



UNIT I

Introduction to Professional Ethics





What are Values ?

- *Values are ideas that guide us in action.*
- *Similar to plans, goals, fears, intentions, policies, etc, and the like.*
- *Among these ideas, values alone concern the manner of our actions, rather than the consequences (as with plans, goals, and fears) or the mere fact of their performance (as with intentions, and policies).*

Can we categorize the values ?

There's no clean way to divide up values, but here's a partial taxonomy.

- *How we aim to treat people* (honestly, openly, generously, without mercy);
- *How we aim to act more generally* (boldly, thoughtfully, carefully);
- *How we aim to approach things* (with reverence, with levity);
- *How we aim to keep things* (simple, sensual, rocking, full of surprise).

MORALS Vs ETHICS

LAW VERSUS MORALITY

LAW

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

Enforced by the ruling bodies of a country; state or a community

Creates the constitution of a country

Influenced by morality

There are direct punishment for those who violate the law

Direct and rough with punishments

MORALITY

Set of ethical principles that define what is morally right and morally wrong

There is no such significant body to enforce moral codes

There is no direct connection with the constitution

Emerged before the ideal set of laws

There are no such enforced direct punishment for those who do immoral acts

Can be followed or not according to the person's choice

Professional Ethics

- *Code of conduct that govern how members of a profession deal with each other and with third parties.*

Why Professional Ethics ?

- *Symbolises the professionalism of the group*
- *Defines and promotes a standard for external relations with client and employers*
- *Protect the group's interests.*
- *Codifies member's rights.*

Governing Ethics

- *Constitutes the application of ethical rules to government*
- *It is that part of the philosophy of law, that governs the operation of government and its relationship with the people that it governs.*
- *It covers issues of honesty and transparency in government, dealing with matters such as bribery, political corruption, police corruption, legislative ethics, regulatory ethics, conflict of interest etc.*

Categories

- 1. Policy** : *Involves ethical decision – making about substantives government matters.*
- 2. Politics** : *Personal pursuit of running the law/government.*
- 3. Process** : *Unique sets of duties and obligations that a person assumes when they enter public service.*

FAILURE DOESN'T MEAN THE
GAME IS OVER,
IT MEANS TRY AGAIN WITH
EXPERIENCE