

Ethics

- moral principles that govern a person behavior on the conducting of an activity
- Branching knowledge that deals with moral principle

3 TYPES OF ETHICS

1. **METAETHICS**

- Investigates when our ethical principal came from, and what they mean
- Focus on issue on:
 - a) UNIVERSAL TRUTHS
 - b) WILL OF GOD
 - c) ROLE OF REASONS IN ETHICAL JUDGMENT

2. **NORMATIVE ETHICS**

- more practical task which is to arrive at moral standard that regulates right and wrong conduct.
- articulating good habits that we should acquire, duties that we should follow or the consequences of our behavior to others.

3. **APPLIED ETHICS**

- examines more controversial issues such as:
 - a) Abortion
 - b) INFANTICIDE
 - c) Animal rights
 - d) Environmental concerns
 - e) Homosexuality
 - f) Capital punishment
 - g) Nuclear war

PURPOSE OF ETHICS

- Guides us to tell the truth
- Keep our principles
- Help someone in need
- Help us make decisions that create positive impact, and stirring away from unjust outcomes

ETHICAL BEHAVIOR

- respects: Dignity, diversity, rights of individual group of people
- Honesty
- Fairness
- Equity(Interpersonal, professional and academic relationships and in research and scholarly activities)

MORALITY

- body of standards, or principle derived from
- Code of conduct from a particular PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION or CULTURE
 - A standard that a person believes should be universal
 - It may also be synonyms with GOODNESS or RIGHTNESS.
 - is once on person sense of right or wrong
 - it is not imposed by anyone
 - It is what you think is good or bad personally
 - Personal or culture values
 - Codes of conduct or social moors from a society that provides these quotes

7 PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS

1. **BENEFICENCE**

- good health and welfare and patient/ helping others

2. **NONMALEFICENCE**

- International action that caused no harm

3. **AUTONOMY AND CONFIDENTIALITY**

- Autonomy (Right to refuse or Freedom to decide)
- Confidentiality (Private info)

4. **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- Provide services
- Appropriate distribution
- Equal access to health, wealth, justice and opportunities

5. **PROCEDURAL JUSTICE**

- Fairness in the process that resolve conflicts
- Comply with laws, rules, and documentation

6. **VERACITY**

- Tell the truth qualification
- Conformity to facts
- Accuracy
- Truthfulness

7. **FIDELITY**

- Faithfulness
- Continuous support
- Respect
- Integrity
- Loyalty
- Professional relationship with other professional

10 WORK OF ETHICS

1. appearance
2. Attendance
3. Attitude
4. Character
5. Communication
6. Corporation
7. Organizational skills
8. Productivity
9. Respect
10. Teamwork

VIRUS FIELD OF ETHICS

1. Business ethics

- ethical behavior in the corporate world
- Ruler principles standard for deciding what is morally right and wrong, when doing business

2. Professional ethics

3. Biomedical and environmental ethics

4. Organizational ethics

- define group values in relation to stated goals

5. International ethics

- determines a national primary ability to itself as a sovereign entity, or to the world community of larger

6. Sexual ethics

- homosexuality and polygamy

7. Cyber ethics

- issues on information age

CULTURE IN MORAL BEHAVIOR

CULTURE - an umbrella term which encompass social behavior and norms found in human society.

- it's a way of life of the entire society
- define boundaries between one organization and others

CULTURE NORMS - Defines acceptable conduct in society

- Serve us guidelines for behavior, address, language and demeanor in a situation which serves as templates for expectation in social group

COMPONENTS THAT DEFINE CULTURE

1. Ethnic groups
2. Regional determines geography & environment
3. Religion
4. Legends
5. Custom
6. Food
7. Language
8. Arts, music and dance

CULTURE FOUNDATION OR ETHICAL BEHAVIOR

1. NORMATIVISM

- universal standard of behavior that should follow irrespective of the country
- absolute principle of right or wrong
- Intervention is ethical to protect and preserve universal sets of truth

2. RELATIVISM

- typical truth, depends on the group holding them
- No absolute principles
- Intervention is unethical

3. CULTURAL RELATIVISM

- idea that what is acceptable in certain culture may not be acceptable in authors

4. MORAL RELATIVISM

- this is the idea that what some people accept as morally good maybe different to what other people accept as morally good

MORAL ABSOLUTISM - certain absolute truth apply everywhere

CULTURAL TRANSMISSION

- through engaging & Immersions
- Person learns through direct exposure to culture

TRANSMITTER OF CULTURE

1. Parents
2. Teachers
3. Novels
4. Films
5. TV

ETHICS

- guiding principle of conduct of individual or group
- Influence by professional field organization
- Related to professional work

MORALS

- principles of which ones judgment right wrong

space

- Influence by society, culture and religion
- not related to professional work

INDIVIDUALISM

- independent
- Striving for one's own good
- Unique
- Private, self knowledge

WESTERN CULTURE

- respect is earned
- Individualistic
- Success is measured individually
- Vocal leadership

COLLECTIVISM

- related to others
- Enjoy belonging to group
- Sick advice from others
- Harmony
- Group

EASTERN CULTURE

- respect for hero key
- Collectivistic
- Success, measured collectively
- Silent leadership

FEELING & MORAL DECISION-MAKING

FEELING

- verbal noun
- Action of nerve feel
- Perceive by touch by palpitation

PSYCHO

- Perception of events within the body, closely related to motion
- complex pattern that involves:
EXPERIMENTAL , BEHAVIORAL,
PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS

EMOTIONS

- Complex psychological that involve:
SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE, BEHAVIOR,
EXPENSIVE RESPONSE
- good leads to good decision or morally good
- Bad lead to bad decision to morally evil

6 TYPES OF BASIC EMOTION

1. happiness

2. Sadness
3. Fear
4. Anger
5. Discuss
6. Surprise

BENEFITS OF EMOTIONS

- A source of motivation
- help in decision-making
- Make you new changes and move smoothly
- Key to mental fitness

ETHICAL DECISION

- choices that are made by thinking about how others are impacted, and how choices fit in which personal and community values

INNER VOICE

- what does it tell you is the right thing to do

7 STEPS IN MAKING MORAL DECISION

1. Gather the facts
2. Determine the principles which has bearing with the situation
3. Determine the ethical issues
4. List the alternatives
5. Comparative alternatives with principles
6. Weight the consequences
7. Make a decision

IMPARTIALITY

- fair mindness
- A principle of justice holding the decision should be based on objective criteria rather than basis of bias

RATIONALITY

- Capacity of logical through, with ability to reward, sounds conclusion based on facts and evidences draw influence from situation, and circumstances

2 DISTINCT HUMAN EXCELLENCE

1. EXCELLENCE OF THOUGHT (CRITICAL THINKER)

- comes into being
- Develop of chiefly through teaching
- Requires experience and time

2. EXCELLENCE OF CHARACTER

(BEHAVIOR)

- Think something often
- Cannot stop thinking
- Thought becomes locked and focused and behavior reflect those thoughts

IMPARTIALITY

- The idea that some ethical standards are applied to
- Fairness, equal treatment

RULES, REGULATIONS AND LAWS

RULES - establish an authoritative, standard, or principle guiding conduct or action in a given type of Situation

- part of regulations, more flexible

REGULATION

- set up rules that have legal connotations
- Are part of the law

LAW

- System of rules, which a particular country recognizes as regulating the actions of its members, and which it may enforce by imposition of penalties.

FREEDOM

- State of being free

ARTICLE 3 1987 Constitution Bill of Rights

- Defines rights of the individual by limiting the lawful powers of the state

6 TYPES OF REGULATIONS

1.) Law which impose burden
2. Loss which directly confer rights
3. Self regulations
4. Licensing bodies and inspectorates
5. Economic regulations
6. Regulation of public sector activities

NON-MORAL STANDARDS

- Rule that are unrelated, morals, or ethical considerations

MORAL STANDARDS

- People have about the kind of action they believe are morally right or wrong