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| Course: | BSIT-4B |
| Subject Code: | DCIT-654 |
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Instructions:  
Read the questions carefully and answer them in essay form. Provide examples when necessary. Use complete sentences and support your answers with clear reasoning.

# Part I. Consequentialism

1. Define consequentialism in your own words.

Consequentialism basically means judging whether something is right or wrong based on what happens after you do it. If the outcome brings more good than bad, then the action is seen as the right choice, but if it causes more harm, then it’s wrong.

1. Give one example of consequentialist decision-making in real life (e.g., as a student, in technology use, or in society).

As a student, sometimes I stay up late to study even if I know I’ll be tired tomorrow. The reason is the outcome, like passing exam or getting better grade, is more important. So the decision is good because of the result it bring.

# Part II. The Consequentialist as an IT Student

1. As an IT student, how can consequentialist thinking influence your decisions in group projects, coding practices, or online behavior?

.As an IT student, consequentialist thinking makes me careful in group projects because if I don’t do my part, the whole project can fail. In coding, I try to write clean and correct code since messy code can cause problems for others later. Even online, I think about what I post or share because the consequence can affect not just me but also other people

1. Give a specific situation where the outcome matters more than the intention.

Like when a driver rushes to bring injured person in hospital. The driver maybe break traffic rule but the important is the person survive. The result matter more than the intention.

# Part III. Kantianism

1. Explain the main idea of Kantian ethics (categorical imperative).

Kantian ethics say that action is right if you do it because it is your duty, not just for result. He call it categorical imperative, meaning you act in a way that can be a rule for everyone. Like telling the truth, even if it’s hard, because honesty should be followed by all.

1. How does Kantianism differ from consequentialism?

Kantianism look if action is from duty or follow moral rule, while consequentialism look at the result after action. For Kant, even if outcome is bad, if you do it because it is duty then it is still right. But for consequentialism, even if your intention is good, if result cause harm then the action is wrong.

# Part IV. Duty to Incorporate Technology in the Classroom

1. Why is it considered a duty for teachers to integrate technology in today’s education?

It is duty for teachers to use technology because students today learn better when tools are updated. Technology help make lesson more engaging and also prepare students for real world that is full of digital things. If teachers ignore it, students may be left behind in skills they need for future.

1. Give examples of tools or platforms that can fulfill this duty.

One example is using Google Classroom where teacher can post lessons and assignments online. Another is Zoom or MS Teams for virtual classes and group discussions. Teachers also use tools like PowerPoint or Canva to make learning more interactive.

# Part V. The Philippine Congress and Kantianism

1. Explain how Kantian duty can guide the Philippine Congress in making laws.

Kantian duty can guide Philippine Congress by reminding lawmakers to make laws based on moral duty, not just on what benefit them or their party. They should think if the law can be a fair rule for everyone, rich or poor. For example, making anti-corruption law is duty because honesty and fairness should be applied to all citizens.

1. Give one example of a law (or proposed law) that reflects this duty.

Example is the Anti-Bullying Act in the Philippines. This law show duty because it protect people and promote respect, which should be in all places. It prove lawmakers act not only for result but because it is right to keep every person safe.

# Part VI. Persuasive Power of Ethics and the Law

1. In your own words, explain how ethics persuades people and how the law compels people.

Ethics persuade people by making them think and feel what is right or wrong inside. It is like a guide that convince you to do good even without force. Law compel people because it has rules and punishment if you don’t follow. Unlike ethics, law is more strict because it use authority to make sure people obey. Both work together so society can have order and fairness.

1. Give an example from IT or education where ethics and law work together.

One example in IT is data privacy in schools. Law like the Data Privacy Act protect personal info of students, while ethics remind teachers and IT staff to respect that info even if no one is watching. Together they make sure students’ records are safe and used in the right way.

# Part VII. Civil and Natural Obligation

1. Define civil obligation and give one example.

Civil obligation mean a duty that the law require a person to do. Example is paying taxes, because every citizen is required by law to give contribution for government services. If you don’t follow, there is legal consequence like fine or penalty.

1. Define natural obligation and give one example.

Natural obligation mean a duty that is not force by law but by moral or conscience. Example is helping your parents when they get old, because even if no law punish you for not doing it, it is still right to care for them. It come from sense of moral duty, not legal force.

1. Why are both important in society?

Both civil and natural obligation are important because they guide people in different ways. Civil obligation keep order since law make sure people follow rules like paying taxes or obeying traffic. Natural obligation remind us to act with conscience and moral duty, like helping family or respecting others, which law alone cannot force.

# Reflection

In a short paragraph, reflect on how these ethical theories (Consequentialism & Kantianism) and concepts (duty, law, obligation) can guide you as a future IT professional.

As a future IT professional, these ethics and concepts will guide me in my decisions with technology. Consequentialism remind me to think of the result of my action, like if my program help people or maybe cause harm. Kantianism remind me to do my duty the right way even if no one see, like not stealing code or cheating. Civil and natural obligation show me I have legal duty like follow data privacy law, and moral duty like respect users. These guide can make me not only skilled but also responsible and trusted in my work.

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