

**LECTURE NOTES ON UNIVERSAL HUMAN VALUE,ETHICS AND ENVIRONMENT**

**MBA 1st SEMESTER (MBPC1003)**

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Subject: - Universal Human Value

Part -1

Q1. a) State the guide line for value education

Value education guidelines include teaching universal values, promoting critical thinking, and creating a supportive environment.

b) The "need of self" refers to the psychological and emotional needs of a person, like happiness, respect, and trust, while the "need of body" refers to the physical needs like food, shelter, and clothing; essentially, the self represents our inner consciousness and identity, while the body is the physical vessel through which we experience the world, and both need to be fulfilled for a well-rounded life.

c) According to the philosophy of Universal Human Values (UHV), the "proposal of trust" means believing that every individual inherently desires happiness and prosperity for themselves and others, thus implying that trust should be extended to all people, not just a select few; it is considered a foundational value in human relationships, essential for building harmony and co-existence across society.

d) In the context of Universal Human Values (UHV), "respect" is defined as "right evaluation," meaning evaluating someone based on their inherent self, their potential, and not solely on superficial attributes like appearance, wealth, or social status; different types of evaluations, including over-evaluation, under-evaluation, and "otherwise" evaluation, are considered disrespectful, leading to disharmony in relationships if not practiced correctly.

e) Define business ethics and explain its importance in corporate practices

Business ethics refers to the moral principles and values that guide a company's decision-making and behavior, encompassing concepts like honesty, fairness, transparency, and respect for all stakeholders, which are crucial for building trust with customers, employees, and investors, ultimately contributing to a positive reputation and long-term sustainability in corporate practices

f) Difference between ethical absolutism and ethical relativism with an example for each

Ethical absolutism states that moral principles are always true regardless of the situation or culture, meaning an action is either always right or always wrong, while ethical relativism believes that morality is relative to the context, so what is considered right or wrong depends on the culture or situation; example: An absolutist would say that lying is always wrong, even to protect someone, while a relativist might say that lying to a dangerous person to save their life is acceptable depending on the context.

g) what are the two example of unethical practices in corporate governance

Two examples of unethical practices in corporate governance are bribery and insider trading; where a company or individual offers improper inducements to gain an unfair advantage, and where privileged information about a company is used for personal financial gain, respectively.

h) Define the term natural environment and explain its significance in business

The natural environment is the land, water, air, and living things that exist naturally, and it significantly impacts businesses. The natural environment includes all biotic and abiotic things that occur naturally. It includes land-based ecosystems like forests and grasslands, aquatic ecosystems like rivers and wetlands, and coastal ecosystems like mangroves.

i) what are the two major causes of environmental degradation

The two major causes of environmental degradation are human activities like overpopulation and urbanization, and natural events like droughts and floods.

J) list two key messages of wbcSD(World Business Council for sustainable Development).

WBCSD is a global, CEO-led organization of over 200 leading businesses and partners working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world.

Part II

b) Discuss the meaning of happiness, unhappiness, wealth and prosperity in context to UHV with example. In the context of Universal Human Values (UHV), "happiness" is defined as a state of being in harmony with one's situation, while "unhappiness" is a state of disharmony or contradiction; "wealth" refers to the accumulation of physical possessions, whereas "prosperity" signifies having more than the required physical facilities to live a fulfilling life, going beyond just material wealth and encompassing a sense of well-being and balance across different aspects of life.

Explanation with Examples:

- **Happiness: Example:** A farmer who is content with his modest harvest and strong family bonds, despite not having a large income, experiences happiness because he is in harmony with his life circumstances. Happiness is not solely dependent on material wealth but rather on a sense of fulfillment and inner peace.

**Unhappiness: Example:** A wealthy businessman who constantly strives for more money and feels dissatisfied with his relationships, despite having substantial wealth, experiences unhappiness due to internal conflict and lack of balance. Unhappiness arises when there is a significant disparity between one's desires and their reality, creating a sense of disharmony.

**Wealth: Example:** A person with a large bank account and multiple luxury properties is considered "wealthy" based on their material possessions. Wealth is simply the accumulation of physical assets, without considering the individual's overall well-being.

**Prosperity Example:** A community with access to quality healthcare, education, and sustainable livelihoods, even if not individually affluent, is considered "prosperous" because they have the necessary facilities to live a fulfilling life. Prosperity implies a holistic approach to well-being, considering not just material wealth but also social, environmental, and spiritual aspects.

c) How does understanding harmony in the family contribute to the universal human order ? explain with suitable

Understanding harmony in the family contributes to the universal human order by providing the foundational building blocks for healthy relationships, mutual respect, and cooperation, which can then be extended to wider communities and society at large, essentially creating a ripple effect of positive interactions and a more harmonious world order; for example, a family that fosters open communication, empathy, and shared values among its members is more likely to produce individuals who can effectively navigate complex social interactions and contribute to a more peaceful and just society.

Explanation with an example:

- **A family prioritizing mutual respect:**
- **Conflict resolution skills:**
- **Sense of responsibility:**
- **Microcosm to Macrocasm:**
- **Value transmission:**
- **Individual development:**

d) describe the mutual fulfillment among the four orders of nature and its relevance in achieving harmony .Explain the inherent harmony in existence in contrast to unit space and submergence.

"Mutual fulfillment" within the four orders of nature (physical, biological, animal, and human) refers to the interconnected and interdependent relationship where each order provides necessary elements for the flourishing of the others, creating a natural balance and harmony within the ecosystem; this is crucial for achieving overall harmony in existence, as it highlights the inherent interconnectedness of all life, unlike the concept of "unit space" which implies isolated entities, and "submergence" which suggests a loss of individual identity within a larger whole.

Explanation:

- **The Four Orders and their Interdependence:**
  - **Physical Order:** Provides the basic building blocks like air, water, and soil, necessary for all other orders to exist.
  - **Biological Order (Plants):** Utilizes the physical elements to produce food and oxygen, which are vital for animals and humans.
  - **Animal Order:** Consumes plants, disperses seeds, and contributes to soil fertility, thus impacting the biological order.
  - **Human Order:** Relies on the other three orders for sustenance and has the responsibility to maintain balance within the system through conscious action.

**Mutual Fulfillment in Action:**

- **Unit Space:**
- **Submergence:**

e) discuss the role of leadership in ethical practice in an organisation

Key aspects of ethical leadership in an organization:

- **Leading by Example:**
- **Clear Communication of Values:**
- **Decision-Making with Ethics in Mind:**
- **Accountability and Transparency:**
- **Empowering Ethical Behavior:**

f) explain the importance of ethical decision making and the steps involved in resolving ethical dilemmas

- **Building Trust:**

Ethical behavior fosters trust among stakeholders, including employees, customers, and partners, which is vital for long-term success.

- **Social Responsibility:**

Ethical decision making aligns with social responsibility, considering the impact of actions on the wider community.

- **Legal Compliance:**
- **Identify the Ethical Issue:**
- **Gather Facts:**
- **Identify Stakeholders:**
- **Apply Ethical Principles:**

- **Evaluate Options:**
- **Choose the Best Option:**
- **Implement the Decision:**
- **Review and Reflect**

g) describe Kohlberg stage of moral development and relevance of understanding ethical behaviour

- **Stage 1: Obedience and Punishment:**
- **Stage 2: Individualism and Exchange:**
- **Stage 3: Interpersonal Accord and Conformity:**
- **Stage 4: Law and Order:**
- **Stage 5: Social Contract and Individual Rights:**
- **Stage 6: Universal Ethical Principles:**
- **Explaining moral decision-making:**
- **Educating for ethical behavior:**
- **Leadership and organizational ethics**

**Part III**

**Q3 discuss the role of education Sanskar in enabling the transformation of human consciousness how does it lead to understand harmony at all levels of existence**

"Education Sanskar" plays a pivotal role in transforming human consciousness by cultivating a deep understanding of interconnectedness and inherent harmony across all levels of existence, from the individual self to the wider society and natural world, ultimately leading to a more conscious and ethical way of living through the practice of "right understanding" and "right action."

Key aspects of how Education Sanskar enables this transformation:

- **Holistic Development:**
- **Value-Based Learning:**
- **Self-Awareness and Reflection:**
- **Understanding Interdependence:**
- **Individual Level:**
- **Family Level:**
- **Social Level:**
- **Natural Level:**
- **Integrative Approach:**
- **Role of the Teacher:**
- **Community Engagement:**

**Q4. discuss the challenges and strategies in developing and maintaining an ethical culture within the Global business**

Developing and maintaining an ethical culture in a global business is challenging due to diverse cultural norms, legal landscapes, and competitive pressures, requiring strategies that prioritize transparency, accountability, and cultural sensitivity to navigate potential issues like corruption, human rights violations, and environmental concerns, while balancing profit with ethical conduct across international operations; key challenges include navigating different ethical standards, enforcing compliance across diverse locations, and addressing potential conflicts arising from cultural differences, while effective strategies involve establishing a strong code of ethics, providing comprehensive ethics training, fostering

open communication channels, and actively monitoring business practices to identify and address ethical risks.

Key Challenges in Global Business Ethics:

- **Cultural Variations:**

Different countries have diverse ethical norms and expectations, making it difficult to apply a single set of ethical standards across all operations.

- **Corruption and Bribery:**

The risk of engaging in corrupt practices to gain business advantages is high in certain regions, creating ethical dilemmas.

- **Labor Standards:**
- **Environmental Concerns:**
- **Human Rights Issues:**
- **Enforcement Challenges:**
- **Pressure to Prioritize Profit:**
- **Develop a Comprehensive Code of Ethics:**
- **Leadership Commitment:**
- **Cultural Sensitivity Training:**
- **Local Stakeholder Engagement:**
- **Transparency and Disclosure:**
- **Risk Assessment and Mitigation:**
- **Whistleblower Protection:**
- **Third-Party Due Diligence:**
- **Continuous Monitoring and Audit:**
- **Reporting and Accountability:**

Establish clear reporting mechanisms for ethical issues and hold individuals accountable for non-compliance.

By actively addressing these challenges and implementing comprehensive strategies, global businesses can foster a strong ethical culture that promotes responsible business practices across diverse markets and builds trust with stakeholders worldwide.