distributive Justice:**

The concept of the distribution of justice refers to justice in the way things are distributed, it cares more about how you decide who gets what, rather than what is distributed. In modern society, this is an important principle, as it is generally expected that all goods will be distributed in some way throughout society. In a society with limited resources and prosperity, the issue of fair distribution is often a source of debate and conflict. This is called the distribution of justice.

**Example:**

Suppose 30 people survive a plane crash and head for a small island. The team prioritizes determining the resources available, including the island's natural resources and sea, as well as resources that may have gotten ashore from the debris.

The Jewish-American philosopher Thomas Dworkin suggests that for a distribution of resources to be fair and impartial, what he calls the "fear test" must be applied. In this distribution assessment, none of the survivors would prefer, or envy, someone else's resources. However, if this system of distributive justice is used, the final appropriations may meet the criterion, but they still seem biased or unfair.



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

**ANS. Teleological Theory of Ethics:**

Teleological theories refer to the consequences of actions, which means that the basic rules of our actions to be morally correct or wrong are due to the good or evil that is generated. All teleological ethics theories trace the moral goodness of the consequences of our actions. According to teleological (or subsequent) ethics theory, all logical human actions are teleological in the sense that we have reason to achieve certain goals. There are three types of teleological theory of ethics which are given below:

- 1. Ethical Egoism**
- 2. Utilitarianism**
- 3. Eudaimonism**

**Ethical Egoism:**

Ethical Egoism is a teleological theory that assumes, a measure is good if it produces or is likely to produce results that maximize the individual's personal interest, as defined by him, even at the expense of others. It is based on the idea that it is always ethical to promote one's own good, but sometimes avoiding the interest can also be a moral act. This makes Ethical Egoism different from the psychological ego that believes that people are self-centered and self-centered and commit actions only to maximize their self-interest without

helping others, which denies the reality of true altruism (sacrificing their interest in the well-being of others).

### **Utilitarianism:**

if this results in maximum satisfaction for a large number of people who are at risk of being affected by the action. Let's say a manager creates an annual employee vacation program after requesting all employee vacation time preferences and honors their preferences, and then will act in a way that maximizes the enjoyment of all employees.

### **Eudaimonism:**

Eudaimonism is a teleological theory that raises, that an action is good if it leads to the achievement of goals with the well-being of human beings. In other words, it is said that actions are successful if it promotes or tends to promote the achievement of the goals that make up human nature and its happiness. Suppose the manager applies the standards of training and knowledge of employees at work, which are natural components of human happiness.

Thus, an ethical theory that upholds that the rightness or wrongness of actions only depends on their consequences is called as a teleological theory.

