

1. THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS & BUSINESS ETHICS

“Whether men understand it or not, they are impelled by that power behind to become unselfish. That is the foundation of morality. It is the quintessence of all ethics, preached in any language, or any religion, or by any prophet in the world.

“Be thou unselfish”, “not ‘I’, but ‘thou’ ” – that is the background of ethical codes.”
– Swami Vivekananda



Q.No.1. Explain the Meaning of the terms ‘Ethics’ and ‘Business Ethics’ and also State the Requirements of ‘Business Ethics’. (A) (PM, RTP N14, 15, N 07 - 5M, N 10 - 4M)

ETHICS

1. The word ‘Ethics’ is derived from the Ancient Greek word **Ethikos** - meaning **Character**. It is the essence of values and habits of a person or group.
2. It covers the analysis and employment of concepts such as right and wrong, good and evil, and acting with responsibility.
3. ‘Ethics’ are the principles of conduct governing an individual or a group.
4. *Another definition describes ethics as relating to what is good or bad and having to do with Moral Duty and Obligation.*

BUSINESS ETHICS:

1. In a broad sense, ethics in business refers to the application of day-to-day moral and ethical norms to business.
2. Business ethics are the principles and standards that determine acceptable conduct in business organisation.

HOW TO BE ETHICAL IN BUSINESS?: Being ethical in business requires acting with an awareness of

1. The need for complying with the rules (e.g.)
 - a) laws of the land,
 - b) customs and expectations of the community
 - c) principles of morality
 - d) policies of the organization and
 - e) general concerns such as the needs of others and fairness.
2. How the products, services and actions of a business enterprise, can affect its stakeholders (i.e. employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders and community society as a whole) either positively or negatively.

SIMILAR QUESTIONS:

1. Ethics is concern for good behaviour - discuss.
- A. Ethics is the concern for good behaviour- doing right thing. In business, self-interest prevails and there is always inconsistency between ethics and business. But it is a well settled principle that ethical behaviour creates a positive reputation that expands the opportunities for profit. Also write the 4 points under ethics side heading in the above question.
2. How can a business man follow ethics in business?
- A. Refer Business ethics side heading and how to be ethical side heading.

3. What awareness is required for a business man to behave ethically in business?
A. Refer Business ethics side heading and how to be ethical side heading.

Q.No.2.Explain the Social Sins, listed by Mahatma Gandhi. (A)
(PM, M07 - 2.25, N10, 13 - 4M)

Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the nation, promoted non-violence, justice and harmony between people of all faiths. He stressed that people follow ethical principles and listed following seven Social Sins:

SOCIAL SINS, LISTED BY GANDHIJI:

a) Politics without Principles:

- It deals with the political field.
- The Kings in Indian tradition were only the guardian executors and servants of 'Dharma'.
- For Gandhiji, Rama was the symbol of a king dedicated to principles.

b) Wealth without Work:

- It deals with the sphere of Economics.
- Tolstoy and Ruskin inspired Gandhiji on the idea of bread - labour.
- The Bhagavad Gita also declares that he who eats without offering sacrifice eats stolen food.

SOCIAL SINS, LISTED BY GANDHIJI



c) Commerce without Morality:

- Gandhiji developed this third maxim into the idea of trusteeship.
- A businessman has to act only as a trustee of the society for whatever he has gained from the society.
- Everything, finally, belongs to the society.

d) Knowledge without Character:

- The fourth maxim deals with knowledge.
- Education stands for all-round development of the individual and his character.
- Gandhiji's system of basic education was the system for development of one's character.

e) Pleasure without Conscience:

- In this maxim, Gandhi emphasized on conscience (=sense of right or wrong).
- He opined that our pleasure should not be at the cost of others discomfort.

f) Science without Humanity:

- In sixth maxim, Gandhi held that science without the thought of the welfare of humanity is a sin.
- Science and humanity together pave the way for welfare of all.

g) Worship without Sacrifice:

- In religion, we worship.
- But if we are not ready to sacrifice for social service, worship has no value.
- It is a sin to worship without sacrifice.

SIMILAR QUESTIONS:

1. According to Gandhiji, What are the major social sins that show negative impact on society?
A. Refer the above answer
2. List out the social sins that curtail the development of society.
A. Refer the above answer.

Q.No.3. What is the difference between 'Morals' and 'Ethics'?" (A)

(PM, RTP - N16, N 07, 09, 11 - 2M, M 13 - 4M)

Morals	Ethics
1. Derived from the Latin word 'Mos', which means 'Custom'.	1. Derived from the Greek word 'Ethikos', which means 'Character'. <i>Ethics are related to what is good or bad, and having to do with moral duty and obligation.</i>
2. It is <u>more social</u> in nature. Morals are developed and set by social groups, over the times.	2. It is more personal in nature. Because 'Character' is <u>more personal</u> than social.
3. It comes from external social system.	3. It comes from within an individual's thinking process. It is an internal factor
4. Morals are related to principles of right and wrong.	4. Character is the essence of values and habits of a person or group. It ^(separates) severs the analysis and employment of concepts such as right and wrong, good and evil and acting with responsibility.
5. Custom is defined by a group over a period of time. For example Societies have custom.	5. While character is a personal attitude. For example People have character
6. Morals are general principles. They deal with general rules and principles: Eg.: Always speak truth.	6. Ethics are based on personal aspects. It is ruled by one's behavior.
7. <i>Morals are based on the customs. Societies follow customs.</i>	7. <i>Ethics are accepted as they follow some personally accepted principles.</i>
8. <i>Morals are accepted and followed from authorities, such as cultural / religious institutions.</i>	8. <i>Ethics are personal principles. It is based on the individual's interests and ideas, based on a specific situation. Ethical norms can't be described in general principles.</i>
9. <i>Morals are absorbed and developed from social surroundings. Institutions like family, friends, school, religion etc. help a lot in it.</i>	9. <i>Ethics are adopted and developed by an individual, by his own behavior, observation and perception.</i>
10. <i>The scope of Morals is narrow.</i>	10. <i>The scope of Ethics is wider.</i>

SIMILAR QUESTIONS:

1. Morals are general principles whereas Ethics are personal principles – comment.
A. Give brief definition of ethics and morals and write the above answer.
2. Distinguish ethics from morals.
A. Same as above.
3. How are ethics different from morals?
A. Same as above.

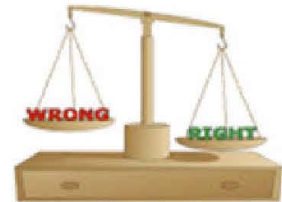
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4. There is no difference between ethics and morals. Comment.
 A. Refer the above answer.
5. "Ethics have more practical implication than morals" how can it be?
 A. Refer the above answer.

Q.No.4. Write about Nature of Ethics. (C)

(PM) (For Student Self - Study)

Ethics refer to standards of behaviour that tell us how human beings ought to ^(=have to) act in many situations such as friends, parents, children, citizens, business people, teachers, professionals, and so on. It is helpful to identify what Ethics is **NOT**:



ETHICS IS NOT SAME AS FEELINGS: Feelings provide important information for our ethical choices. Some people have highly developed habits that they feel bad when they do something wrong, but many people feel good even though they are doing something wrong.

ETHICS IS NOT RELIGION: Many people are not religious, but ethics applies to everyone. Most religions do advocate high ethical standards but sometimes do not address all the types of problems we face.

ETHICS IS NOT MERE FOLLOWING THE LAW: A good system of law does incorporate many ethical standards, but Law can deviate from what is ethical. Law can be made to be a function of power alone and designed to serve the interests of narrow groups.

ETHICS IS NOT FOLLOWING CULTURALLY ACCEPTED NORMS: Some cultures are quite ethical, but others become corrupt or blind to certain ethical concerns. "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" is not a satisfactory ethical standard.

ETHICS IS NOT SCIENCE: Social and natural science can provide important data to help us make better ethical choices. But science alone does not tell us what we ought to do. Science may provide an explanation for what humans are like. But ethics provides reasons for how humans ought to act.

Note: Any of the above points can be asked individually to comment or to justify.

SIMILAR QUESTIONS:

1. Generally, How ethics is different from various other things in the society?
 A. Refer the above answer
2. "It is difficult to determine whether something is ethical or not" why is it so?
 A. Refer the above answer.

Q.No.5. Explain Five Sources of Ethical Standards (or) explain various sources of Ethical Standards (or) Write notes on various sources of Ethical Standards. (or) (A)

(PM, M13 - 4M, M15 - 3M, N15 - 4M)

1. **THE UTILITARIAN APPROACH:**

- a) Some ethicists emphasize that the ethical action is the one that provides most good or does the least harm.
- b) The utilitarian approach deals with consequences (i.e. result or outcome).
- c) It tries both to increase the good done and to reduce the harm done to all those who are affected i.e. stakeholders (e.g. shareholders, workers, customers, local community).

2. THE RIGHTS APPROACH (THE DEONTOLOGICAL APPROACH):

- Some philosophers and ethicists suggest that the ethical action is the one that best protects and respects the moral rights of those affected.
- Every individual has a right to decide as to how he should live, right to know the truth, right to privacy, equality, and right not to be injured etc.
- An ethical action is one which protects his rights.

3. THE FAIRNESS OR JUSTICE APPROACH:

- Aristotle and other Greek philosophers have contributed the idea that all equals should be treated equally.
- Since all human beings are equal, they should be treated equally.
- However, in some situations people are treated unequally. In that case the treatment should be fair based on some valid defensive standard (i.e. valid reason).

4. THE COMMON GOOD APPROACH:

- This approach suggests that an ethical action is one which results in common good.
- This approach also calls attention to the common conditions that are important to the welfare of everyone.
- This may be a system of Laws, effective police and fire departments, health care, a public educational system, or even public recreational areas.

5. THE VIRTUE ^(=GOOD QUALITY) APPROACH:

- This approach suggests that an ethical action should be backed up by virtues that are responsible for development of humanity.
- Honesty, courage, compassion, generosity, tolerance, love, fidelity, integrity, fairness, self-control, and prudence are all examples of virtues.

CONCLUSION: Each of the approaches helps us determine what standards of behavior can be considered ethical.

**SIMILAR QUESTIONS:**

1. Explain the Utilitarian Approach as the ethical Standard (PM)

A. Introduction: Though we all use ethics in various aspects in our day-to-day life, the application of it is based on the need of the situation. So we need to refer various sources, so as to know the way by which we need to use them.

There are five major sources, by which the ethical standards are measured. One of the sources is Utilitarian Approach

Utilitarian Approach: Refer point No. 1 of above question

2. What are the various sources that help us to determine whether certain action is ethical or not?
 - A. Refer the above answer.
3. "Fairness and justice are two different approaches or sources of Ethical Standards". Correct or Incorrect? Justify.
 - A. Refer the "Fairness or justice approach" in the above answer.

Q.No.6. Explain the fundamental principles relating to ethics. (B) (PM, RTP M -17, N 10)

REFER TO CHAPTER SIX , Answer to "What are the fundamental principles of ethics applicable to the persons of finance and accounting profession?" Question.

SIMILAR QUESTIONS:

1. What are fundamental principles on which ethical principles are framed?
 - A. Refer the above answer.
2. What principles are to be followed by finance and accounting professionals to behave ethically in their profession?
 - A. Refer the above answer.

Q.No.7. "To Maintain Social Contract between Society and Business, the Trusteeship relations are Essential". Describe the Role of Business Ethics in this reference. (C) (PM)

BUSINESSES AS TRUSTEES.

(N16 – 4M)

1. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, had aptly said that trusteeship provides a means for transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian (=Democratic, equal) one.
2. A business man has to act as a trustee of the society because; he has gained everything from the society. Everything finally belongs to the society.
3. Society gives authority to the business to own and use land and other natural resources. In return, the society has right to expect that organizations will protect the general interests of consumers, employees and community.
4. The products and services of an organization affect its employees, the community and society as a whole. Business ethics also helps the management discipline.
5. *Business houses may also use their financial and public influence to solve social problems like poverty, crime, equal rights, environmental problems, public health and education.*
6. A reputation for highly ethical behavior also ensures increased sales and customer loyalty.
7. Certain eco-friendly practices also reduce operation costs.
Thus, society derives benefits as well as business prospers when businesses are ethically driven.

SIMILAR QUESTIONS:

1. What are the reasons that, a business man has to behave as a trustee to his business?
 - A. Refer the above answer
2. "Business ethics also subserve (=helps) the management discipline." Comment
 - A. Refer the above answer if asked for essay question.

Q.No.8. To pay proper attention to Business Ethics is certainly beneficial in the interest of business. Describe four such benefits which may be obtained by paying attention to business ethics. (A)
(PM, N 08, RTP M 13, 15, 16 - 4M, N 14 - 2M)

BENEFITS WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED BY PAYING ATTENTION TO BUSINESS ETHICS:

Ethics is the concern for good behavior – doing the right thing. In business, self interest prevails and there is always inconsistency between ethics and business. But it is a well settled principle that ethical behavior creates a positive reputation that expands the opportunities for profit. The benefits may be enumerated as follows:

1. Improved society:

- a) A few decades ago, there were many unethical practices in businesses like workers and children exploitation (=abuse or taking advantage).
- b) Business trusts controlled market prices and small businesses suffered. By way of intimidation (=pressure) and harassment.
- c) Then society reacted and demanded that businesses should follow ethics, fairness and equal rights.
- d) Which resulted in framing of anti-trust laws, establishment of Government agencies and recognition of labour unions.

2. Easier Change management:

- a) Attention to business ethics is necessary to both profit and non-profit organizations during critical times.
- b) Continuing attention to ethics in the workplace made leaders and staff to maintain consistency in their actions.

3. Strong teamwork and greater productivity

- a) Ongoing attention and communication to employees regarding values in the workplace builds openness, integrity and strong teams in the workplace.
- b) Employees feel motivated and deliver better performance.

4. Enhanced employee growth:

- a) Attention to ethics in the workplace helps employees face the reality, both good and bad in the organization.
- b) They gain the confidence of dealing with complex work situations.

5. Ethics programs help guarantee that personnel (=employees) policies are legal:

- a) A major objective of personnel policies is to ensure ethical treatment of employees.
- b) For example, in matters of hiring, evaluating, disciplining, firing, etc.

6. Ethics programs help to avoid criminal acts “of omission” and can lower fines:
Ethics programs help to detect ethical issues and violations early, so that they can be reported or addressed.

7. Ethics programs help to manage values associated with quality management, strategic planning and diversity management: *Ethics programs help identifying preferred values and ensuring that organizational behaviors are aligned with those values.*

8. Ethics helps to promote a strong public image: *An organization that pays attention to its ethics can portray (=show) a strong and positive image to the public.*

Thus, managing ethical values in businesses optimizes profit generation in the long run. It also legitimizes (=make legal) managerial actions, strengthens the coherence (=unity) and balance of the organization's culture.

SIMILAR QUESTIONS:

1. Being ethical in business is certainly beneficial to the business organization. Enumerate four such benefits.
 - A. Write the first four benefits in the above answer.
2. "Paying attention to business ethics brings more organizational productivity" justify
 - A. Refer the above answer.

Q.No.9. Write about Ethical Dilemmas. (A)

(SM)

ETHICAL DILEMMAS

1. Many business issues may seem straight forward and easy to resolve .
2. But in reality, managers have to make a choice from various alternatives in which more than one option seems "right" resulting in an ethical dilemma.
3. Ethical dilemmas faced by managers are often highly complex and with no clear guidelines.
4. Preparing and distributing Codes of Ethics is the most popular way by which companies communicate their ethical standards to the employees or professionals.
5. These are formalized rules and standards that describe what is expected from them.
6. Placing value on short term gains at the cost of long term results often ends in disaster.

**SOME GUIDELINES TO ADDRESS ETHICAL DILEMMAS ARE GIVEN BELOW:**

1. Define the problem clearly.
2. How would you define the problem if you stood on the Other Side of the Fence?
3. How did the Situation arise?
4. To whom are you Loyal as a Person and as a Member of the Organisation?
5. What is your Intention in making this decision?
6. How does this intention compare with the Probable Results?
7. Whom could your decision or action Injure?
8. Can you Discuss the Problem with the affected parties before you make your decision?
9. Are you Confident that your position will be as valid over a long period?
10. Could you Disclose without any Doubt, your Decision or Action to your boss, your CEO, the Board of Directors, your family, society as a whole?
11. What is the Symbolic Potential of your action if Understood? If Misunderstood?
12. Under what Conditions would you allow Exceptions to your stand?

SIMILAR QUESTIONS:

1. "An Ethical Dilemma is a situation, where the decision maker have to choose between the right and the wrong"- comment.
 - A. Refer above Answer
2. "Ethical dilemmas are part and parcel of business manager's life" what guidelines may help the business manager in resolving the ethical dilemmas?
 - A. Refer the above answer.

APPLICATION ORIENTED QUESTIONS

Q.No.10. Answer 'yes' or 'no' with brief reasons.

"Knowledge without morality is a social sin." (B)

(M07 - 2.5M)

No, in the technical sense, Gandhiji had labeled 'knowledge without character' as a social sin, though knowledge without morality is also bad.

Q.No.11. Answer 'yes' or 'no' with brief reasons.

"Ethics and morals are synonymous." (Or) There is no difference between ethics and morals. (C)

(PM)

Incorrect: Both 'ethics' and 'morals' deal with right and wrong conduct. But they are not same. Ethics deals with individual character which is a personal attribute. Ethics is the response of individual to a specific situation e.g. whether in this situation, it is ethical to state the truth. Morals deal with customs set by groups or some authority like religion. Morals are general principles e.g. you should speak truth.

Q.No.12. State with reasons whether the following statements are correct or incorrect.

Trusteeship provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian ^(=equal, classless) one. (A)

(PM)

Correct: Commerce without morality was developed into the idea of Trusteeship by Gandhiji. A businessman has to act only as a trustee of the society for whatever he has gained from the society. Everything, finally, belongs to the society. Hence, "Trusteeship provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one."

Q.No.13. Answer whether the statement is correct or incorrect with brief reasons.

"In the long run those business firms which do not respond to society's needs favorably will survive." (B)

(PM, N15 - 2.5M)

Incorrect: Society gives business its license to exist and this can be amended or revoked at any time if it fails to live up to society's expectations. Therefore, if a business intends to retain its existing role and power it must respond to society's needs constructively.

Q.No.14. State with reasons whether the following statement is correct or incorrect:

"Business ethics helps to promote public reputation." (C)

(PM, N -15 2.5M)

Correct: Ethics helps to promote a strong public image. An organization that pays attention to its ethics can portray ^(=show) a strong and positive image to the public. People see such organizations as valuing people more than profit.

Q.No.15. State with reasons whether the following statements are correct or incorrect:

"Ethics programs are not helping to manage values associated with quality management, strategic planning and diversity management." (C)

(PM)

Incorrect: Ethics programs help identifying the preferred values and ensuring that organizational behaviors are aligned with those values. This includes recording the values, developing policies and procedures to align behaviors with preferred values and then training all personnel about the policies and procedures.

Q.No.16. State with reasons whether the following statements are Correct or Incorrect: 'Fairness and Justice' are two different approaches as a source of Ethical Standards. (C) (PM)

Incorrect: The given statement "Fairness and Justice" are two different approaches as a source of ethical standards is incorrect.

Refer to "Five sources of ethical standards" question and write fairness and justice approach point.

Q.No.17. Inclusion of Environmental Consideration as a part of Corporate Strategy improves Corporate Performance. (B) (PM)

Correct: Inclusion of environmental consideration as a part of corporate strategy improves corporate performance is a correct statement.

- Environmental consideration is a part of corporate strategy, which means incorporating environmental issues in the process of developing a product, in new investments and in the organizational set up.
- A good environmental practice improves corporate performance. In many industries it has been found that environmental friendly practices have resulted in more saving; for example the process of recycling the waste.

Q.No.18. Fairness and honesty are the pillars of success in the business. – Comment. (A) (M12)

- The success of the business depends very much on fairness and honesty in the business. Fairness and honesty are at the heart of the business ethics and relate to the general values of decision makers.
- The business professionals and persons are expected to follow all applicable rules and regulations, without causing harm to the customers, employees, clients or competitors knowingly through deception, misrepresentation, coercion or discrimination.
- One aspect of fairness relates to competition. Although, numerous laws have been passed to encourage competition and make monopolistic practices illegal, companies sometimes gain control over markets by using illegal practices that harm competition.

Therefore, we may say that fairness and honesty are the pillars of success in the business.

Q.No.19. Examine the following hypothetical situation and give a brief analytical note on it. (N16 – 4M)

Mr. XYZ is a CEO of a pharmaceutical company. His R&D department, while experimenting with a chemical molecule, sees the possibility that the molecule may be developed into a drug for a rare, painful, life-threatening genetic disease that afflicts only one child in ten million. But to develop the drug, his company may have to invest huge sums of the shareholders' money, despite the drug not having wide salability. Is Mr. XYZ confronted by an ethical dilemma? How should he resolve the issue? (B) (PM)

Mr. XYZ is in a situation where he has to choose between carrying on the development of a drug for a painful and life threatening disease which afflicts one in ten million and the action of spending huge sum of shareholders' money for such development. As we can see, both are positive and ethically right choices. As a socially responsible person he has to think in terms of eliminating a serious illness but at the same time he must be careful in dealing with shareholders' money. This is a classic case of an ethical dilemma.

(If this Question is asked for 5M or more, then answer the Dilemmas stated in “Write about ethical dilemmas “question also. The No. of Points will be based on the Marks given for that Question.)

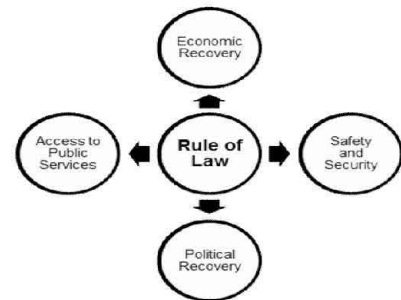
Q.No.20. Enumerate the nature of Ethics. (Or) Comment on the Nature of Ethics. (C) (PM)

1. Simply stated, Ethics refers to standards of behavior.
2. Ethics tell us how human beings ought to act in the many situations in which they find themselves-as friends, parents, children, citizens, businesspeople, teachers, professionals, and so on.
3. Thus Ethics is not a feelings or a religion or culturally accepted norms or is a science.

QUESTIONS FOR ACADEMIC INTEREST – FOR STUDENT SELF STUDY

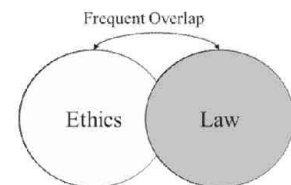
Q.No.21. Distinguish ethics from Law. (Or) How is ethics different from Law? (C) (SM)

1. ‘Ethics’ is socially accepted, whereas ‘law’ is legally accepted.
2. All laws can be ethical, but all Ethics can’t be legal.
3. Ethics is developed through conviction and self-discipline. Law is developed through social observation.
4. Some ethical practices can be enforced by law. There are many ethical concepts, for which there are no legal provisions, in existence.
5. What is legal may not be ethical, and vice versa.



For example:

- a) Gambling is legal in some states, but not ethical (Legal but unethical).
- b) Drinking alcohol is illegal in some states. But people consider it ethical (illegal but ethical). Overlap.



Q.No.22. Define the term ‘Business Ethics’. State the need of ethics in business. (Or) Write a short note on business ethics. What is the need of business ethics? (C) (M 09 - 5M, N 07 - 2.5M)

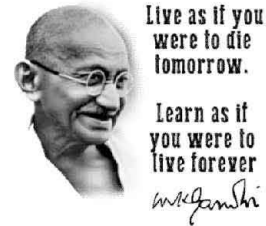
BUSINESS ETHICS:

- a) Ethics in business is the **application of everyday moral or ethical norms to business.**
- b) Business Ethics is a set of principles or reasons which should govern the conduct of business – at the individual firm level or at the collective industry level.
- c) Being ethical in business requires acting with an awareness of how the products and services of an organization, and the actions of its employees, can affect its stakeholders and society as a whole and developing codes of conduct for doing business.



NEED:

- a) It is a form of Applied Ethics. It examines the various aspects of business.
- b) The authority to own and use the natural resources for a business is given by the society. So, the society has the right to expect the organization, to keep the interest of the society in their mind, and protect them.
- c) The interest of Ethics by the business world has increased much, recently. Many major corporates lay emphasis on Corporate Social Responsibility.
- d) Now, the emphasis is on the principle, that, 'Profit Maximization shall not be the sole goal of doing a business'.

**SIMILAR QUESTIONS:**

1. Why businesses should behave ethically?
 - A. Refer the above answer
2. Justify the need of business ethics in the current day society.
 - A. Refer the answer above.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Explain how businesses can promote ethical behavior?
2. What is the reward motive for ethical organizations?
3. In business, very few issues are complex, and easy to resolve, can you accept this statement.
4. Which branch of ethics involves two steps like "arriving at a moral standard and regulating the right and wrong conduct?"
5. Which concept was developed by Mahatma Gandhi regarding ethical behavior of business organizations?
6. Ethics are not based on the individual's interests and ideas. Do you agree?
7. All laws can be ethical, but all ethics can't be legal. Do you accept this statement?
8. Which fundamental principle suggests all the accounting and financial professionals need to update their professional skills from time to time?
9. Normative ethics seeks to understand the nature of ethical properties and ethical statements. Is it true statement, if not what is the right statement?
10. "The ethical conduct of a business is completely based on the self-interest of the businessman" do you agree with this statement?

THE END