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## Final Term:

### Ethical Theories:

There are 6 ethical Theories:

- 1) Utilitarianism
- 2) Duty Ethics
- 3) Rights
- 4) Virtue
- 5) Self realization
- 6) Justice

Introduced by Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill, to help legislation.

There are 2 types of utilitarianism:

#### Act

→ According to act utilitarianism, proposed by John Stuart.

They focus on actions rather than principles or rules.

For them actions are most important and are right or wrong not the rules.

#### Rule

→ According to it proposed by Richard Brandt,

An action is right if it follows the universal rules.

e.g. do not steal, do not harm others, do not be like etc.

So for them rules

These follow the theory ← are important of non-consequentialism/duty ethics.

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Act utilitarians are in favour of violation of some moral rules and to perform immoral actions, while ~~act~~ rule utilitarians do not allow to perform immoral actions

e.g

→ Stealing of an old computer from the employer will give benefit more than the laws of the employer.

According to act utilitarianism this is right action but rule "observe this a wrong action.

Because a employee should act as a faithful agent.

Duty Ethics: (Immanuel Kant / Non-consequentialism)

→ According to him actions are the consequences of performance of one's duties. Such as being honest, not causing suffering of

others, being fair to others etc.  
keeping promise, telling truth.

→ He stressed on Universal principles of respect for autonomy. That is rationality of Persons.

Further Kant believes that we have also duties to ourselves because

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We are rational beings, which differentiate us from other things. (So he stressed on moral duties and argue that these duties are Categorical Imperatives.)

Commands which  $\downarrow$  should be performed.

A) These are 3:

$\Rightarrow$  Act on those principles which you want to become universal law.  
(Applicable for all)

Four examples to prove 1<sup>st</sup> Categorical imperative

- 1) Suicide (so the person should do it first).
- 2) False promises (loss of trust and help)  
↳ immoral
- 3) idle life (Also not applicable universally)
- 4) Not helping others

B)  $\Rightarrow$  Treat other human beings as an end in itself and not as a means.

$\hookrightarrow$  loss of loyalty, The above 4 examples are also applicable to this Categorical imperative.

C) Consider yourself as a law maker and as a follower at the same time while making rules.

↳ law makers should also follow

Rights Theories:- Rights are just like barriers which protect us from problems.

→ Immanuel Kant: ✓

Rights theory has its roots in the teachings of Immanuel Kant who focus on individual rights to choose for one-self.

According to him what makes human beings different from other things is that they have dignity, which is based on the ability to choose freely what they'll do with their life. So, they have fundamental moral rights to have these choices. According to him people are not like objects which can be manipulated.

For Kant there are 3 basic rights:

1) Right to access the truth

Taking care  
of the norms  
of society and  
not interfering in  
anything.

2) Right of privacy

3) Right not to be injured

→ John Lock:

According to him, to decide that whether an action is moral or immoral, we must ask, ~~if~~<sup>does</sup> the action respect the moral rights of individual or not.

So, an action is considered as wrong if they violate the rights of individuals, so the more serious is the violation, the more wrongful an action.

He argues that actions are rights. If they respect human rights of everyone effected. For lock, there are 3 basic rights:

- 1) Life
- 2) Liberty
- 3) Property

⇒ if action fulfills the human rights it is right

### Human Rights:

These can be expressed in 2 forms:

#### 1) Liberty Rights

#### 2) Welfare Rights

Liberty rights are those rights which exercise ones liberty, and stressed duties on others & to interfere in ones life.

The 4 features of h.r. rights are:

Welfare rights are those rights which give benefit to the needy people of the society, i-e when one cannot earn those benefits and when those benefits are present in the society.

- 1) Rights are natural i-e they are not invented or created by any government.
- 2) Rights are universal i-e they are not changed from country to country.
- 3) Rights are same/equal for all i-e they are same and equal for all people irrespective of the 'cast', race and sex.
- 4) Rights are unchangeable i-e one cannot hand over his rights to others, such as oneself to slavery.

### Virtue Theory:

↳ morally desirable features:

They focus on character & rather than actions.  
(So, character is the pattern of virtues i-e morally desirable feature).

There are 2 'version' of this theory:

Aristotle

He stressed on the tendency to act b/w the extremes of conduct & desires, emotions and attitudes to find a golden mean b/w the extremes of

→ Mac Intyre.

According to him aim of actions is to achieve common and social goods i-e social justice.

Dance

axes and deficiency.

promotion of health and the creation of useful and safe technological products and services.

Some of the main virtues that make responsible individuals are:

- 1) Public spirited
- 2) Team-work
- 3) Proficiency
- 4) Self-governance (self-realization) promotion of health not to earn money.  
↳ Social justice  
↳ equality  
We should develop tech products useful for society.
- 5) Self-Realization:

Right action consists of self-satisfaction. One version of this theory focused on actions and argued that self is to be realized by caring relationship with other people and society. In another version of this theory called ethical egoism, the right action consists of those actions which promote what is good for one-self. No caring relationship is allowed.

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## Justice:

Justice or fairness theory has its roots in the teachings of Greek philosophers Aristotle, who said that equals should be treated equally and unequals unequally.

The basic moral question in this approach is that how fair an action is and does it treat everyone in the same way or not?

⇒ Occupational Crimes: They may be committed because of some reasons i-e

- 1) A person using his position unlawfully
- 2) A crime by an employee to promote his own self-interest or the interest of the organization.

Stealing by an employee

Damaging (the property) or employees of one's organization.

These are also called white collar crimes, and many of these crimes are examples of

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Conflict of interest, which are motivated by greed of Corporate ambitions and misguided loyalty.

Types of Occupational Crimes are:

- 1) Price fixing
- 2) Industrial espionage
- 3) Bootlegging
- 4) Occupational Hazards  
→ e.g. Tendoes

Price fixing: Fixing the bidding rates with other companies are examples of price fixing.

This occupational crime prevalent in electrical equipment industries where there are a large number of contracts but a few contractors. Because of this public as well as government have huge losses.

- 1) Industrial Espionage: Simply espionage means spying for personal or organizational benefits e.g. in the silicon valley area there are several companies manufacturing computer chips and micro-processors, so the espionage is prevalent there because of following factors:
- 1) The development of chips is extremely competitive. So, profit and loss can be made quickly.
- 2) Manufacturing of chips is very costly. So, huge saving can be made only by breaking the competitors' gadgets or fast tests. Some of the companies preferred to steal the designed details of the other organization through illegal means rather than testing and development.
- 3) The components which are involved are very small. So, removal or stealing of gadgets could be done easily.
- 4) The crime detection and law enforcement is difficult and ineffective. So,
- 5) Bootlegging: Selling, buying or transporting products or manufacturing those products which are prohibited by law is called bootlegging. In engineering context it refers

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to working on those projects which are unauthorized or prohibited by law.

4) Occupational Hazards: Industries who expose their employees to hazards but escape from penalties. The family of the victim have the right to claim but this claim is only upto monetary level.

OSHA ACT:

↳ Occupational safety and health act.

→ Provision of rights to workers e.g. not more than 8 hrs or else extra payment

## → Human Rights :-

Professional rights are determined on the basis of human rights.

Human rights are the moral entitlements that place obligations on other people to treat one with dignity and respect.

Some of the basic human rights are :

(Rights theory explanation) :

- 1.) Right to follow legitimate personal interest.
- 2) Right to live alive
- 3) Right to privacy
- 4) Right to property
- 5) Right of non-discrimination
- 6) No sexual harrassment

## Professional Rights :-

Human rights determine professional rights.

Some of the professional rights are:

- 1) The right to form and express professional judgements.
- 2) In following professional responsibilities, make a professional able to do judgements both technical and moral

judgements.

2) The right to refuse to participate in unethical activities.

It is the right of every professional to refuse to engage in unethical actions, and he/she refuse to do so because, he/she considered it as unethical. The employers cannot force or threaten any of his employee to do those actions, of which are considered by that person as unethical.

So, some of the unethical activities are:

- 1) Changing data
- 2) Changing or removing documents
- 3) Altering test results
- 4) Lying and bribery etc.

3) The right to fair recognitions and receive remuneration for professional activities

It is the right of every professional to receive professional recognition for their activities and work. This include form of monetary and non-monetary, which is moral as well as promote the self-interest. Because of this the professional improve their skills, update their knowledge and prevent them from divergent.

The right to warn the public about danger.  
It is the right of professionals to inform the public, but it should be done without damaging the reputation of their employer i.e. through professional societies or through proper channel.

Right to talk publically about the job:  
It should be done within the limits of decency, confidentiality and loyalty

Right to engage in professional activities:  
i.e attending membership campaigns, seminars, workshops which can improve their skills and update their education

So, these are the typical activities of professional societies.