

UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY, LUBAGA CAMPUS

**FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND
MANAGEMENT**

**PIE 1202: INTRODUCTION TO ETHICS FINAL ASSESSMENT
2017/18**

BAM 1 EVENING LUBAGA

DATE: 9th August 2018

Time allowed: 3 hours

Instructions to Candidates:

Read the following before answering the examination questions.

- 1) Do not write anything on this question paper.
- 2) Please read the instructions carefully before answering the questions.
- 3) This paper has three sections. Attempt only One question from each section

Section I: Ethics and Morality

1. (a) Make a clear distinction between ethics and morality.
(b) According to you what is the importance of ethics in society? **(20 marks)**
2. Distinguish ethics from other disciplines that deal with human behaviors such as: (a) moral counseling (b) law, psychology and (c) anthropology. **(20 marks)**

Section II: Ethical trends of thought

3. Discuss the utilitarian ethical point of view showing its strong and weak points. **(30 marks)**
4. Explain the Kantian duty ethics, and argue out its practicability if any. **(30 marks)**
5. Compare and contrast theist ethics and natural law theory. And state which of the two is more convincing to you and why. **(30 marks)**

Section III: Bioethics

Read analytically this article and show which position would you take in the argument and give ethical reasons why you take that position **(50 Marks)**.

Roe v. Wade Case



Supreme Court of the United States

Roe v. Wade (1973), is a landmark decision by the United States Supreme Court on the issue of abortion. It was decided simultaneously with a companion case, *Doe v. Bolton*. The Court ruled that a right to privacy under the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment extended to a woman's decision to have an abortion, but that this right must be balanced against the state's interests in regulating abortions: protecting women's health and protecting the potentiality of human life. Arguing that these state interests became stronger over the course of a pregnancy, the Court resolved this balancing test by tying state regulation of abortion to the third trimester of pregnancy.

Later, in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), the Court rejected *Roe's* trimester framework while affirming its central holding that a woman has a right to abortion until fetal viability. The *Roe* decision defined "viable" as "potentially able to live outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid." Justices in *Casey* acknowledged that viability may occur at 23 or 24 weeks, or sometimes even earlier, in light of medical advances.

In disallowing many state and federal restrictions on abortion in the United States, *Roe v. Wade* prompted a national debate that continues today about issues including whether, and to what

extent, abortion should be legal, who should decide the legality of abortion, what methods the Supreme Court should use in constitutional adjudication, and what the role should be of religious and moral views in the political sphere. *Roe v. Wade* reshaped national politics, dividing much of the United States into pro-abortion and anti-abortion camps, while activating grassroots movements on both sides.

Good Luck