# Lecture 4 Summary

# Theoretical Underpinnings of Ethics

Barriers to ethical decision making are things that can stand in the way of making the best decision, even when you’re trying to. Obstacles exists to be overcome, and if not, appropriate ethical considerations may be hard to think of. Basically, telling yourself a story with the moral that it’s ok to do something that’s in your own interest, rather than having your client’s interest rationale of your actions. Unconsciously substituting stereotypes for real knowledge about the client. Making unwarranted assumptions based on those beliefs. Looking right at an ethical issue and failing to see it – it simply doesn’t register. Basically, it’s using a common template to deal with a problem, when that template doesn’t, in fact, fit the situation. It is treating different sizes as though one size fits all.

# Problems and Dilemmas –open an locked door with no key

When facing exception which proves the rule, the first thing to consider is to identify the problem : is it a NOT question or a RATHER question. NOT refers to the right and wrong judgement, and rather refers to the decisions part, whether to replace something or not. And what makes moral reasoning so  difficult is because results are considered based on judgement, rationale logics and generalisable principle. And within everyone there are private morality versus public morality, in depth that means one’s individual mind fighting against its social mind.

# Ethical judgment

There are rules and regulations that sets bonds to people’s behaviour. These two sides, accountability and responsibility matters how can one behave as normal and responsible. For example, emphasis on process, metrics, reporting and directives indicates the accountability, ethical empowerment and discretion represent the responsibility side. The primary difference between code of ethics and code of conduct is that code of ethics is a set of principles which influence the judgement while the code of conduct is a set of guidelines that influence one’s actions.

# Ethical Awareness

Ethical awareness is the eagerness and ability to designate moral situations and dilemmas; critically analyze, evaluate, and additionally change one’s own moral esteems; and look up the effects of one’s own attitude for the lives of others. All sizes of enterprises must be conscious of the ethical implications of their way of acting. Ethical awareness begins with watchful thinking to guarantee an enterprise’s activities are morally right. A person is ethically aware if he/she realizes that a problem he/she experiences incorporates an ethical problem. A person can make right and moral decisions only if that person is aware of an ethical problem. Additionally, that person can identify the potential effects of a problem on the benefits, desires, and welfare of all related parties. Most of the people think acting ethically is its personal reward, however, an enterprise likely consumes monetary motivations too. Unethical behaviours may spoil the position, reputation, and relations of an employee. Moreover, it may damage an enterprise’s image, which will end up with losing current and potential customers. Indorsing ethical awareness among employees stops issues from developing in any way.