

Business ethics fatalism is the philosophical doctrine

[Science](#), [Social Science](#)



Business Ethics Fatalism is the philosophical doctrine that specific events are fixed in advance either by God or by some other unknown means so that human beings are powerless to change them. This doctrine does not presuppose casualty, but it is compatible with choice with respect to some events and is compatible with the existence of miracles. The idea is that major events will happen regardless of cause or chance. Hence on this view, " what will be, will be, and there is nothing we can do about it."

Free will is the philosophical and theological doctrine that some of our choices are uncaused and effective. This results from the absence of causes, conditions or other necessary determinations of choice or behaviour. The definition of this term is usually negative, not affirmative. Spontaneous people do not necessarily exercise free will. Their behaviour is often seen to be prompted by proximate causes. Often, free will is translated to mean " could have done otherwise."

Determinism is the philosophical view that all events, including mental events, have a cause. In other words, all states of affairs, both physical and mental, are conditioned by their causes and are describable by scientific law. In a deterministic universe, there are no free will, no miracles and no chance events. The classic view of determinism was expressed by Laplace. Given sufficient knowledge of every particle in the universe, he believed any future event or past could be exactly calculated.

I subscribe to the doctrine of Free will. This is because in business, the school of thought is that there is always something a person can do to achieve a desired result. In determinism, we cannot have sufficient knowledge of every particle but acts in part as business ventures must be calculated using the

available relevant information.

2. The attributes of a moral person in general and in business include;

A . Integrity -which is the ability to be honest, fair and accept the consequences of all actions which fall under a person's responsibility; regardless of who committed the action.

B. Personal values- A person of moral character has personal values that they will not compromise. They present these values and hold true to them in all situations.

C. Decision Making- a person of moral character should be able to make decisions and accept the consequences of those decisions.

D. Self Service- This consists of acts that are committed for the betterment of the society. A moral person who practises true self service is promoted by his peers as an individual who should be followed

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There is no distinction between the general and business attributes of a moral person. Thus no distinction should exist between them as they are both in tandem, complimenting each other . Moral leadership characteristics are developed over time and influenced by upbringing, life experience, immediate social norms and training.

3. A promise is a firm agreement to perform an act, refrain from acting or make a payment or deliver. To be legally binding as a contract, a promise must be exchanged for adequate consideration. Contracts are promises that the law will enforce and thus is the essence of doing business as there will be no breach of terms at will and in turn performance of a promised duty.

References

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