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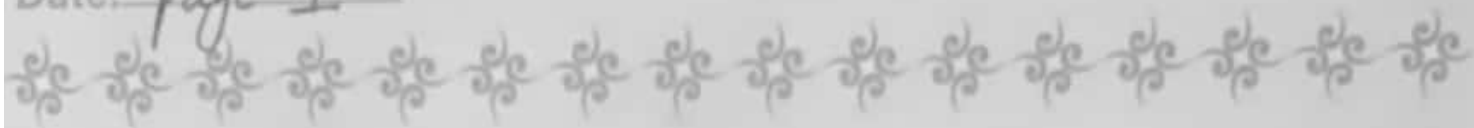
ID 13045

Subject Professional Ethics

Submitted To Ahmad Hassan

Summer 2020

Date 28/9/2020



Q 1: Define Ethics? Give two Examples.

Ans:- Define Ethics:-

At its simplest ethics is a system of moral principle Ethics is concerned with what is good for individuals and society and is also described as moral philosophy. The term is derived from the Greek word ethos which can mean custom, habit character or disposition.

Example:-

1) Examples of ethical behaviors in the workplace includes, obeying the company's rules effective communication, taking responsibility, accountability professionalism trust and mutual respect for your colleagues at work.

2) An Example of Ethics is a the code of ~~work~~ conduct set by a business.



Q2: What is the difference between social norms and morals?

Explain with Example.

Ans: Social Norms:

It means the standards of proper or acceptable behaviors.

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 morals.



* Example: It is a norm in the class-room to listen while others are speaking during class discussions.

It is a norm to not invade another country without Just cause.

* Morals:- It means the principle of right and wrong in behaviour.

It involve value judgments and principle about right and wrong in behaviours. They are the basis for ethics rules based upon

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morally good or bad behaviour.

* Examples:

1) It is moral to help
someone in need.

2) Humanitarian aid is a
moral's cause.





Q3: Why should one be ethical?

Write a short note.

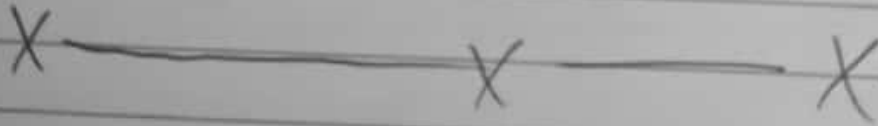
Ans: We need to be Ethical because it defines who we are individually and a society. These are norms that everyone should follow. our society might fall into chaos if we accept that each of us could pick and choose what the right thing to do is. Some people may lie, other may not do what they say they will do. still other act irresponsibly and

engage in harmful behavior. 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 interests ~~to~~ because of our responsibility to ~~others~~ civil society. This is the moral point of view. Desick A. Bell said in Ethical Ambition! Living a life of meaning and worth. Courage is a decision you make to act way that work through your own fear. For the



The greatest good as opposed
to pure self interest.

Courage means putting at risk
your immediate self for
what you believe is
right.





Q4: What are the six pillars of character? Write briefly about any two?

Ans: The Six Pillars of character:

* Trustworthiness.

* Respect.

* Responsibility.

* Fairness.

* Caring.

* Citizenship.

~~Put it in~~



" Briefly about any two?"

1) Fairness:-

* Play by the rules.

* Take turns and share

* Be open-minded, listen to other.

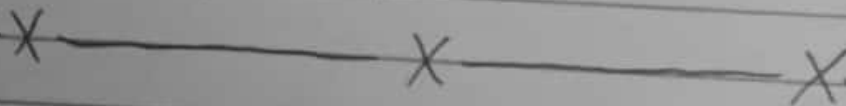
* Don't take advantage of others

* Don't blame others carelessly.



2) Responsibility:-

- * Do what you are supposed to do.
- * Persevere: Keep on trying!
- * Always do your best
- * Use self-control.
- * Be self-disciplined
- * Think before you act - consider the consequences.
- * Be accountable for your choices.

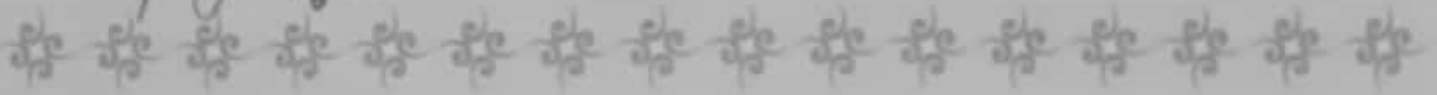




Q5: What are the steps of approaching an ethical problem?
Name all the test.

Ans:-

- ⇒ (1) Gather the Facts
- Define the Ethical Issues
- Identify the affected parties
(Stake holders)
- Identify the consequences
- Identify the obligations [principles, rights, Justice]
- considerd Your character and integrity
- Think creatively about potential actions
- check Your gate



Don't Jump to solutions without first identifying the ethical issues) in the situation.

Define the ethical basis for the issue.

There may be multiple ethical issue - focus on major one at

a time.
3) Identify the affected parties:

Identify ~~the all~~ of the stake holders

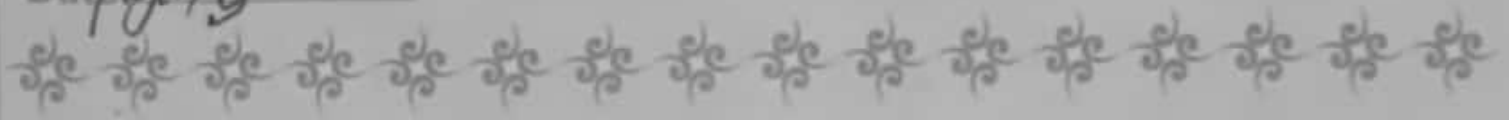
→ who are the primary or direct stake holder.

→ Who are the Secondary or indirect stake holder.

Perspective-taking Try to see things through the eyes of these individuals affected.

4) Identify the consequences:

Think about the positive and negative consequence of affected parties by the decision focus on primary stake holder to simplify analysis until you become comfortable with process.



5 Identify the relevant principles,

Rights & Justice Issues:-

→ obligations should be thought of in terms of principles & rights involved.

A What obligations are created because of particular ethical principles you might use in the situations.

6 Consider your character & integrity:-

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

→ What specific virtues are relevant in the situations.



→ Did you consider any relevant

Cognitive bias / barriers -

⑦ Think creatively about potential activities.

→ Be sure you have not been

Unnecessarily forced a corner -

→ You may have some choices or alternatives

that have not been considered -

The End paper.