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SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

PAPER: ETHICS

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Question No#1: Define Ethics? Give 2 examples.

Answer No#1: Ethics:

Ethics is generally related to moral philosophy, where we talk about certain things while it is morally good or not, to prove the right and wrong about anything is called ethics, generally we have set up some ethics in each society, where each member follows it and whoever goes against it will be put in category of bad or wrong.

Explanation:

Ethics has many meanings in general, it can be related to moral, general beliefs, religious beliefs and social norms, the path of doing right and wrong according to the limits set by the specific society is known as ethics. While ethics have some points that rises in one's mind, how should we live? What should we adopt? Shall we go for self-adaptation or what others are following? Ethics is a possible way where we act against our nature based on our conscience, it stops us from likely what is going to happen.

Ways of ethics:

Ethics in daily life have many ways to be known like:

- Honesty
- Integrity
- Promise keeping
- Loyalty
- Concern for everything
- Respect
- Commitment
- Accountability
- Reputation

Types of Ethics:

There are 3 parts of ethics:

- **Meta-ethics:** It is concerned about theoretical problems, it gives reference and meanings to the proposition and truth values to them.
- **Normative-Ethics:** It is concerned about practical things and it determines moral course of action.
- **Applied-Ethics:** It is concerned about what a person is bounded to do specific thing in a specific situation.

Examples 1:

At electric power company the manager, Mr Abbas has the responsibility of all the control and check and balance, now he has to decide while to benefit the employees of the company or the upper head of the company, give more profit to the investors or increase the salaries of the employees.

Now here one way is morally right and other one is ethically right, so the person has to choose the way which he wants to adopt.

Example 2:

At the beginning Africans and all dark skin people were considered skunk and they were not allowed for mostly things, people hated them and there was so much discrimination among fair and dark humans, at that time it was considered right, but now when the world believes in equality, everyone consider dark people equal and they are getting equal rights in the world.

The social ethics followed back at times were the moral set at that time by those people and the ethics followed today's are morals set by today's people.

Code of conduct:

Code of conduct for professional ethics have following benefits:

- It benefits public as they build up trust in the profession they gets into.
- Clients because they provide great transparency and certainty about their affairs.
- Members because they are the supporting framework for resisting pressure to work inappropriately and for making acceptable decisions.

Question No#2 what is the difference between social norms and morals? Explain with examples.

Answer No#2: Social Norms:

They are the unofficial rules of how one should act or behave. It gives us certain ideas at different moments of how to act at particular moment or culture. Social Norms are accepted standards of behaviour of social groups.

Example:

Eating an apple a day keeps the doctor away, this is a phrase made common by society, we believe that eating fruits will keep us healthy and we will not need any doctor or have illness.

Basic social norms in our society:

- Shake hands with similar gender while meeting.
- Make eye contact with person you speak to.
- Keep a distance while standing or sitting with a person.
- Give space to ladies in a Lane.
- Open doors for elders.

- Smile to children.
- If someone sneeze near you, say bless you.
- If something happens accidentally say sorry.

Morals:

It is formed by the human values; value is a person's major pillar where he starts believing on what is right and what is wrong. It governs specific things that rules over person's behaviour. It is formed by person's experiences and is subjected towards their opinions.

Examples:

Every person have different morals to believe, one person will consider gossip as wrong and other person with take it as usual and will consider it right.

Basic Morals in our society:

- Do not lie
- Do not cheat
- Have courage
- Keep your promises
- Respect elders
- Don't degrade others
- Don't judge
- Be patriotic
- Be independent
- Be forgiving.

Question No#3: Why should be one Ethical? Write a short note

Answer No#3: Being Ethical:

The knowledge of right and wrong is important for each individual separately to know. It is important for us to know about certain things if we should do it or not. Ethics are some beliefs that are set up by our ancestors, they have sets limits which is followed by each generation with a twist or little change.

Example:

Murdering a man is acceptable in no religion and no humanity. If we did not had any ethical rule of murdering a man, so today all over the globe each man would kill other without having the guilt or fear. So it is important to set goals and limits in society in order to live better.

Why is it important?

In order to create a normal decent and war free environment ethics are important and it is much more important to follow them. If we look around some of the countries have ethics but most the

people do not follow them which resulted in massive destruction to the whole country, like wars, political wars, killing, hate, and this is why lives are getting miserable.

Benefits of being ethical:

- Satisfied with all basics needs.
- Society will be in order.
- Credibility will be on point.
- People will be united.
- Society will accept one leadership.
- System will get improved.
- Society will be secured on all terms.

What If we are unethical?

If we are unethical towards certain things, so our unethical behaviour generates into illegal behaviour and we get into all the bad activities. And in a society where few such unethical people start raising the society gets into all the bad shape and it eventually start effecting everyone.

Answer No#4: what are the six pillars of character? Write briefly about any two

The Six pillars of character are given below:

- Trustworthiness
- Respect
- Responsibility
- Fairness
- Caring
- Citizenship

Trustworthiness:

Building your character to a level where others can trust you and believe in you, always be honest in your Communication with others and action. Do not deceive others, do not steal and nor lie to others it will leads in breaking the trust in you. Be reliable and say what you can do, if you'll say extra words which you can do later will break their trust in you already. Have the courage of doing the right and saying it straightforward. Build a good reputation by proving yourself right, stay loyal and generous. Stand by them who need you and keep your promises.

Example:

If a friend lies to his other friend, he wills not only loose a friend but he will loose the trust in him and so many others people whoever will get to know about it. And it will slowly break his trust level in his own self.

Respect:

Treat everyone with respect, even if they don't pay it back still do it for the sake of goodness and spreading love. Be tolerant and accept different opinions from others, use of good manners is important, use good words and refrain from bad language, be considerate of the feelings of others. Do not threatening hurting or hitting others, treat them with peace and love, treat generously with anger insult or disagreement.

Example:

Respect and you will get it back in unexpected ways. You respect a man and in return the whole world will respect you.

Answer No#5: what are Steps of approaching an ethical problem? Name all the tests

There are some approaches which people use at different moments in different ethical problems, and in some cases the approaches are chosen unconsciously. The main conflict in 2 parties start when they choose different approaches on same occasion.

The four steps for approaching ethical problem are given below:

- Principal Approach
- Consequence approach
- Virtue/ character approach
- Moral sentiment approach.

Principal Approach:

Here the rules are made according to the principal which are already set by people long ago and it is not yet changed so everyone has to follow it. Such as Golden rule and Ten Commandments.

Consequence approach:

Here the rules are made according to the outcomes of previous problems if they are similar, or it is based on what the current outcomes are from the issue.

Virtue Approach:

In this approach the decisions are made according to the decision maker views and according to their responsibilities of certain things.

Moral sentiment approach:

In this approach the decisions are made according to what the decision maker feels or has emotions about the certain problems.

Tests for Ethical problem:

- The viral news test
- Utility test
- Rights test
- Everybody test
- Choices test
- Justice test
- Common good test
- Virtue/character test
- Compare test conclusion.

How to apply tests to ethical problem:

- Introduce the test and name it.
- If anyone challenges shows the validity of the test.
- Prove the right and wrong of the test.
- Apply test to situation.
- Draw a conclusion based on the best
- Compare result of all tests if several tests are done.