

MODULE-II

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OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS: [01 Mark each]

1 . Which statement does not reflect the idea of ethical relativism:

- A) All opinions are equal; no one can say what is ethically right or wrong.
- B) One's culture, society, or personal feelings are the only criteria for deciding what is ethically right or wrong.
- C) Determining what is ethically right or wrong is a process of arguing from an appeal to values and principles that justify and legitimize an opinion.
- D) Philosophical ethics is simply a process of clarifying values, not a process of justifying them.

Ans: C

2. Which of the following intellectual disciplines provides absolute proof of its conclusions?

- A) The social, biological, meteorological, and medical sciences.
- B) Ethical judgments based on well-reasoned arguments from sound moral principles.
- C) The applied sides of engineering, chemistry, and physics.
- D) All of the above.
- E) None of the above.

Ans: E

3. Which statement is a correct view of psychological egoism?

- A) While our own interests are important, they make sometimes have to give way to the interests of others.
- B) Psychological egoism makes claims about how people should act.
- C) If psychological egoism is true, we should abandon ethics.
- D) Psychological egoism does not claim to provide an accurate descriptive account of human behavior.

Ans: C

4. Identify the statement that is consistent with utilitarian ethical theory:

- A) Adhering to a set of principles may well forbid an act that would otherwise provide overall net good consequences.
- B) No act is ever morally right or wrong in all cases, in every situation. It will all depend on the act's consequences.
- C) Some actions like murder, theft, rape, and lying are wrong of their very nature, the kind of acts they are. No amount of net good consequences could ever justify them.
- D) The end never justifies the means.

Ans: B

5. Which statements are legitimate challenges to utilitarian ethical theory?

- A) The end may justify the means.
- B) There is no consensus among utilitarians on how to measure and determine the overall good.
- C) It is difficult to know how to consider the consequences for all the parties that will be affected by an act.
- D) It is difficult for the utilitarian to find a balance between individual freedom and the overall good. The more utilitarians emphasize freedom the more likely they hold more relativistic accounts of the good.
- E) All of the above.
- F) None of the above.

Ans: E

6. Which of the following reasons accounts for utilitarianism's dominance among policy makers and administrators?

- A) It seems obvious that policy questions should be judged by results and consequences.
- B) Policy experts at all levels are focused on results and getting things done.
- C) Efficiency is simply another word for maximizing happiness.
- D) Policy experts focus on the collective or aggregate good.
- E) All of the above.
- F) None of the above.

Ans: E

7. Which proposition correctly describes the concept of a right?

- A) Rights protect a person's wants.
- B) There is really no distinction between a person's wants and interests. Rights protect both.
- C) Rights protect a person's interests.
- D) My rights never correspond to your duties and your duties never correspond to my rights.

Ans: C

8. Which statement is not true of deontological ethics?

- A) Obligations, responsibilities, and commitments determine the correct approach to ethics.
- B) While we are committed to the dignity and well-being of individuals, an individual may have to sacrifice his or her rights in order to generate a net increase in the collective good.
- C) Certain acts are wrong and should not be performed, regardless of the overall happiness they may produce.
- D) The end does not justify the means.

Ans: B

9. Which statement is not true of Kant's categorical imperative:

- A) We should act only on maxims that can be universally accepted and acted upon.
- B) Universalization of maxims prohibits us from giving our personal point of view privileged status over the points of view of others.
- C) Our fundamental ethical duty is to treat other human beings as autonomous persons who may choose their own ends and purposes, not simply as means for the ends of others.
- D) The inability to universalize the maxim of an act may sometimes be ignored if the act in question will produce the greatest good for the greatest number.

Ans: D

10. Which statements are characteristic of virtue ethics?

- A) Our character traits are easily modified, almost on a day-to-day basis if we so choose.
- B) Like Kantian ethical theory, virtue ethics requires that we disregard personal emotions and feelings.
- C) Virtue ethics is about describing people as good or bad.
- D) Even if a person is caring, empathetic, charitable and sympathetic, the challenge of egoism is still a factor in his or her decision-making.
- E) All of the above.
- F) None of the above.

Ans: F

11. Which one of the following is an alternative to moral principles?

- A) Virtue Ethics
- B) Logic Ethics
- C) Real Ethics
- D) None of the above

Ans: A

12. Which one of the following justices refers to the just imposition of penalties and punishments?

- A) Distributive
- B) Retributive
- C) Compensatory
- D) Kantian

Ans: B

13. In terms of confidentiality, clients should be informed in writing about

- A) the extent to which confidentiality will be maintained in terms of provider communications.
- B) how data that they provide on clinical outcomes inventories will be held confidential.
- C) all of the above.
- D) the extent to which confidentiality will be maintained in terms of written records.

Ans: C

14. If you believe in making decisions for the good of most people, you can be described as following which school of thought?

- A. Utilitarianism
- B. Teleology
- C. Deontology
- D. Egoism

Ans: A

15. The idea that moral rightness or wrongness is culture-dependent is an example of

- A) Moral relativism
- B) Moral absolutism
- C) Categorical imperative
- D) Universality

Ans: A

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS: [02 Marks Each]

1. Define Profession?

Ans: Profession is defined as the occupation , practice, or vocation requiring mastery of a complex set of knowledge and skills through formal education and/or practical experience. Every organized profession (accounting, law, medicine, etc.) is governed by its respective professional body.

2. Define Professional?

Ans: A professional is a member of a profession or any person who earns their living from a specified professional activity. The term also describes the standards of education and training that prepare members of the profession with the particular knowledge and skills necessary to perform their specific role within that profession. In addition, most professionals are subject to strict codes of conduct, enshrining rigorous ethical and moral obligations.

3. What do you mean by Professionalism?

Ans: Professionalism is often defined as the strict adherence to courtesy, honesty and responsibility when dealing with individuals or other companies in the business environment. This trait often includes a high level of excellence going above and beyond basic requirements. Work ethic is usually concerned with the personal values demonstrated by business owners or entrepreneurs and instilled in the company's employees.

4. What is Professional Accountability?

Ans: Professional Accountability is defined as ensuring professionals and non-professionals practice in a sound and sustainable manner, maintain accountability for their practices and are held accountable for any deficiencies in their professional activities. The professional rights of independent judgement entails accountability.

5. What is Professional Risks?

Ans: Professional risks or hazards are a part of professional life. Sometimes the outcome may not be very serious, but sometimes, it can be. However, if the risk arises because of unprofessional conduct, the professional is to be blamed. One has to follow the path of honesty and integrity and leave the rest to destiny.

6. Define conflict of interest?

Ans: A situation in which someone in a position of trust has competing professional or personal interests is known as a conflict of interest. The presence of a conflict of interest is independent from the execution of impropriety. A conflict of interest becomes a legal matter when an individual either tries and/or succeeds in influencing the outcome of a decision for personal benefit. Common types of conflicts of interest include: self-dealing, family interests or nepotism, and the giving of gifts.

7. Relate Profession and Craftmanship?

Ans: Craftsman may refer to:

A profession: Artisan, a skilled manual worker who makes items that may be functional or strictly decorative. Master craftsman, an artisan who practices a handicraft or trade. Craftsman, a military rank within the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, equivalent to a private

Arts, media, and entertainment: American Craftsman style, an American domestic architectural and interior design .Craftsman, a style of architecture and furniture arising from the British Arts and Crafts movement.

Brands and companies: Craftsman (tools), a brand of tools, lawn and garden equipment, and work wear controlled by Sears Holdings. Craftsman Book Company, publisher of technical references for construction professionals. Craftsman furniture, the Arts and Crafts Movement style furniture .

8. State the distinguishing features of a professional?

Ans: The distinguishing features of a professional are:

- Expertise in terms of knowledge and skills.
- General orientation towards public/ community interest.
- Self regulation in work
- High level of ethics
- High level of rewards

9. Define moral absolutism?

Ans: Moral absolutism is an ethical view that particular actions are intrinsically right or wrong. Stealing, for instance, might be considered to be always immoral, even if done for the well-being of others (e.g., stealing food to feed a starving family), and even if it does in the end promote such a good. Moral absolutism stands in contrast to other categories of normative ethical theories such as consequentialism, which holds that the morality (in the wide sense) of an act depends on the consequences or the context of the act.

10. Define moral relativism?

Ans: Moral relativism may be any of several philosophical positions concerned with the differences in moral judgments across different people and cultures. Descriptive moral relativism holds only that some people do in fact disagree about what is moral; meta-ethical moral relativism holds that in such disagreements, nobody is objectively right or wrong; and normative moral relativism holds that because nobody is right or wrong, we ought to tolerate the behavior of others even when we disagree about the morality of it.

11. Define moral pluralism?

Ans: In ethics, value pluralism (also known as ethical pluralism or moral pluralism) is the idea that there are several values which may be equally correct and fundamental, and yet in conflict with each other. In addition, value-pluralism postulates that in many cases, such incompatible values may be incommensurable, in the sense that there is no objective ordering of them in terms of importance. Value pluralism is opposed to value monism. Value-pluralism is an alternative to both moral relativism and moral absolutism (which Berlin called monism).

12. State the ways for resolving ethical dilemma?

Ans: The ways for resolving ethical dilemma are:

- Identify the relevant moral factors and reasons.
- Gather all available facts that are pertinent to the moral factors involved.

- Rank the moral considerations in order of importance as they apply to the situation.
- Consider alternative courses of actions as ways of resolving dilemma, tracing the full implications of each.
- Get suggestions and alternative perspectives on the dilemma.
- By weighing all the relevant moral factors and reasons in light of the facts, produce a reasoned judgment.

13. Give the various tests required to evaluate the Ethical Theories?

Ans: The various tests required to evaluate the ethical theories are:

- o Theory must be clear, and formulated with concepts that are coherent and applicable.
- o It must be internally consistent in that none of its tenets contradicts any other.
- o Neither the theory nor its defense can rely upon false information.
- o It must be sufficiently comprehensive to provide guidance in specific situations of interests to us.
- o It must be compatible with our most carefully considered moral convictions about concrete situations.

14. Give the drawbacks of Utilitarianism?

Ans: The drawbacks of Utilitarianism are:

- o Sometimes what is best for the community as a whole is bad for certain individuals in the community.
- o It is often impossible to know in advance which decision will lead to the most good.

15. Give the drawback of Duty Ethics?

Ans: Duty ethics does not always lead to a solution which maximizes the public good.

16. Give the drawbacks of Rights Ethics?

Ans: The drawbacks of Rights Ethics are:

- How do we prioritize the rights of different individuals?
- It often promotes the rights of individuals at the expense of large groups / society.

17. Differentiate Ethical Relativism and Ethical Egoism?

Ans: Ethical egoism – the view that right action consist in producing one’s own good.

Ethical relativism – the view that right action is merely what the law and customs of one’s society require.

18. Give the uses of Ethical Theories?

Ans: The uses of Ethical Theories are:

- o In understanding moral dilemmas
- o Justifying professional obligations and ideals
- o Relating ordinary and professional morality

19. Define Collegiality?

Ans: Collegiality is a kind of connectedness grounded in respect for professional expertise and in a commitment to the goals and values of the profession and collegiality includes a disposition to support and cooperate with one's colleagues.

20. What are the central elements of collegiality?

Ans: The central elements of collegiality are:

- i. Respect
- ii. Commitment
- iii. Connectedness
- iv. Cooperation

21. What are the two senses of Loyalty?

Ans: The two senses of Loyalty are:

- i. Agency Loyalty – Acting to fulfill one's contractual duties to an employer. It's a matter of actions, whatever its motives.
- ii. Identification Loyalty – Has as much as to do with attitudes, emotions, and a sense of personal identity as it does with actions.

22. Why does a conflict of interests arise?

Ans: A conflict of interests arises because of :

- a. Financial Investments
- b. Insider Trading
- c. Bribe
- d. Gifts
- e. Kickbacks

23. Define Whistle Blowing?

Ans: Whistle-blowing is alerting relevant persons to some moral or legal corruption, where “relevant persons” are those in a position to act in response, if only by registering protest. i.e. the employee disclosure of an employer’s illegal or illegitimate practices to persons or organizations that may be able to take corrective actions. The conditions to be met for whistle-blowing are

- a. Need
- b. Proximity
- c. Capability
- d. Last resort

24. What are the main features of Whistle Blowing?

Ans: The main features of Whistle Blowing are:

- a. Act of disclosure
- b. Topic
- c. Agent
- d. Recipient

25. Differentiate Human Rights and Professional Rights?

Ans: Human Rights – Possessed by virtue of being people or moral agents.

Professional Rights – Possessed by virtue of being professional having special moral responsibilities.

LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS:

1. What do you understand by professionals? Discuss briefly the distinguishing features of a professional. [10 Marks]

Ans: A professional is a member of a profession or any person who earns their living from a specified professional activity. The term also describes the standards of education and training that prepare members of the profession with the particular knowledge and skills necessary to perform their specific role within that profession. In addition, most professionals are subject to strict codes of conduct, enshrining rigorous ethical and moral obligations.

Features /Characteristics of a Professional

The characteristics of a professional are:

1. Specialized knowledge based on extensive preparation:- Being a professional does not happen overnight. It requires many hours of study and preparation. Professionals are expected to maintain a high knowledge level and expertise. Organizations compensate professionals for their knowledge.
2. Participates in ongoing training and development:- A professional firmly believes in staying current in their field. This means that a professional is committed to continued training and development.
3. Accepts responsibility:- Professionals seek and accept responsibility. They can be trusted and given high levels of responsibility within the organization. A professional is handed tasks at such a high level, that poor performance can reflect poorly on the entire organization not just the individual.
4. Have a sense of ownership of their work:- Professionals feel a sense of ownership and pride in everything they do. Professionals work, not to just meet organization standards, but most importantly meet the standards of their own pride in their work. Professionals work for the organization as if they were working in their own business.
5. Maintain a collective networking spirit outside of the organization:- Professionals understand that their work is not limited to their organization. They understand the importance of professional relationships outside of work with others in the same field.
6. Maintains high standards of ethics and integrity:- Professionals are driven by a code of ethics. They have a strong sense of right and wrong. Their integrity ensures that they adhere strongly to a set of values about how they do their work. Integrity leads management and others to trust the professional. They say what they will do and do what they say.
7. Maintains high standards of performance:- Professionals have high levels of expectations both of themselves and others. They are determined to always do the right thing and do it well. Doing a job well is more important to a professional than the number of hours that they log on the clock. A true professional is unsatisfied with poor performance. While money may be important, it is not the driving force behind the professional's desire to put forth exemplary work.

It is clear that a professional is defined differently than an average worker. While not every professional will possess every quality of a perfect professional, they do possess most of the traits as defined.

2. Discuss the various roles & responsibilities of a professional? [10 Marks]

Ans: The roles of a professional can be categorized as follows:

1. **Personal Role:-** Professionals are also human beings and have personal lives. They play many roles in their personal lives, such as son, daughter, husband, wife and father just like other people. Professionals can improve the quality of their and other's lives by being conscious of the professional spirit in their personal life. They can bring in an aura of enrichment by following professionalism in their personal lives.
2. **Professional Role:-** They could be in terms of one's responsibilities as a professional or in terms of the different roles one plays in the practice of one's profession, such as a leader, a colleague, a subordinate, and many others.
3. **Social Role:-** The professional must play his/ her role as a member of the society and community. Social roles include interacting with other members of the community, contributing to the welfare of the community in which he/ she lives, and also solving the problems of the community if they are related to his/ her chosen profession.
4. **Ethical Role:-** The professional must promote ethical behaviour among the people or community in which he/ she lives. He/ She has a greater responsibility as he/ she enjoys a higher status in society due to his/ her education, special training, and higher rewards earned. He/ She thus has a responsibility to play a mentor's role in ethical matters.
5. **Model Human Role:-** The professionals are not icons or heroes. Very few, such as a world class surgeon, a brilliant lawyer or a renowned engineer, get to be in the limelight. Still, in the small world surrounding oneself, one must behave with impeccable standards that will showcase him/ her as a model human being.

The responsibilities of a professional can be explained as follows:

1. **Advancement of Knowledge:-** A professional must be involved in the advancement of knowledge in the profession. Innovation must be a hallmark of a professional's functions. Whatever one may be doing, attempts for improvement must be made. One may not always be involved in research activities. Such innovations through action research are not uncommon and a professional is required to do them.
2. **Publication of information:-** One should not only attempt to advance one's knowledge domain in the profession but also publicize and inform others about such developments. This is also a responsibility of a professional.
3. **Maintenance of associations of professionals to advance the goals of the professionals:-** This is a basic requirement of professional activities. A professional should necessarily become a member of professional bodies and contribute to their objectives.
4. **Promotion of well-being of co-professionals:-** Professionals, individually or through their associations, must ensure the well-being of the members of their profession. It is essentially done through the membership of the professional association. These associations are duty-bound to protect the interests of the members.
5. **Development and maintenance of standards:-** In a profession and in practice, one should abide by the code of conduct developed by professional bodies. In addition, professionalism requires that a professional sets his/ her own standards for his/ her functions and adheres to those standards. They may be ethical or other standards.
6. **Control of access to the profession:-** Controlling access to the profession is the responsibility of the professional bodies comprising professionals. This is done through registration and conducting examinations to evaluate the individuals seeking entry to the profession.
7. **Maintenance of a clean image of the profession:-** The image of the profession is very important as it is mostly related to public service in some way. Professionals and professional bodies need to

control professional practices by ensuring that ethical conduct and professional practice are beyond any kind of questions.

3. Discuss the professional duties towards the organization & vice-versa? [10 Marks]

Ans: Duties of professionals towards an organization

Some of the key duties of professionals can be listed as follows:-

1. Be a global citizen considering that they live and work in a global village.
2. Be creative and innovative for their own benefits and for the benefits of the community.
3. Making efforts to excel in anything that they do.
4. Not using expertise and knowledge for illegal gains.
5. Always keeping the public good in mind.
6. Continuously learning to make products and services better.
7. Fighting against corrupt elements in the profession and in the system.
8. Knowing professional rights and acting upon them.
9. Knowing professional standards from the professional societies.
10. Understanding the code of ethics of one's profession.
11. Giving free and fair professional judgement.
12. Refusing to do things that are patently unethical.
13. Forming societies and become a member of such professional societies.
14. Right to whistle –blowing.
15. Developing a sense of belonging to the organization he/ she is working for;

Duties of an organization towards a professional

Some of the key duties of organisations can be listed as follows:

1. Providing adequate compensation to all including professionals.
2. Should recognize the professional rights and respect them
3. Should recognize their professional competence and give due weightage to their views.
4. Should have adequate channels of communication for interactions.
5. Should not create an environment of autocratic functioning.
6. Should recognize a job done well and reward such work, not necessarily monetarily.
7. Creating a social environment for all employees including professionals and nurture their talents even in other fields.

4. Discuss briefly the various ethical theories? [10 Marks]

Ans: The various ethical theories are:

- I. Consequentialism:- Consequentialism is the class of normative ethical theories holding that the consequences of one's conduct are the ultimate basis for any judgment about the rightness or wrongness of that conduct. Thus, from a consequentialist standpoint, a morally right act (or omission from acting) is one that will produce a good outcome, or consequence.

Consequentialism is based on two principles:

- Whether an act is right or wrong depends only on the results of that act
- The more good consequences an act produces, the better or more right that act

It gives us this guidance when faced with a moral dilemma:

- A person should choose the action that maximises good consequences

And it gives this general guidance on how to live:

- People should live so as to maximise good consequences

Different forms of consequentialism differ over what the good thing is that should be maximised.

Applications:

- A flexible system
 - Impractical for real life use.
- II. Deontology:- Deontological (duty-based) ethics are concerned with what people do, not with the consequences of their actions.
- Do the right thing.
 - Do it because it's the right thing to do.
 - Don't do wrong things.
 - Avoid them because they are wrong.

Under this form of ethics you can't justify an action by showing that it produced good consequences, which is why it's sometimes called 'non-Consequentialist'.

The word 'deontological' comes from the Greek word deon, which means 'duty'.

Duty-based ethics are usually what people are talking about when they refer to 'the principle of the thing'.

Duty-based ethics teaches that some acts are right or wrong because of the sorts of things they are, and people have a duty to act accordingly, regardless of the good or bad consequences that may be produced.

Deontologists live in a universe of moral rules, such as:

- It is wrong to kill innocent people
- It is wrong to steal
- It is wrong to tell lies
- It is right to keep promises

Someone who follows Duty-based ethics should do the right thing, even if that produces more harm (or less good) than doing the wrong thing:

People have a duty to do the right thing, even if it produces a bad result.

Applications:

- emphasises the value of every human being
 - says some acts are always wrong
 - provides 'certainty'
 - deals with intentions and motives
- III. Virtue:- Virtue ethics is person rather than action based: it looks at the virtue or moral character of the person carrying out an action, rather than at ethical duties and rules, or the consequences of particular actions.
- Virtue ethics not only deals with the rightness or wrongness of individual actions, it provides guidance as to the sort of characteristics and behaviours a good person will seek to achieve.

Virtue ethics teaches:

- An action is only right if it is an action that a virtuous person would carry out in the same circumstances.
- A virtuous person is a person who acts virtuously
- A person acts virtuously if they "possess and live the virtues"
- A virtue is a moral characteristic that a person needs to live well.

The traditional list of cardinal virtues was:

- Prudence
- Justice
- Fortitude / Bravery
- Temperance

The modern theologian James F Keenan suggests:

- Justice:- Justice requires us to treat all human beings equally and impartially.
- Fidelity:-Fidelity requires that we treat people closer to us with special care.
- Self-care:-We each have a unique responsibility to care for ourselves, affectively, mentally, physically, and spiritually.
- Prudence:-The prudent person must always consider Justice, Fidelity and Self-care. The prudent person must always look for opportunities to acquire more of the other three virtues.

Application:

- It centres ethics on the person and what it means to be human
- It includes the whole of a person's life

IV. Rights:- Rights are claims against others (whether individuals or social entities) to be treated in certain ways. Rights claims generate correlative duties on the part of others. There are two basic divisions of rights:

1. Natural and conventional -- natural rights pertain to us by virtue of our humanity; as such they apply to all persons. Natural rights are commonly called moral rights. Conventional rights are created by humans, generally within the context of social and political organizations.

2. Negative and positive -- negative rights impose duties of noninterference on others. Thus my right to life as a negative right is a right not be killed. positive rights impose duties of assistance on others. For example, welfare rights impose on the state the duty to assist those who cannot provide for themselves.

In ethical theories based on rights, the rights established by a society are protected and given the highest priority. Rights are considered to be ethically correct and valid since a large population endorses them. Individuals may also bestow rights upon others if they have the ability and resources to do so. For example, a person may say that her friend may borrow her laptop for the afternoon. The friend who was given the ability to borrow the laptop now has a right to the laptop in the afternoon. A major complication of this theory on a larger scale is that one must decipher what the characteristics of a right are in a society. The society has to determine what rights it wants to uphold and give to its citizens. In order for a society to determine what rights it wants to enact, it must decide what the society's goals and ethical priorities are.

Applications:

- Must be used in conjunction with another ethical theory that will consistently explain the goals of the society.

V. Casuist:- A case-based method of reasoning. It is particularly employed in field-specific branches of professional ethics such as business ethics and bioethics. Casuistry typically uses general principles in reasoning analogically from clear-cut cases, called paradigms, to vexing cases. Similar cases are treated similarly. In this way, casuistry resembles legal reasoning. Casuistry may also use authoritative writings relevant to a particular case.

Practitioners in various fields value casuistry as an orderly yet flexible way to think about real-life ethical problems. Casuistry can be particularly useful when values or rules conflict. For example, what should be done when a business executive's duty to meet a client's expectations collides with a professional duty to protect the public? Casuistry also helps clarify cases in which novel or complex circumstances make the application of rules unclear.

Applications:

- Maintenance of Supply vendor.