

Example of ethics in business essay

[Business](#), [Customers](#)



Introduction

It is clear that ethics play an important part in any type of decision arrangements. When it comes to Ethics, from a business perspective, having to work up under government agreements can be an extremely lucrative proposal. In overall, a stream of orders keep coming in, income rises and the company grows in the collective. The clear defeats to working in this way is both higher excellence expected in addition to the wide research and documentation requisite for government agreements. In the case study for this project, narrates a situation of moral ethics that involves Darren crucial decision in regards to him acting with integrity. Research shows that if acting with integrity was only a situation of just following the guidelines, the person would not need to dedicate an entire example about it. The fact is, nevertheless, that possible ethical challenges in the area buyers field of where Darren works, is too complex and diverse to be codified thoroughly. With that said, this paper will evaluate the ethical dilemma facing Darren using the seven step model.

7 step model Ethical Decision-Making

It is clear that many business decisions have ethical elements to them. This is needed for important decisions are made. This model is like an outline that assists when measuring a situation involving ethics. In this case study, the 7 step model ethical decision-making will be made in order for Darren to make his decision.

The facts of the case

The main fact this case centers around Darren's on rather or not he needs to convince the Punas to make some changes to their sculpture. As a person that graduated anthropology, Darren has learned of numerous civilizations that have kind of lost their identity or actually just fell apart when basic cultural symbols had been altered in some shape or form. The facts are that even if the Punas are really enthusiastic about coming into the contract to make the new kind of baskets, Darren is worried that they are not aware of the harm that it could possibly do to their community and also further down the road. With said, it is clear that he is very uncomfortable with making this sudden decision.

What are the ethical issues in the case?

The ethical issue is whether or not Darren needs to take the deal or try to encourage the Punas. If he were to accept the bribe then he would be acting unethically or basically going and would also be negligent of his professional duties. This is a big concern for Darren because he knows that the decision he makes could have consequences that could be devastating for a group of people. It could be looked at in so many directions because Darren could accept the bribe of Frederick Stigler. The client is Frederick Stigler, who owns several art galleries specializing in ethnic arts. Frederick is a man that wants to strike a deal with the Puna Native Americans. He understands that making some kind of agreement with them, can make him rich. If he can get Darren to land the deal, it will bring a lot of money not only to the company but also to Darren. Not only is Frederick absorbed by the baskets, but he wants to change everything about them. It would be Darren's job to market the idea

to the Punas and that is where the problem comes in the situation for him. Of course, the yes, the Native Americans would receive a good price for their wares but it will cost them their culture and that is what Darren is scared of. It does not matter to him that the Punas are not poverty stricken, there is surely room to mend their standard of living nonetheless he knows it could bring some damage.

What are the norms, principles, and values that are linked to the case?

The principles, values, and norms, that buyers are expected to have flawless honesty and to assure that the company is creating a ‘ fair and true assessment’ of its monetary circumstance at the time of the buying taking place. People like Darren that are buyers are the ones that are assigned with the task of making sure that a corporation’s monetary accounts and anything that stops this or inhibits with a buyers’ objectivity is a failure of the buyer’s duty to whoever the shareholders or the persons that they are trying to get the deal with which in this case is the Punas.

What are the alternative courses of action?

Option 1 is to get the deal that is from Fredrick Stigler, art gallery owner and just forget about the fact that the Punas heritage could be destroyed. Darren could not just worry about it and do the job that he was offered to do in order to make sure that his company prospers and also him. Darren is not really obligated to the Native American culture so what’s it to him if changing the direction of correction could alter their entire culture? Then there is Option 2 which is to refuse the bribe or the offer that Fredrick Stigler, art gallery owner had offered to him and then just take an appropriate action as a

result.

5 What is the best course of action that is steady with the principles, norms, and values recognized in Step 3?

Darren's course of action reliable with the norms, principles, and values that are in in Step 3 would be to ignore the offer and the explain why he is doing that. It would be best to refuse the offer because in the end, even though there will be lots of money out of the deal, there would be a whole tribe of people who could have their heritage wiped out and they might not be able to recover. If Darren was not familiar with what has happened to other tribes in the past, then he probably would have been able to go along with the deal. However, it is clear that Darren is haunted by is a little hesitant because he is haunted by his conscious. The Buyer who is Darren would need to report back to his boos and Fredrick Stigler, art gallery owner that this would probably not be a very good idea. Darren would need to explain to both men that he has learned of many societies which weakened when basic cultural symbols were changed. He would also need to explain to them that even if the Punas are enthusiastic to enter into the contract to make the new type of baskets, it could still bring damage to their society. Darren would need to explain that his conscious does not allow him to make this type of deal and that it is morally unethical and also unfair to the native tribe.

6 What are the consequences of each possible course of action?

Under Option 1, the buyer which is Darren would accept the bribe or the deal to have the natives to change their art. Once Darren took that route, he would obviously enjoy the rise in wealth and apparently an escalation in his way of living. Darren would probably get extra advantages on his job and it

would probably even make him for famous by his boss giving him some more accounts to land.

On the other hand, it could totally go in the opposite direction. Darren would possibly uncover himself to the risk of being in both legal and professional trouble if his acceptance of the deal because the tribe could uncover the truth about this changing their tribe and causing them to lose their heritage and their money. This could possibly cause them to sue him and the organization which would make them worse off. Darren would have to be prepared to ‘live with himself’ recognizing that he would have destroyed a tribe over an agreement that could actually make everyone rich. Everyone could have walked away rich. However, when we look up under Option 2, the buyer which is Darren would refuse the deal. If he does this or makes the decision to go this route then this could really bring some outcomes upon himself that are not good.

It goes without saying that Darren would more than likely have a number of consequences that would be unfortunate for him and possibly for the future of the client-buyer relationship. The reason why it would be bad for Darren is the fact that he could lose his job. The organization could not be interested in Darren’s moral reason. They could think that the natives modifying the colors is not too much to ask for. Their argument can be that they are all about making money and that should be the focus. They could also blame Darren for not wanting to follow the rules of the job and as mentioned earlier, let him go because of failing to actually follow orders even though that may not even be the case. It would, on the other hand, enhance and

maintain the reputation and social standing of buyers, maintain public confidence in buying, and serve the best interests of the shareholders.

What is the decision?

Darren made the decision to choose the ethical decision is Option 2. The buyer would need to refuse doing the deal because he does not feel good about it. He has a moral view that is conflict to them so it would make sense that he follows that deal. Darren refusing the bribe is what will help the native tribe. The fact that he had the insight of what they had gone through in the past was enough for him to make this decision. Sometimes money is not enough to make a person do things that they feel are morally wrong within their belief system.

Utilitarian, Kantian and Virtue Ethics

With using the Utilitarian, Kantian and Virtue in Darren making his decision, it needs to be assumed that the theory of utilitarianism is thoroughly connected to what is measured to be the viewpoint of consequentialism. In other words, this is basically mentioning that the ethical and moral and worth of an individual's action should be judged by the importance of that action. Utilitarianism is thought to be the most vital of the three ethical theories for the reason that it has assisted in shape our world's politics, public policy and economics. This ethical theory clarifies to Darren that he is able figure out the ethical meaning of hi situation with Fredrick Stigler, art gallery owner and his boss and not to mention the native tribe by judging the consequence of that act. So basically Darren was able to make his decision understanding utilitarianism as; what is good for the majority which is to

make sure that everyone would be happy in the end. However, that is exactly what Darren did

In Darien's decision, happiness in the end through utilitarian would come because he was able to save the tribe from being a community of people that could possibly lose their identity. In the end, they would actually prosper even more because they would still be able to do good business but keep their work the same. Nothing would have to be changed. However, Darren would be happy because he would not have a very clear conscience. He would not have to worry about living the rest of his life wondering rather or not if he made the right decision.

Making this ethical selection through the utilitarian was a moral choice for Darren. This was easy for him because he did not want to compromise. Contrary to utilitarianism, Kantian mentions that there are some things that people should or should not do irrespective of whatever the consequence might be. For example, police officers are the ones that wear a badge of honor 'To protect and serve.' This slogan is certainly one that labels Kantian. Another general slogan people hear goes like this "Be all you can be." This responsibility is established by the U. S. Army. A guardian's responsibility is to defend his boss to the degree of imperiling his own life.

With said, this theory is saying more that Darren should have maybe not made the decision that he made regardless of the consequences. However, Darren did make the decision and he would make his choice by weighing the odds. Figuring out what he could do and what he could not. Virtue ethics are what questions how a person we should live their lives. A person is adjudged by their character and not by the things that they might unusually select.

Research shows that character building is not easy and that it actually takes a lot of work.

Character is something that is presented to everyone when they are still at a very young age by numerous sources, such as grand-parents, parents, and even in a lot of cases teachers just to pick out a few. In this case, Darren showed great character in making this decision because he showed that he had a conscience. He knew right from wrong. It is really clear that he was taught this at a very young age by maybe a parent as the research suggests. In the end, his character was tried and he would choose that over making money and having a group of people lose their identity.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is clear that the ethics to go a long way when a person is in a business deal. Regardless of what their decision may be, it is significant that they asked themselves at the end of the day if they know that they can live with who they are. It is obvious that Darren was not one of those people.

Works Cited

Hetcher, S., 2008. Non-utilitarian negligence norms and the reasonable person standard. *Vanderbilt Law Review*, , 23(8), pp. 863-892.

Hill, T. E., 2007. A kantian perspective on political violence.. *The Journal of Ethics*, 12(9), pp. 105-140.

Katz, L., 2009. OWNERSHIP AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY: A kantian alternative. *Legal Theory*, 21(7), pp. 119-143.

Landa, D., 2009. On the possibility of kantian retributivism.. *Utilitas*, 12(3), pp. 276-296.

- L'Etang, J., 2009. A kantian approach to codes of ethics.. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 12(9), pp. 737-737.
- Louden, R. B., 2007. " Firm as a rock in her own principles" (but not necessarily a kantian).. *Social Theory and Practice*,, 21(6), pp. 667-678.
- Lupton, C., 2003. Walking on flowers: The kantian aesthetics of hard times. *ELH*,, 12(9), pp. 151-151.
- Nussbaum, M. C., 2005. Virtue ethics: A misleading category?. *The Journal of Ethics*, 12(4), p. 23.
- Ohreen, D. E. & P. R. A., 2012. Imperfect duties and corporate philanthropy: A kantian approach. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 13(4), pp. 367-381.
- Sandler, R., 2010. Ethical theory and the problem of inconsequentialism: Why environmental ethicists should be virtue-oriented ethicists.. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*, 28(5), pp. 167-183.
- Tampio, N., 2006. Rawls and the kantian ethos.. *Polity*, 34(2), pp. 79-102..
- Timmermann, J., 2008. Why kant could not have been a utilitarian.. *Utilitas*, 13(5), pp. 243-264.
- Timmermann, J., 2012. Kantian duties to the self, explained and defended. *Philosophy*, 23(11), pp. 505-530.
- Turner, S., 2003. Tradition and cognitive science: Oakeshott's undoing of the kantian mind.. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*,, 33(1), pp. 53-76.
- Van Schoelandt, C., 2012. Robert S. Taylor, reconstructing Rawls: The kantian foundations of justice as fairness. *Journal of Value Inquiry*, 23(6), pp. 123-129.