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Question No 1.

Answer:

\* Ethics:

Ethics is defined as a moral philosophy or code of morals practiced by a person or group of people.

→ the study of standards of conduct and moral judgment.

→ the system or code of morals of a particular person, religion, group, profession, etc.

→ the study of the effects of moral principles and standards on human conduct.

→ the constant process of optimizing profitability in the context of what is right and what is wrong.

P-T-O



\* Examples:

1. The code of conduct set by a business.
2. Obeying the company's rules, effective communication, taking responsibility, accountability, professionalism, trust and mutual respect for your colleagues at work.
3. Honesty, integrity, promise-keeping & trustworthiness, loyalty, fairness, concern for others, Respect for others and law abiding.

Question No 2.

Answer:

\* Social Norms:

It means the standards of proper or acceptable behaviour.

It deals with standards of appropriate behaviour. there is no value judgment by individual as there is with morals.

Instead society dictates what is acceptable.



Appropriate behaviour is arguably, generally moral.

\* Examples:

1. It is a norm in the class-room to listen while others are speaking during class discussions.
2. It is a norm to not invade another country without just cause.

\* Morals:

It means the principles of right and wrong in behaviour.

It involves value judgments and principles about right and wrong in behaviour.

They can be decided by individuals or society.

Morals are the basis for ethics, rules based upon morally good or bad behaviour.

\* Examples:

1. It is moral to help someone in need.
2. Humanitarian aid is a moral cause.



Question No 2.

Answer:

One should need to be ethical because it defines who we are individually and as a society. These are norms of behaviour that everyone should follow, our society might fall into chaos if we accept that each of us could pick and choose what the right thing to do is. Some people may lie; others may not do what they say they will do; still others act irresponsibly and engage in harmful behaviour.

There is nothing wrong with pursuing one's own interests.

However, an ethical person must be willing - at least sometimes - to place the interests of others ahead of self-interest, because of our responsibility to a civil society. This is the moral point of view.



Question No 4.

Answer:

\* Six Pillars of Character:

The six pillars of character are the core ethical values of character counts.

"Core ethical values that transcend cultural, ~~religious~~ religious and socioeconomic differences?"

The six pillars of character are: trustworthiness, Respect, Responsibility, Fairness, Caring citizenship.

1. Trustworthiness:

Be honest in communications and actions. Don't deceive, cheat or steal. Be reliable do what you say you will do. Have the courage to do the right thing. build a good reputation. Be loyal - stand by your family, friends, and country. Keep your promises.

2. Respect:

Treat others with respect and follow the golden rule.



Be tolerant and accepting of differences. Use good manners, not bad language. be considerate of the feelings of others. Don't threaten, hit or hurt anyone. Deal peacefully with anger, insults and disagreements.

### Question No 5.

Answer:

1. Gather the facts.
2. Define the ethical issues.
3. Identify the consequences.
4. Identify the affected parties.
5. Identify the obligations (principles, rights, justice).
6. Consider your character and integrity.
7. think creatively about potential actions.
8. Check your gut.
9. Decide on the proper ethical action and be prepared to deal with opposing arguments.



## 2. Gather the Facts:

- Don't jump to conclusions without the facts.
- Questions to ask: what, who, where, when, how, and why.
- however, facts may be difficult to find because of the uncertainty often found around ethical issues.
- Some facts are not available
- Assemble as many facts as possible before proceeding
- Clarify what assumptions you are making.

## 2. Define the ethical issue:

- Don't jump to the solutions without first identifying the ethical issue(s) in the solution.
- Define the ethical basis for the issue you want to focus on.
- there may be multiple ethical issues. focus on one major one at a time.

## 3. Identify the Affected Parties

- identify all of the stakeholders
- primary and secondary.
- Try to see things through the eyes



of those individuals affected.

#### 4. Identify the Consequences:

→ Think about potential positive and negative consequences for affected parties by the decision.

→ What are the magnitude of the consequences and the probability that the consequences will happen.

→ Short and long term consequences, will decision be valid over time.

#### 5. Identify the obligations (Principles, rights & Justice):

→ Obligations should be thought of in terms of principles and rights involved.

→ What obligations are created because of particular ethical principles you might use in the situation.

→ What obligations are created because of specific rights of the stakeholders.

→ What concepts of justice are relevant.



6. Consider your character & integrity:

→ Consider what your relevant community members would consider to be the kind of decision that an individual of integrity would make in this situation.

7. Think creatively about potential Actions:

→ Be sure you have not been unnecessarily forced into a corner.

→ You may have some choices that have not been considered.

8. Check your guts

→ Even though the prior steps have argued for a highly rational process.

→ It is always good to check your gut.

9. Decide on the proper ethical action and be prepared to

deal with opposing arguments:

→ Consider potential actions based on the consequences, obligations and character approaches.

→ Do you come up with similar answers from the different perspectives?