

Professional Ethics

- ~ ethics : ethica ~ character

↳ deals with morality ; not the same as morality itself

- morality is an innate thought process to distinguish b/w right and wrong
 - ↳ standard morality { universally accepted }
 - ↳ conventional morality

- moral standards (characteristics)

- ↳ deals with matters that are serious
- ↳ preferred to other values
- ↳ not established by some specific org.
- ↳ universally accepted
- ↳ impartial / without bias
- ↳ associated with special emotions

- business ethics

- ↳ systemic
- ↳ corporate
- ↳ individual

- technical advancements and ethics

- ↳ always comes with advantages and disadvantages

↳ e.g. cosmetic surgeries is social stigma of beauty standards

Professional Ethics

- Globalization ~ intertwined goods, services, and cultural values among nations

L Business & Ethical Relativism

L standards & adaptability

"what are my limits? what standards won't I compromise?"

↓ limit

L Shareholder Theory

- "owners" are the shareholders and executive's core responsibility is to make as much money possible

L Stakeholder Theory

- any identifiable group who are affected by the organization

L all shareholders are stakeholder but inverse is not true }

Professional Ethics

- Leadership and organizational skills
 - └ Culture | hard / impossible to define
 - └ shared values and norms are common among most definitions
 - in an organization, culture forms through :
 - └ leaders and pioneers
 - └ critical incidents :
 - └ maintaining need of effective environment work
 - └ influence from both internal and external environment
 - components of culture
 - └ values { implicit / embedded in org. }
 - └ norms { unwritten rule of org. }
 - └ spread by word of mouth
 - "people at xyz will always treat you respectfully"
 - └ artefacts { tangible aspects of org. }
 - Leadership skills
 - └ a leader has
 - └ a desire to lead
 - └ integrity
 - └ a vision and is committed to it

- read up on difference b/w
managers & leaders
in slides as well

o employee characteristics

- l loyalty to org.
- l position
- l does not abuse power
- l does not take part in ^{insider} trading
- l whistleblowing
(if motive is ethical)

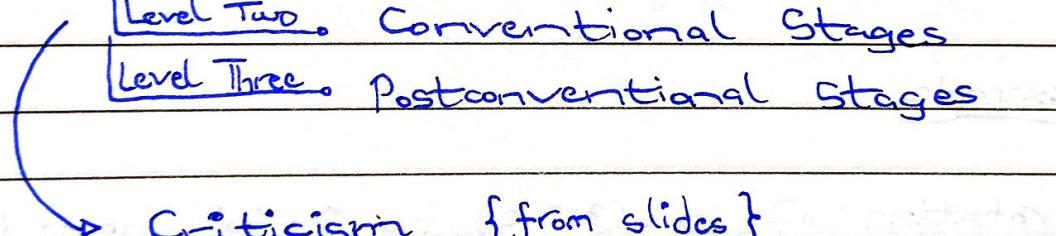
... read slides ??

o Kohlberg's Theory { Moral Development }

Level One. Preconventional Stages

Level Two. Conventional Stages

Level Three. Postconventional Stages



Professional Ethics

Moral Reasoning

- 1 identification of oneself / moral standards
- 2 evidence & information
- 3 moral judgement

Moral Behaviour & its Impediments

↳ four processes precede ethical action

- 1 moral awareness
- 2 moral judgement
- 3 moral intention
- 4 moral action

→ euphemism {sugarcoating through synonyms}

→ rationalizing immoral actions

→ diminishing comparisons {whataboutism}

→ displacing responsibility

→ diffusing responsibility

→ disregarding the harm

→ dehumanizing the victims

→ redirecting blame

moral awareness

↳ bias

↳ read from slides

Professional Ethics

- moral responsibility & blame

↳ why?

- ↳ identify responsibility ; responsible individual
- ↳ allows us to avoid punishing innocents
- ↳ allows us to control emotions
- ↳ avoiding wrongly rationalizing conduct

- morally responsible for an injury

- ↳ cause-inducing / helped / failed to prevent
- ↳ knowing and aware of the actions
- ↳ did the act with free will

give appropriate margin
deliberate ignorance

ti \approx

- Utilitarianism

- ↳ form of consequentialism
- ↳ right course of action is one which provides greater good while minimizing harm

{ greater good is for all stakeholders & not just the performer }

- ↳ impartially take everyone's interest into account

↳

day/date

March / 2024

Professional Ethics

- Measurement Problems }
 - in Utilitarianism }
 - [difficult to measure utility]
 - [certain kinds of benefits are]
 - [impossible to measure → health, etc.]
 - [what should count as benefit and]
 - [what should count as cost]
 - [utilitarian assumption ; equal benefits are interchangeable { which ain't true }]

- Instrumental Goods
 - [only valuable because they lead to other good things]
- Intrinsic Goods
 - [desirable independent of benefits]

rights & justice

- violated under utilitarian principles
 - [response - rule-utilitarian
 - [an action is right from an ethical pov. if moral rules that are correct]
 - [Σ Utilities of f(a) > Σ Utilities of f(b) where f(a) & f(b) are course of actions]

My last message

to everyone:

{ GAY :3 }

day/date

April / 2024

Professional Ethics

- rights & duties
 - ↳ sometimes used in context of:
 - ↳ absence of prohibition
 - ↳ authorization
 - ↳ "rights as a citizen" in govt. setting
- rights can be violated with the person being injured/hurt

right \leftrightarrow duties }

right \rightarrow autonomy & equality }

right \rightarrow basis of justification }

moral rights [features]

- ↳ limitations
- ↳ rest from slides ...

contractual rights

- ↳ mean
- ↳ arise out of transactions
- ↳ rest from slides ...

Kant's Theory

- ↳ universalizability and reversibility
- ↳ read from slides

April / 2024

Professional Ethics

• Libertarian

↳ freedom from human constraints

i.e. freedom of speech

↳ Q/A objection : to which extent is independence from constraints allowed ?

• Justice and Fairness

↳ distributive

↳ when desires exceed adequacy of resources,

principles for scarce resources are needed

↳ essentially, distributive justice is served through "sharing"

Egalitarianism

critics ↗

all humans are not equal / different abilities, efforts, etc.

Every person is equal | hence, all burdens and benefits should be shared equally

Political Equality

equal participation in means of controlling the political system

Economic Equality

equality of income & opportunities

→ Justice-based on Contribution

→ Equal contribution
≈ capitalist

↳ principle of contribution || fairness

→ Justice - based on Needs and Abilities

- └ socialist mindset
- └ work is distributed along to the abilities
- └ resources are shared according to the needs

→ Libertarianism

- └ just and unjust is defined to the extent of freedom and free choice

↳ Difference Principle

- └ productive society will incorporate inequalities
- a) └ takes steps to improve position of the needy
Rawls
- └ more productive a society
└ more benefits for least advantaged

b) → fair equality and opportunity

original position → group of individuals come together to determine principles of justice

• veil of ignorance

during ESE ▷ connect your own ideas / answers to existing school of thoughts

Professional Ethics

Ethics of Care

- └ preserving and nurturing concrete and ... valuable relationship
- human beings exist in a web of relationships

Retributive Justice

- └ justice of punishing people for doing wrong
- └ punishment should be consistent

Compensatory Justice

- └ justice of restoring to a person what they have lost when someone wronged him/her
- └ should leave victim as well off as he would be had he not been wronged

→ favouritism but intelligently

- └ choosing a known person vs. stranger ; if stranger is more qualified → keep him ; not viable if known person can not fulfill his duties

April / 2024

Professional Ethics

Ethics of Care

- └ discrimination and respect for diversity
 - └ intentional
 - └ unintentional
 - └ individual
 - └ institutional

sexual harassment

- └ read from .pdf