

# **Assessment of Business Ethics in Entrepreneurship Along With Religion**

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## **Abstract**

*In recent years there has been a growing interest in entrepreneurship. Much of this interest is due to the students' desire for entrepreneurship planning due to their genuine interest in the subject, or because business education is a useful risk factor due to the uncertain business experience of the company. A study of the relationship between the importance of faith and its beliefs and ethical judgments. The importance of religious beliefs among entrepreneurs is compared to the importance of religious beliefs among other business respondents. The literature provides numerous definitions of ethics. Crane and Mats defines business ethics as "research on situations, activities and business situations". According to the definition of ethical decision, entrepreneurs who are considered very important for religious importance and entrepreneurs who are very orthodox in their beliefs can judge at least five of the sixteen ethical problems that entrepreneurs do not seem important or important to. religious interests*

**Keywords:** *entrepreneurial spirit, religion, business, ethics, society*

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## **I. Introduction**

Financial scandals have severely damaged the company's reputation in recent years. We have seen false statements, manipulation of information, suspicious IPOs, corruption of public officials and senior managers of the private sector. Many of them have resulted in bankruptcy, layoffs and financial losses of individual investors. The common characteristics are the unethical behavior that results from conflicts of interest, such as managers, businessmen, accountants, lawyers, bankers, etc.(1)

One day, the ethical content of business behavior became a public problem. As interest in entrepreneurship grows, business ethics goes through the same type of research. Religious devotion is traditionally considered to be related to the moral level of personal and public life. This article examines the ethical attitudes of a business group and examines the important differences between an entrepreneur who thinks he is more religious and an entrepreneur who thinks religion is less religious in his personal life. We also consider the impact that religious orthodoxy can have on the ethical attitude of entrepreneurs.(2)

During the last decades, the attention and importance of the new entrepreneurship of entrepreneurs and academics, including a number of journals, including the magazine in the magazine, the change of business schools and the curricular reform of the business school, curriculum has been expanded to a strict discipline. Ethical business areas including ethical behavior and social impact study of the profitable company during the past 20 years in a manner similar to the creation of the relevant study group has a strict and ensure recognition and legitimacy as relevant studies. But the intersection of entrepreneurship and ethics has received recent attention from research, but remains relatively early.(3)

## **Entrepreneurial spirit**

Business concerns depend on economic growth, productivity, job creation, innovation, deregulation and privatization, restructuring or reorganization, and entrepreneurs recognize their contribution to the goals of public policy. However, a common opinion in the field of entrepreneurship, which has little controversy about the outcome of entrepreneurship, is that research has not reached consensus. Bull and Willard commented: "This term has been used for more than two centuries, but we are reinterpreting and revising its meaning." The conceptual heritage of entrepreneurship is valued as a topic to explore to determine the purpose of the study and provides a perspective on contemporary understanding and the possibilities of future expansion.(4)

The attempt to define and explain entrepreneurship as a phenomenon for 250 years is largely based on functional argumentation. Other interpretations of entrepreneurship can be subdivided into:

(1) what the entrepreneur does in the economy

(2) Answering two related questions based on the unique characteristics that can perform this function.

Originally simple terms of the so-called "end of the day" refers to the medieval term "entrepreneur" French has evolved in the early 18th century, the contractor. Richard Cantillon, a businessman with an uncomfortable resource, has a new and more important meaning by promoting half of the economic documentation. Cantillon used this term in 1755 to identify people in the economic system who enjoy the economic benefits instead of

relying on regular income payments. This "entrepreneur" was later distinguished from the public and was seen as the driving force of the permanent movement of the economic cycle. Then, the first official concept of "entrepreneurs who take risks" appeared as a catalyst for economic production.(5)

From Cantillon, entrepreneurial attractiveness has been a constant theme among entrepreneurs because entrepreneurs are willing to take risks. The concept of risk taking was discussed and refined by a number of scientists, so there was a disagreement over time. At the beginning of the 20th century, Knight distinguished between the uncertainties of measurable uncertainty, the uncertainty of "risk" and the uncertainty of "uncertainty". The risks he claims are simply insured. That is why entrepreneurs face uncertainty about the space created by the economic system. In the case of gentlemen, entrepreneurs are experts in uncertainty: those who are willing to take responsibility for controlling the means of production in an uncertain environment.(6)

An additional interpretation of the concept can be found by referring to the general equilibrium model of the economy. On the other hand exists in the idea of Schumpeter (Schumpeter) considered the grandfather of the modern theory of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship established as the staff responsible for economic imbalances.

Schumpeter fiercely opposed the idea of entrepreneurs taking risks. Instead, he considered entrepreneurship as an act of carrying out a new combination of resource production. Schumpeter argued that "everyone is really an entrepreneur when in fact he is making a new combination". So he tried to make it clear that the entrepreneur does is exactly the same technology that the inventor was an act of innovation is considered as a property of the entrepreneur. Schumpeter saw his definition as a change consistent with the classical definition of Jean-Baptiste Say. "The function of an entrepreneur is to integrate the elements of production." The idea of Schumpeter created one of the most influential and ongoing concepts in business research in "Innovative entrepreneurs".(7)

Kirzner has established himself directly with entrepreneurs as a causal partner to restore the economy to a balance. He argued that justice is an act of "probabilistic discovery" and that the unique characteristics of an entrepreneur are prudent attention to opportunities. In this way, valuable opportunities for economic imbalances are recognized and economic balances are gradually restored by taking advantage of these opportunities. Based on Kirzner's ideas, the concept of entrepreneurship is essentially one of the most accepted definitions of risk and innovation: the "process of discovery, evaluation and development of opportunities". (8)

#### ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ETHICS

Protestant ethics and the spirit of the work of capitalism Max Weber was part of the sociological literature for more than 100 years influence is powerful and controversial remains a number of papers. Weber considered the most sociologists, however, relies on the emergence and evolution of religious values and a small economics merger point of the sociology of economics, in particular dealing with the problems associated with the influence of culture on the economic system. Weber is a field that is described as "socio-economics" Entrepreneurs are some of their attitudes and motives for a long time considered to be different from the attitude and motivation of the population is recognized as "breeding". Successful entrepreneurs are usually self-determined, action-oriented, take risks and remain in the light of uncertainty and adversity. In short, they tend to exhibit a high degree of individualism.(9)

In a previous study, the authors found that entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs from different parts of the attitude to ethical issues. In the case of problems that require specific problems, in particular individual containers, entrepreneurs have set stricter standards for ethical validity. In the case of personal gain at the expense of other issues, particularly other issues, entrepreneurs have taken a less ethical position than non-entrepreneurs. Moreover, entrepreneurs were more likely to feel moderate or extreme pressure to intervene in unethical behavior.(10)

Although the rise of scientific research that linked entrepreneurship and ethics was recent, when interest in this topic grew, many early scholarships were created. There is also a certain basic task in management that is directly related to the link between ethics and entrepreneurship. Normative, descriptive, normative studies are all included in this study. A better understanding of the different areas of theoretical and empirical studies provide a fascinating insight into the questions of thinking about the road and this interconnectedness that is related to ethics and entrepreneurship. Previous studies that examine the ethical and entrepreneurial spirit in literature tend to fall into one of the three major areas of business ethics and social adventure, entrepreneurship and society. Much of the existing literature on ethics and entrepreneurship focuses on business ethics. Micro level. Some companies also focus on the organizational dynamics of new companies and their impact on ethical behavior at company level, but they are aimed at entrepreneurs who are interested in a new business environment and an ethical dilemma that can be particularly relevant. This research stream raises at least six important questions.(11)

What is the difference between an entrepreneur and a non-entrepreneur in relation to ethics? One question is whether the systematic differences between entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs continue to make

systematic differences in ethical perceptions and behavior. While raising questions about whether there are reliable and systematic differences between entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs in the same dimension as successful entrepreneurship - imagination, creativity, novelty, emotion - is systematically and theoretically important for ethical decision making and suggests that ethics and entrepreneurship are closely linked. Also other companies is a successful entrepreneur in addition to effectively dealing with the new strategic enterprise set up that requires moral imagination. Some research shows that entrepreneurs are actually generally of ethical behavior to be stressed and raising the level of moral reasoning. According to another study, an important factor for fairness or procedural justice is that the relationship between entrepreneurs and investors can be managed becomes the key that is derived from the desired results to entrepreneurs. But the attention of entrepreneurs to ethics and honesty can entail their own risks. makes it vulnerable for the opportunistic person to discuss whether there is a tendency towards over-confident entrepreneurs.(12)

On the other hand, another study discovered that entrepreneurs had a strong 'behavioral bias' that prevented them from considering ethical issues; even though entrepreneurs pay or violate the standards of fairness the costs of companies other than large companies offered as an intensive management for personal financial resources. These effects have been changes over time for "penetrating the nature of entrepreneurial skills and specific negative factors that could dominate their behavior.". Entrepreneurship this 'dark side' - particularly entrepreneurs and institutional limits to discard disclaimers' tendency to act explore empirical deficiencies as the subject of adult and entrepreneurship of young people. The relationship between rule violations and entrepreneurship is normatively examines the ethical tension created by entrepreneurship.(13)

This tension was emphasized in the context of entrepreneurship in large companies, it can be difficult to discover the differences between entrepreneurs and 'bad' middle managers companies. Ethics and entrepreneurship at the level of analysis of the organization itself has been explored by describing. Institutional entrepreneurship, the pursuit of social causes. How stakeholders influence entrepreneurship? Organizational misleading behavior or "positive ethical prejudices"?

Owners of small businesses tend to put customer interests above employees or shareholders. They also have a differentiated approach to social involvement, and these other initiatives have a heterogeneous impact on the performance of the organization. In addition to "shareholders to maximize profits," which is generally attributed to a large target market is seen as "unsuitable for SMEs", a small-scale firms tend to be supported on competitors. Future research into the sector can therefore focus on the development of the "entrepreneurial spirit of stakeholder theory" to deal with the theoretical and practical challenges for entrepreneurs in order to balance the specific requirements of certain stakeholders in the new enterprise. Are their dynamic interactions with business actors qualitatively different from traditionally regarded as major stakeholders? How does the entrepreneurship theory of entrepreneurship explain a wide range of scenarios for entrepreneurial stakeholders, from venture IPO companies to small family businesses?(14)

We also discovered that companies feel too greedy and also focused on creating a short-term sacrifice for the long-term interests of shareholders of companies and shareholders."Greed is a kind of higher calling. Companies are urged to ignore broader social responsibilities and reduce shareholder value. Chief Executive Officer, they were considered to create an economic performance ... Syndrome of selfishness captured our businesses and communities, and in our hearts.(15)

Greed, unsatisfactory consumption and self-service behavior can be regarded as desirable qualities in some parts of our society, as well as acceptable in society. Unrestricted greed is not what we claim. It clearly states that "greed", or the search for good results, motivates the public to participate in innovative and risky business initiatives. Public companies have a prudent obligation to act on their behalf. Otherwise it is not a moral. In the analysis of gender social irresponsibility & Quality Approach in life when companies are adopting QOL orientation of business customers a higher price, the incomes of employees, Risk of adjustment of the risk of investors is low, jobs are reduced and social welfare is often deteriorated. In general, listed companies should not invest in if there is no chance to earn money-risk-adjusted returns based on the market (even if the investment has a large social benefits) in accordance with the principles. You also have to be very careful when you start a social "good" by giving up the original purpose of creating a company like Morgan P. Miles. Freedman gives the following example(16). Select a business leader who said "I am more responsible than making a profit." If he feels responsible, he will spend money in a way that is not in the interest of the shareholders. Where does he get the money? What is suitable for management to spend money on shareholders? How do I spend the money of my employees? Or the money from the customer. Have you given the right to decide who pays him? When a 'socially responsive' manager pauses and thinks, they will admit that they are really irresponsible. I will give you an example that impressed me. In the 1930s, German businessmen used a number of company funds to support Hitler and the Nazis. Was this an appropriate event of social responsibility? If Friedman proposed that all stakeholders disagree that it is socially "good" to use the company the Nazi movement funded. This poses a major challenge when advocating business initiatives as socially responsible. The 'virtue' of every business initiative, but also of beauty, is in the eyes of the viewer and is based

on social and cultural values. Not a private company that supports the support they think supports their return on investment and social initiatives do not agree.(17)

### **THE RISE OF UNETHICAL PRACTICES IN BUSINESS**

We have found that unethical behavior occurs at every stage of the company. Fortunately, the scale of the scandal is not seen in the press in most cases, but it exists in many forms, somewhat unfair. The attitudes increase especially during difficult times, especially in the business sector. Managers do not realize that their actions are inappropriate. The disappearance of the standard results in an accident. Some managers think that certain 'dirty tricks' are good management practices. Delaying payments to suppliers to improve cash flow is considered efficient, even if other contracts are closed. Just-in-time management is an excuse or hope that you know in advance that a supplier can not provide a contract to fulfill and that your actions justify the delay. Honest businessmen who admit that they do not meet extreme requirements have no contractual opportunities and are excluded from competition. Another danger is snowball effect. If the supplier does not receive the money on time, he, in turn, can not pay his supplier. In some extreme cases, the only defense is to refuse to deliver. Again, it is unethical practice, and in some cases it is intimidating. Unethical behavior promotes and propagates other unethical practices in the company.(18)

This can lead to a simple conclusion that the company is bad. Matters can not be ethical. Such a judgment is too easy. Especially if it comes from the protected position of scholars or ethicists. Doing business is not bad and difficult. The first goal of the company in a difficult time is to survive. This also applies to companies and individuals, ie individuals (managers or entrepreneurs) within the company. It is therefore worthwhile to analyze the reasons for unethical behavior in companies.(19)

There are many reasons for the occurrence of unethical behavior in business. Some are the result of the general evolution of society, others are mainly due to the evolution of the business environment and the internal organization. The evolution of society in recent decades has been marked by an increase in the individualism of the people. The dominant business model of Anglo-Saxon has increased the importance of money in society and the glory of material consumption. In the modern world the media has become out of balance.(20)

The example of a television model is not always a good example. Media reality shows and political talk shows are not thorough and fair, and they like superficiality and show. Globalization of the economy has caused harmful side effects. The result is a larger structure with more centralization and greater power concentration.

Competition to increase productivity leads to non-personalization, as the distance between the head office and anonymous employees increases. The CEO of a multinational company closes the factory and rejects thousands of employees away from Paris or Detroit headquarters is easier than firing those who know that the president of a small family business has personally worked. Another evolution in business and society. The system now focuses on the short-term attention of the stock market. This is preferable to direct results.(21)

Financial communication is becoming increasingly important. Business leaders have learned to use this system and in the financial medium we see the trend of show about content. Shareholder value is the ultimate value of the company. Hard decisions are made with the excuse of shareholder value hidden in the anonymity of individual investors. Another consequence of the dominance of the Anglo-American business model is the 'lawsuit' of the business community. All important transactions are signed and arranged in a contract. Again, the fact that many business people use letters of agreement rather than the spirit of contract is a terrible side effect. Moreover, contracts are often required for things that are not explicitly mentioned in the contract, instead of solving the problem. In order to prevent disputes, managers are very careful when taking unethical behavior. The administrator ensures that nothing is registered and can not account. Paradoxically, the inefficiency of the law, the slow pace of justice, is another reason for the recent increase in unethical practices. Some claims are legally defensible and others are not because they are based on goodwill in promises that are not in writing. Despite your law, however, obtaining a court decision is very difficult, costly and time-consuming. Nevertheless, it can not repair the damage to the company, in particular the alternative costs of the contract that was lost at a certain moment. Continued damage to people who have lost their jobs due to missing orders can not be recovered.(22)

Some entrepreneurs abuse the incompleteness of the business system to deliberately commit unethical behavior. They know that the costs of lawsuits, especially in international transactions, are disproportionate to trade losses. They will sometimes use it to negotiate discounts with pressure. In this situation, lawsuits are lengthy, expensive and time-consuming to absorb the energy of many executives who have to be placed in business development.

On the other hand, many examples of unethical behavior are not illegal. Ethics transcends the law. Other examples are difficult to prove and imperfections in the legal system are a real obstacle to encouraging business ethics. Some of the reasons for unethical behavior are characteristic of the internal organization. Compensation and evaluation systems for companies and managers do not always correspond with a long-term vision. In addition, there are significant problems in converting the most bottom-up strategy to a real-world

implementation at low level. The contradiction can not easily be addressed by more junior managers. Entrepreneurs operate in a dynamic environment with many uncertainties, such as changes in competitive changes, technological changes, fluctuations in supply and demand, labor problems and legal and public environmental regulations. Modern business is suffering under time pressure, scarce resources, social and financial pressure, intense competition and pressure from all stakeholders. Shareholders want better value and better share prices. Managers look for bonuses and strive for higher wages and better working conditions. Customers expect higher quality at lower prices. Suppliers try to increase their prices; The bank looks for interest and guarantees. The government anticipates tax collection and restricts business. All these stakeholders must put the entrepreneur under pressure and juggle with all sorts of limitations and anticipatory expectations. "Entrepreneurs are too strong in competitive market pressure and these forces can change their view on ethics". (23)

### **ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIETY**

The third area of academic research, including ethics and entrepreneurship, takes a much more macroscopic view of entrepreneurship and investigates the role of new enterprises in the relationship between business and society. There is a thorough study of the questions that mainly concern the relationship between entrepreneurship, economic development and social well-being in economic literature. We will not try to assess all the work here in a comprehensive way. Instead, we try to give an overview of some current questions. This document, which uses both philosophical and empirical approaches, explores at least six questions.(24)

What does entrepreneurship play in social well-being in terms of economic theory? There is a huge conflict in the economic theory of the social and moral role and impact of entrepreneurship. It will be called, mainstream neoclassical theoretical insights or entrepreneurship allocation mechanisms aberration scholars Smith cautiously capitalism, but argued convincingly that a strong entrepreneurial spirit and an ethical focus. Schumpeter as an alternative is the driving force of entrepreneurship, the "creative destruction", he suggested that the existing balance to be destroyed and the creation of new economic structure through innovation a revolution in the existing economic structure cause. Focus on "imbalance, decision-making and uncertainty" and thus "how the economy and its variables change endogenously in the historical and political context" with regard to this entrepreneurial creative destruction, entrepreneurs have a dramatic effect on the evolution of the ethical and social factors and moral needs of society placed in a central location.(6)

A clear focus on ethical perspectives and ethical approaches can enrich the current economic theory of entrepreneurship. For example, it should be discarded in favor of new, many economies imagination to better integrate the ethical requirements of traditional, because the economic system is limited in terms of society availability in entrepreneurship Employment to discuss the entrepreneurial spirit that I suggest provocative for. What does this new paradigm look like? How can the existing economic theory of entrepreneurship be informed or changed in a more explicit treatment of ethical issues?

What is the role of entrepreneurship in macroeconomic development? Empirically, entrepreneurship is considered an important form of economic development; Most new jobs do indeed take place in small, enterprising companies it might be suggested that entrepreneurship can be the source of most economic growth. Researchers disagree about the specific relationship between research done on the role of entrepreneurship in the growth and development of the economy and the general consensus is that corporate activity is very important, but ventures and economic development. Most of these studies assume that economic growth is driven by business innovation. others argue the importance of process innovation has an abundance of knowledge entrepreneurial spirit as a result of the integration, which suggests that leads to economic growth produced.(10)

Some researchers are avoiding the link between innovation and economic growth, imitative entrepreneurship, innovation is less common, it was proposed is much more powerful than economic drivers. The particularly serious in the emerging economies, the need for imitation entrepreneurship is mainly the biggest impact on economic growth. Entrepreneurs seeking ways to conduct entrepreneurship largely depends on the quality and supply of support from social institutions already taking place in the theory confirmed by other scientists. Nevertheless, the differentiated institutional environment has a completely different impact on business activities.(15)

In this scientific debate on economic effects, there is particular interest in the social impact of entrepreneurial activities on emerging economies and societies in developing countries or third world countries and entrepreneurs in developing countries. However, this environment can be particularly difficult for entrepreneurs due to corruption, which represents the collapse of institutional ethics. Therefore, it was empirically examine the relationship between business innovation and corruption, which influences the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic development. All these studies highlight many relevant questions for future research: in terms of macroeconomic development, which mode of operation is most desirable and under which circumstances? How do entrepreneurs in a corrupt environment deal with the risk of

acceptance? How does the relationship between corruption and entrepreneurship influence macroeconomic growth? What does the policy mean?(7)

What other social roles does entrepreneurship play? In the context of discussions on entrepreneurship and economic development, some scientists argue that the link between venture business and macroeconomic growth is extremely weak and that the real benefit of entrepreneurship is the diversification of socio-economic portfolios. The real benefit for the quality of life in society is due to the diversification of economic agents in response to the environment in different ways(18)

At least other social units of measurement can be correlated with macroeconomic development, but they can be specifically considered regardless of their impact on the economic impact. For example, it suggests that entrepreneurs can play the most important role in building a 'good society'. The dominance of entrepreneurship within a social framework is indeed a crucial indicator of socio-economic perspectives on self-determination, freedom, inequality in prosperity and distributive justice. SMEs, often entrepreneurs, have a ubiquitous social impact on the standards for citizen participation and social capital building. Business activity is related to political policies that promote socio-economic freedom. As a direct link between individual citizens and economic entities, entrepreneurs and their new companies have an immediate and special impact on stakeholder assessments and corporate citizenship judgments.(9)

As discussed earlier, institutions play an important role in stimulating or discouraging entrepreneurship. But what happens when there is a 'space' instead of a functioning authority? This number show that a new company plays a key role in institution-building in such a situation and provides economic benefits for entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs can create new networks of stakeholders and ultimately create markets that have not been before. On the other hand, existing business networks without robust institutions and markets can actually impede access to new businesses, further restrict their business activities and create significant transaction costs for setting up new companies. More research is needed to better understand how entrepreneurs deal with institutional gaps. Under what circumstances does entrepreneurship in developing countries create a virtuous cycle without resorting to public offers and corruption? Like other lines of research that connect entrepreneurship and society, what is the meaning of the policy?(24)

How do entrepreneurs use social change? Many studies that connect entrepreneurship with society suggest that entrepreneurs can promote positive political changes by removing outdated or anachronistic social patterns and creating new patterns, but what do you know about this process? Entrepreneurs recognize their role in improving social benefits. In fact, they claim that the description of entrepreneurs as self-interest and solid individualists is "incomplete". That is why statements of business conduct argue that when they are simultaneously dealing with both their own and collective interests, they are theoretically perfect and empirically correct. "As discussed earlier, how an entrepreneur is limited by sources and institutional constraints and ultimately influence the environment - ultimately, the formation of an initial institution." (8)Progressive entrepreneurs are often part of a larger social movement, which appeal to various stakeholders and participate in certain activities, such as determining their own goals with the help of non-market-oriented and political means. To achieve this goal, Peter Drucker eventually suggested that social entrepreneurs "can change the performance of society", but still have a compelling question: which strategic techniques are most effective in linking business activities to social change? Research also suggests that institutions can be created, which can be used to company to further reduce spreading processes.(3)

In what ways can entrepreneurship be socially unproductive? Although entrepreneurship is defined as a fundamental moral imperative and as an adaptation to ethical behavior for example, points out that opportunistic rental income for entrepreneurs can promote corruption and its consequences. Such a result would be a timing problem because it is better characterized as an evolutionary process indicative of the existence of an optimal mechanism of Pareto. Nevertheless, entrepreneurship remains "awkward" since entrepreneurial innovation can "bring loss and difficulties for members of society" because it destroys the happiness of some stakeholders, as it creates new well-being among other stakeholders. There is Certain new companies may also benefit from the social or general interest. Business firms were able to make private gains appropriate while imposing social costs. These companies are what call 'robberies'. Do you recommend from a policy point of view that entrepreneurship must be governed by certain social restrictions? How do you ethically respond to stakeholders who are disadvantaged by entrepreneurship? Under what circumstances is such a consequence a moral problem? How would other moral frameworks tackle this problem?(17)

What is the ethics of using opportunities? The Austrian school economy emphasizes entrepreneurs, but unlike the Schumpeterian view, traditional scientists suggest that opportunities for business customers are created by existing inequalities in the market. Therefore, the role of an entrepreneur in this respect is to discover and exploit such opportunities. This raises a number of interesting questions about the ethics of opportunity exploitation. Exploitation is often seen as a desirable and morally neutral explanation for entrepreneurial initiatives or organizational learning, but areas that have not yet been explored are ethical considerations of exploitation of business opportunities. Future research can investigate the following questions: What is the

moral implication of creative destruction of entrepreneurs? Under what circumstances is exploitation of opportunities impossible? How can an entrepreneur distinguish between ethically responsible value creation and opportunistic exploitation? Which patterns emerge in cultural or institutional factors that influence entrepreneurial exploitation? What are the specific social obligations of an entrepreneur other than the manager of a mature company? Additional research is needed in this sense to gain more insight into the exploitation of business opportunities.(7)

### **Religion and Economic Behavior**

Religion has long been recognized as an important determining factor for economic behavior. At the beginning of the twentieth century Max Weber's Protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism and the religion and the rise of capitalism were somewhat elaborated in this relationship. The two scholars thought that Protestantism provided a favorable environment for business activities that are essential for economic progress. Exploring the relationship between religion and economic activity in the context of an overdeveloped country can be found in the spirit of biblical Christianity and economic change in this book Sherman describes positive attitudes towards economic progress and positive effects of religious orthodoxy on behavior.(12)

The specific relationship between religion and ethical attitude is not the subject of much empirical research, and the research carried out has not produced any clear results. A recent article by Barnett, Bass and Brown found that strongly religious people expressed a strong belief in universal morality.

In this discovery, we concluded that religious beliefs would have a positive influence on ethical attitudes, consistently found a positive effect in the lives of the respondents by the importance of religion, participation in religious communities and ethical attitudes. But the effect was always positive, but Wuthnow found it relatively modest. In contrast to the studies mentioned above, showed a more generous attitude than the more religiously religious, less suspicious situations.(20)

## **II. Summary And Conclusions**

In summary, we hope that this article has provided further research on this important topic and that research and theory will then be offered for public discussion. Recent history has shown that the market economy tends to produce more goods and services and to create a much higher level of public welfare than the command economy. The position that we are more dictatorial and return to the command economy, which will stop the discovery and creation of life-saving / life-sustaining innovation for everyone and will greatly reduce social welfare in the long term. . This test of religious belief and business ethics is limited by various considerations. First, data relates to ethical attitudes, not to ethical attitudes. We investigate what an entrepreneur says about a certain situation. It is not infamous information that is hard to find, and no action to be taken in the light of such a situation.(24)

Moreover, this survey considers a relatively small group of entrepreneurs. Some may even question the use of the term 'entrepreneur', because in fact they can not distinguish between entrepreneurs or high-tech entrepreneurs of other self-employed people. The consideration of the influence of religious orthodoxy on ethical judgment was limited to orthodox entrepreneurs of the Christian faith. This was necessary because there were few respondents in other religions. This question is relevant to other groups, so it is good to look at this question. Moreover, the question posed did not go into the nature of the respondents' religious beliefs. Despite these limitations, however, this study provides some evidence of the relationship between religious beliefs and business ethical attitudes.(10)

Religious beliefs seem to have more influence on reviews of ethical issues than others. Further analysis can be the key to the nature of the problems that are likely to be affected. The degree of ethical judgment influenced by orthodoxy, but the effect is very similar to the effect of emphasizing religious attention. There can be considerable duplication between the two groups, because the first (very orthodox) formed a subset of the latter (of great importance). That is why in most cases the orthodox factor made the observed differences slightly smaller in the reaction of people of great religious importance. In both cases, however, the religious factor assessed more ethical sensitivity.(15)

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