

Unit 7 – Collaborative Learning Discussion 2

Initial Post

As we practice resolving dilemmas we find ethics to be less a goal than a pathway, less a destination than a trip, less an inoculation than a process. —Ethicist Rushworth Kidder

Abi should present both the positive and the negative results and let the product owners decide about the next step as they can choose between different models of ethical actions.

For example, moral sensitivity is the first step in ethical decision making, as moral problems cannot be resolved without prior knowledge of their existence. A number of factors prevent us from recognizing ethical issues. We may not factor ethical considerations into our typical ways of thinking or mental models. (Werhane, 1999)

When making a moral judgment, the decision-maker chooses one course of action from the available options and decides what is right or wrong in that situation. After deciding which course of action is best, decision-makers need to focus on their decisions. Moral values often conflict with other important values. These decision-makers “want to appear moral while, if possible, avoiding the cost of actually being moral.”(Johnson, 2019)

The execution of an action plan is unique and different from one person to the next. Moral agents need to overcome adversity, resist distraction, manage fatigue, and develop tactics or strategies in order to reach their goals. This helps explain only a moderate correlation between moral judgment and moral behaviour.

Werhane, P. (1999). *Moral imagination and management decision-making*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Johnson, C.E. (2019). *Meeting the ethical challenges of leadership: Casting light or shadow*. Sage Publications.