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Course:

Date:

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### Business Ethics and Consequentialism

1.

APA citation:

As an example, Griffin (2008) asserts that one individual taking a free ride on a bus is not a violation of another individual's human rights, since in that act "you do not violate my rights, even though you act unfairly" (p. 21).

Copied Sentence:

Perhaps Griffin denies that human rights are only a proper sub-set of the broader category of moral rights. Instead, he may take them to exhaust all the moral rights that there are. This would explain his seeming indifference to the distinction between human rights and moral rights (Tasioulas, 2010, p. 11).

Paraphrased:

Griffin might be in denial regarding human rights being a part of moral rights. In his opinion, moral rights and human rights are reflections of each other (Tasioulas, 2010).

2.

APA citation:

According to Prof. Robert Day, "Good ethics is sound business insurance."

Copied Sentence:

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In the dynamic world, businessmen are seeking self satisfaction, mental relief, free from anxiety, release tension. To attain the inner satisfaction certain people consider only good ethics can promote good business. As a businessman is first a member of the society than a businessman, so some do not implement a decision which stands on unethical ground because it wouldn't provide the satisfaction to their sub-conscious mind (Paliwal, 2006, p. 8).

Paraphrased:

Businessmen seek self satisfaction among other things in today's dynamic world. It is popular belief that good ethics brings about good business and self-satisfaction. Businessmen belong to societies as individuals first before they are businessmen; therefore, ethical decisions are a priority for a peaceful sub-conscious mind (Paliwal, 2006).

3.

APA citation:

Banerjee (2008) argues that CSR and other related forms have a limitation to "emancipator rhetoric .... defines by narrow business interests and serve to curtail interests of external stakeholders" (p. 52).

Copied Sentence:

The focal point of criticism on CSR is the boards of directors, as this key group defines and implements corporate strategy, and serves to safeguard the interests of key beneficiaries. Thus, we contend that a gap in research knowledge exists relating to CSR and its enactment through corporate governance systems. We respond to this gap by focusing on CSR's role in corporate governance by offering a new conceptual framework (Mason & Simmons, 2014, p. 78).

Paraphrased:

Boards of directors invite judgment on CSR given that they define and implement corporate strategy, which aims to protect the interests of major stakeholders. The conclusion is that study information has a gap when it comes to CSR and its legislation by entities of corporate governance. In response to this void, the point of interest is on the part that CSR plays in corporate governance through suggesting a different conceptual framework (Mason & Simmons, 2014).

4.

APA citation:

Mandeville (1714) postulates, “Fraud, luxury and pride must live; whilst we the benefits receive” (p. 36)

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According to Schumpeter, the commercial and industrial society has been cast in an economic mold: its foundations, beams and beacons are all made of economic material. Prizes and penalties are measured and communicated in pecuniary terms. Within this frame this social arrangement is – or in any case was – singularly effective (Schnebel & Bienert, 2004, p. 204).

Paraphrased:

Schumpeter stipulates that the industrial and commercial community has sunk in an economic nature stemming from its structure. Allotment and announcement of penalties and bonuses is in monetary terms. This social design has a singular impact within this body (Schnebel & Bienert, 2004).

5.

APA citation:

Hall (2000) says that for individual development of ethical awareness in firms, “it requires finding a process by which the people who make up the organization can identify guidelines and aspirational ideals to which they can feel committed” (p. 10).

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Organizational ethics can be viewed as a managerial perspective. Just as healthcare administrators need to be able to analyze managerial decisions from the perspectives of financial management, human resource management, strategic planning, organizational development, and marketing, they also need to be able to analyze managerial decisions from an ethical perspective. The ethical perspective in management is focused on the mission of the organization and the people who are affected by its activities (Hall, 2000, p. 7).

Paraphrased:

Managers ought to ensure ethics in organizations. Similarly, healthcare administrators should have the ability to carry out an analysis of managerial decisions based on different views including finances and strategy, among others. This view analysis ought to be parallel to the ethical view analysis. The interest of the latter view is on the firm’s mission and its stakeholders (Hall, 2000).

Works Cited

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