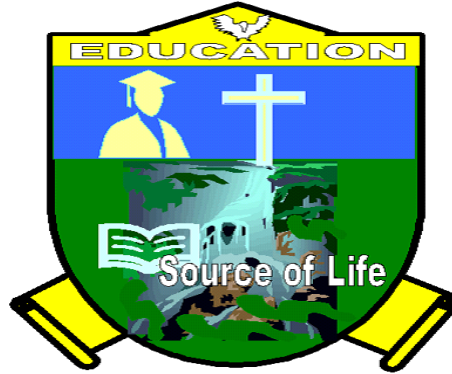


**RUAHA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
(RUCU)**



FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

COURSE NAME : SOCIAL ETHICS.

COURSE CODE : RMS 111.

COURSE INSTRUCTOR : MR. LOUIS.

NATURE OF WORK : GROUP ASSIGNMENT.

GROUP NUMBER : 01. BCS.

SUBMISSION DATE : 14TH/DECEMBER/2022.

GROUP MEMBERS:

| NO. | NAME | REGISTRATION NO. | SIGNATURE |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | BONPHACE KONDRAD BONPHACE | RU/BCS/2022/001 | |
| 2 | GLORY M. ANTHONY | RU/BCS/2022/011 | |
| 3 | GEORGE CORNELIUS | RU/BCS/2022/100 | |
| 4 | SHERA PETER ULANGA | RU/BCS/2022/131 | |
| 5 | ROBERT EDWARD SENGO | RU/BCS/2022/007 | |
| 6 | HAWA ABDALLAH MWANDAMI | RU/BCS/2022/054 | |
| 7 | VALENTINE RWECHUNGURA | RU/BCS/2022/005 | |
| 8 | PETER LAMECK KINYUNYU | RU/BCS/2022/040 | |
| 9 | GIFT G. NYIMBO | RU/BCS/2022/003 | |
| 10 | PRINCE MAJID MCHAWA | RU/BCS/2022/023 | |

QUESTION.

GROUP ASSIGNMENT 2

An invitation is given you to present a paper on social Ethics or ethics in general. You being an expert in the respective field. What do you think are crucial aspects to include in your paper that will make it more valuable?

Social ethics is the systematic reflection on the moral dimensions of social structures, systems, issues, and communities. Social ethics can be thought of as a branch of 'applied ethics,' the applied ethics means the application of ethical reasoning to social problems.

A typical list of the kinds of issues addressed under the rubric of social ethics includes the distribution of economic goods, research on human subjects, animal rights, abortion, discrimination and affirmative action, pornography, crime and punishment, and war and peace.

The principal tasks for social ethicists are to

- (1) Examine social conditions, determining which of them are problematic in light of norms concerning what is good or right or fair;
- (2) Analyze possible actions that could alter those conditions that have been found to be problematic; and
- (3) Prescribe solutions based on the examination of the problem and the analysis of the options for action. Each of these three steps is a thoroughly value-laden activity

Hence social ethics focuses on the way in which individual moralities are shaped by social contexts and the way individual moral choices, in turn, shape social contexts.

One of the aspect of ethics is human behavior and it is fully explained in whole context in relevance to ethics as follows,

Behavior is the way that a person, an animal, a substance, etc. behaves in a particular situation or under particular conditions:

Human behavior, is the potential and expressed capacity for physical, mental, and social activity during the phases of human life.

Humans, like other animal species, have a typical life course that consists of successive phases of growth, each of which is characterized by a distinct set of physical, physiological, and behavioral features. These phases are prenatal life, infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood (including old age). Human development, or developmental psychology, is a field of study that attempts to describe and explain the changes in human cognitive, emotional, and behavioral capabilities and functioning over the entire life span, from the fetus to old age.

Classifications Of Human Behavior

Based on the way humans act or behave in different situations and in response to special stimuli, human behavior can be divided into distinctive types.. Here are some of the common types of behaviors human beings can have:

Molecular And Moral Behavior

- **Molecular Behavior:** It is unexpected conduct that takes place without thinking. One example is all at once closing eyes when something is about to hit the eyes.
- **Moral Behavior:** Unlike molecular behavior, this kind of behavior happens after thinking. For example, an individual changes the way when she or he sees an unsafe thing.

Overt & Covert Behavior

- **Overt Behavior:** It is a visible type of behavior that can take place outside of human beings. Eating food, , and enjoying football are some examples.
- **Covert Behavior:** Unlike overt behavior, this kind of conduct is now not visible. Thinking is a good instance of *covert behavior* due to the fact no one can see us thinking.

Voluntary And Involuntary Behavior

- **Voluntary Behavior:** It is a kind of conduct that relies upon human want. In this we can characterize walking, speaking, and *writing* as voluntary behaviors.
- **Involuntary Behavior:** In this type of behavior it occurs naturally and except thinking. Breathing air is the best example of involuntary behavior.

Factors can affect human behavior?

Behavior is affected by factors relating to the person, including:

- physical factors - age, health, illness, pain, influence of a substance or medication
- personal and emotional factors - personality, beliefs, expectations, emotions, mental health
- life experiences - family, culture, friends, life events
- what the person needs and wants.

Behavior is also affected by the context, including:

- what is happening at the time
- the environment - heat, light, noise, privacy
- the response of other people, which is affected by their own physical factors, personal and emotional factors, life experiences, wants and needs.

Social Motives:

Social motives are specific only to human beings. These are called social motives, because they are learnt in social groups as a result of interaction with the family and society. That is why their strength differs from one individual to another. Many social motives are recognized by psychologists. Some of the common social motives are:

a) Achievement motive:

Achievement motivation refers to a desire to achieve some goal. This motive is developed in the individual who has seen some people in the society attaining high success, reaching high positions and standards. He/she develops a concern to do better, to improve performance.

b) Aggressive motive:

It is a motive to react aggressively when faced frustrations. Frustration may occur when a person is obstructed from reaching a goal or when he is insulted by others. Even in a fearful and dangerous do or die situation the individual may resort to aggressive behavior. Individual expresses such behavior to overcome opposition forcefully, which may be physical or verbal aggression.

c) Power motive:

People with power motive will be concerned with having an impact on others. They try to influence people by their reputation. They expect people to bow their heads and obey

their instructions. Usually people with high power motive choose jobs, where they can exert their powers. They want people as followers. They expect high prestige and recognition from others. For example, a person may aspire to go for jobs like Police Officer, Politician, Deputy Commissioner, etc.

d) Acquisitive motive:

This motive directs the individual for the acquisition of material property. It may be money or other property. This motive arises as we come across different people who have earned a lot of money and leading a good life. It is a human tendency to acquire all those things which appear attractive to him.

e) gregariousness:

This is also known as affiliation need. Gregariousness is a tendency to associate oneself with other members of the group or same species. The individual will be interested in establishing,

Maintaining and repairing friendly relationships and will be interested in participating in group activities. Individual will conform to social norms, mores and other ethical codes of the groups in which he/she is interested. To the greater extent gregariousness is developed because many of the needs like basic needs, safety and security needs are fulfilled. In addition to the above there are some other social motives like need for self-esteem, social approval, self-actualization, autonomy, master motive, combat, defense, abasement, etc.