

Business Report

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Words counts: 2000

Introduction:

Many clothes are made in Turkey because it is close to Europe and fast in processing deliveries. The factory was found to be employing children to

work for their business, these children are often working long hours and there are not meeting the basics of employment as there are illegal immigrant in Turkey without work permit. Turkish Statistical Institute Child Labour Force Survey 2012. The number of children between 6 and 17 years old was 15 million 247 thousand persons according to the results of 2012 Child Labour Force Survey applied to October, November and December in Turkey. (20/11/17google.com search)

It is clear that corporate social responsibility is all about companies playing their responsibility part in society and giving back to society and a big part of that is fundraising for society and giving back to society and a big part of that is fundraising for worthy causes.

Companies, customers and communities can and should thrive together. (www.thegivingmachine.co.uk)

A case of unethical practice have being identify in Turkey factory making a children immigrant work for them, and some of this children are often paid less than the minimum wages. These children work long work hours without a break. This is an unethical practice or I will also say that is a practice opposing corporate social responsibility. We all know that most companies must abide to corporate social responsibility for the welfare of people involve with the business including stakeholders.

Main ethical drivers in Turkey factory

The main ethical drivers are corporate scandal, market place competition, investor demands, customer pressure, and globalisations. Leaders must pay attention to the ethics in their organisations as it is essential for the survival of their business. This five drivers must be look after.

In Turkey factory, ethical drivers are illegal children employment, and work practices.

If Turkey factory take no considerations for the business ethics this can often lead to business failure and loss of shareholders including finance.

In some countries fines are often impose in case of non-ethical practices in businesses.

Corporate social responsibility is a widely spread practice who makes the organisation reputation flourished. The solution lies in the principle of shared value, which involves creating economic value in a way that also creates value for society by addressing its needs and challenges.

Businesses must reconnect company success with social progress. Shared value is not social responsibility, philanthropy, or even sustainability, but a new way to achieve economic success. It is not on the margin of what companies do but at the centre. We believe that it can give rise to the next major transformation of business thinking.

Ethical Corporation are pleased to announce their shortlist for the 2011 Responsible Business Awards. This year has seen a record number of entries and competition to get a place on the shortlist has been intense. (<http://www.ethics.org/news/richard-schrader>)

Turkey factory must take the lead in bringing back business and society back together and correcting all mistake in order to bring back the work ethics in their organisations. A well organise business must show signs of ethical in management and in the way the business is conducted. This will propulsion the organisation reputation in the world and increase the trust of shareholders and hopefully make an outstanding reputation of the business among the customers and suppliers.

The recognition is there among sophisticated business and though leaders, and promising elements of a new model are emerging. Yet we still lack an overall framework for guiding these efforts and most companies remain stuck I n a social responsibility mind set in which societal issues are at the periphery not the core.

A growing number of companies known for their hard-nosed approach to business such as GE, Google, IBM, Intel, Johnson & Johnson, Nestlé, Unilever, and WalMart—have already embarked on important efforts to create shared value by reconceiving the intersection between society and corporate performance. Yet our recognition of the transformative power of shared value is still in its genesis. Realizing it will require leaders and managers to develop new skills and knowledge—such as a far deeper appreciation of societal needs, a greater understanding of the true bases of company productivity, and the ability to collaborate across profit/non-profit boundaries. And government must learn how to regulate in ways that enable shared value rather than work against it.

Capitalism is an unparalleled vehicle for meeting human needs, improving efficiency, creating jobs, and building wealth. But a narrow conception of capitalism has prevented business from harnessing its full potential to meet society's broader challenges. The opportunities have been there all along but have been overlooked. Businesses acting as businesses, not as charitable donors, are the most powerful force for addressing the pressing issues we face. The moment for a new conception of capitalism is now; society's needs are large and growing, while customers, employees, and a new generation of young people are asking business to step up.

The purpose of the corporation must be redefined as creating shared value, not just profit per se. This will drive the next wave of innovation and productivity growth in the global economy. It will also reshape capitalism and its relationship to society. Perhaps most important of all, learning how to create shared value is our best chance to legitimize business(http://www.vault.com/wps/portal/usa/blogs/entrydetail?blog_id=1462&entry_id=12920)

Challenge in challenge in handling behavioural and moral complexity occur in the private and public sector domestically and globally (Lewis, 1991, Osborn & Gaebler, 1992). Unethical practices can be found in some business organisations if they are not meeting the basic of corporate social responsibility at work. Unethical behaviour in the work place can be

defined as any action that does not conform to the standards of conduct established by the organisation. Unethical behaviour can occur in the relationships between employees or in the organisation practice in regard to its stakeholders. For instant some company have being found to be hiring children at work. Some of these children have to work long demanding hours. CSR involve not hiring children to do adult work. Making sure our work ethics protects stakeholders and anyone dealing with our business.

Unethical behaviour in the workplace can be defined as any action that does not conform to the standards of conduct established by the organization. Unethical behaviour can occur in the relationships between employees, in the way an employee goes about his business or how he uses company resources. Unethical behaviour can even break the law in some situations.

There is a great deal of talk about business ethics as if to say that what we could,

Call 'autonomous' ethical concepts, generated by the logics and needs of the Manufacturing context itself, Organisations, but without correlations in the ethical concepts of society. Corporate social Responsibility (06/11/17<http://smallbusiness.chron.com>)

Example of corporate social responsibility include, deliberate deception in the workplace includes taking credit for work done by someone else, calling in sick in order to go to the beach, sabotaging the work of another person and, in sales, misrepresenting the product or service to get the sale. There are other examples of deliberate deception, but these show how damaging deception can be by using a person's trust to undermine his rights and security. In a workplace environment, this results in conflict and retaliation. In a sales function, it can result in lawsuits from deceived customers

Violation of conscience

Your sales manager calls you into his office and threatens to fire you unless you sell 50 large toasters. You know the large toasters are inferior products and have been selling the small toasters to your customers,

instead. To keep your job, you must violate your conscience and recommend that your customers buy the large toasters. Your boss is engaging in unethical behaviour by forcing you to do something you know is wrong, and also risking the ire and potential loss of valuable customers to meet a product sales goal. He may be engaging in unethical conduct because top management has forced him by threatening his job, too. Coercion is also the basis for workplace sexual harassment and results in lawsuits. Unethical behaviour often causes more unethical behaviour. (06/11/17<http://smallbusiness.chron.com>)

The company is a system that is open to the environment, governed by persons who live in specific contexts and are the bearers, in their performance of the function of corporate governance, of the aspirations, culture and morality that characterise them, because they are part of a society that hopes for or Conceals these values, and expresses them more or strongly and consciously.

The ethics we find in companies contains the same elements as the ethics in the Socio-economic context in which they operate. Managing people involved ethical issues, ethics have become a popular topic in many businesses. This sounds great, but ethics can be difficult for some companies to practice it as they undermine the importance of ethical behavioural. I believe a business apply ethical value in management is standing on a better platform. In fact, there are heading towards success in management.

During Panorama investigation in Turkey factory, it was found that the rules of ethics was not taken in consideration by Turkey factory as many of Syrians refugees working for the factory did not hold work permit in the country. The factory still allow them to take on jobs despite their current starters.

Having said an investigation found that there have being an attempt to implement a remedy to all ethics failure in Turkey factory. Asos says the children will be financially supported so they can return to school and the

adult refugees will be paid a wage until they have been found legal work. A spokesperson for the company said: "We have implemented these remediation programmes despite the fact that this factory has nothing to do with Asos.

The investigation also found Syrian refugees working 12-hour days in a factory that was distressing jeans for Mango and Zara. The refugees were involved in spraying hazardous chemicals to bleach the jeans, but most of the workers did not even have a basic face mask. Mango says that the factory was working as a sub-contractor without its knowledge. Its subsequent inspection did not find any Syrian workers and found "good conditions except for some personal safety measures". Zara's parent company, Inditex, says its factory inspections are a "highly effective way of monitoring and improving conditions". It had already found significant non-compliance in an audit in June and had given the factory until December to make the necessary improvements. (www.arabianbusiness.com)

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20/11/17 www.google.com/search