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- COURSE CODE: CC10A
  UNIT: I
- TOPIC: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

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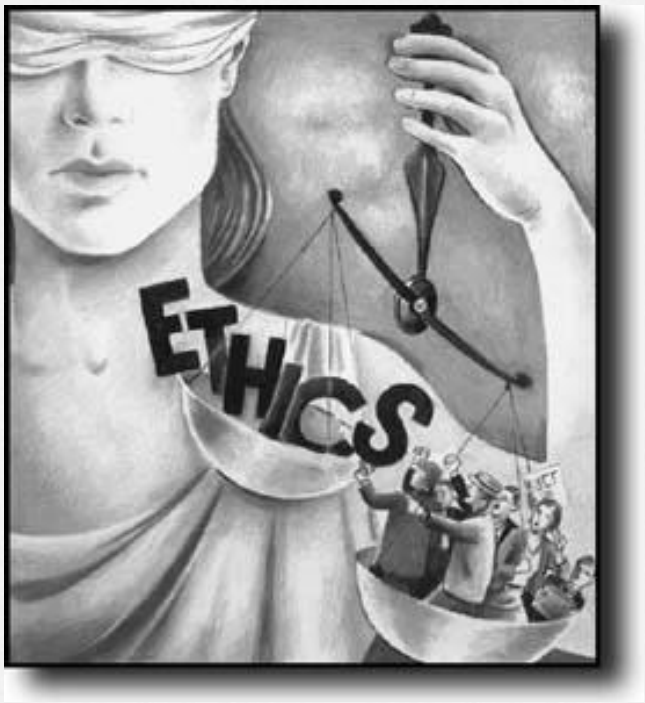
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Profession

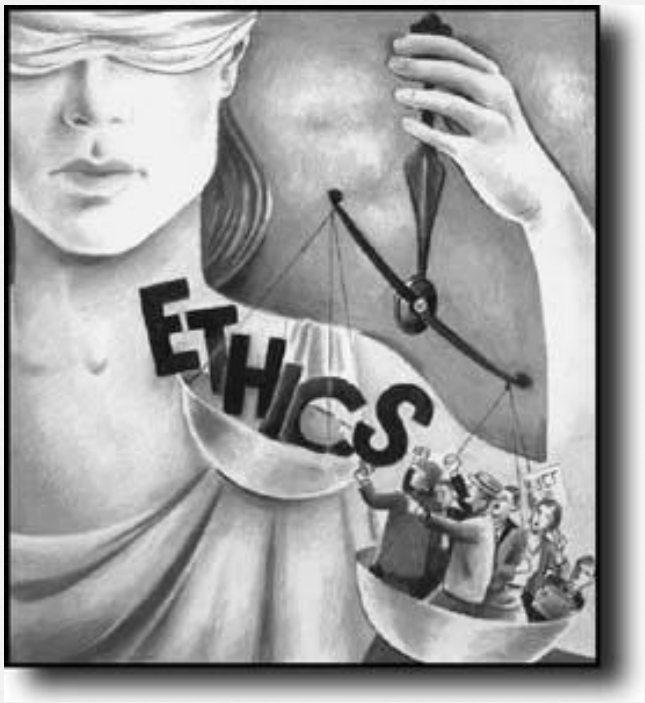
- Service
- Specialized knowledge and skills
- Gets intensive training
- Demands code of conduct
- Science of morals
- Gets recognition
- Set of Principles
- Spectrum of Values

Who are professionals?

- All white collar Jobs (Teachers/Doctors/lawyers/Engineers/ Technocrats/ Beurocrats/Business etc.



Ethics, also known as ***moral philosophy***, is a branch of philosophy that involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong behavior.



- **Ethics is a branch of Philosophy, which deals with morals and values.**

- **Ethics are the Principles which help to decide whether an action is good or bad.**

TYPES:

- Meta-ethics
- Normative ethics
- Applied ethics

Meta-ethics

Meta-ethics is the branch of ethics that seeks to understand the nature of ethical properties, statements, attitudes, and judgments.

Normative Ethics

Normative ethics investigates the set of questions that arise when considering how one ought to act, morally speaking.

Normative ethics can be divided into the sub-disciplines of moral theory and applied ethics.

Applied Ethics

Applied ethics is the philosophical examination, from a moral standpoint, of particular issues in private and public life that are matters of moral judgment.

- Bio ethics
- Business ethics
- Professional ethics
- Machine ethics
- Relational ethics
- Military ethics
- Public service ethics

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

- A **profession** is a vocation founded upon specialized high educational training, the purpose of which is to supply objective counsel and service to others, for a direct and definite compensation.
- **Professional ethics** encompass the personal and corporate standards of behaviour expected of professionals.

Professional Ethics for Teachers

- The word ‘Profession’ is used as a synonym for ‘Job’ or ‘occupation’ and to be a Professional at some activity namely merely to earn one’s living through it.
- One is lead to Understand as business, career, Position, Vocation, employment, line of work, métier, sphere.

Professionalism in Teaching

- Be a role model (must have all desirable qualities).
- Professional commitment
- Professional consciousness
- Professional Devotion
- Professional Interest
- Professional Love
- Professional Competent
- Professional Honest
- Professional Responsibility

Professional requires exercising

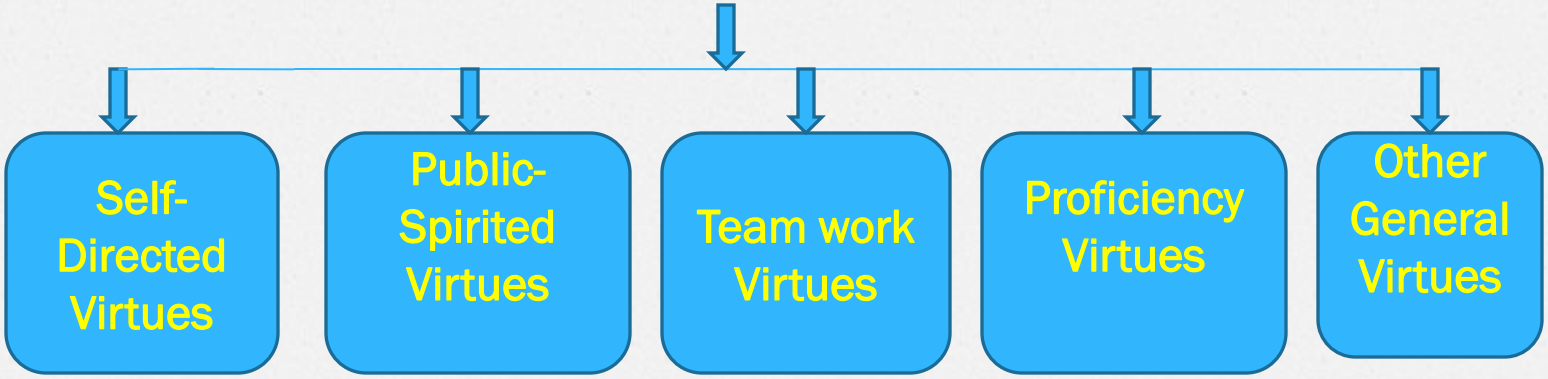
- Sophisticated skills(Knowing-how)
- Theoretical Knowledge (Knowing-What)
- Specialised knowledge and skills
- The Art of Application of the knowledge(adds value to the Profession)

Professionalism

Professionalism as Independent

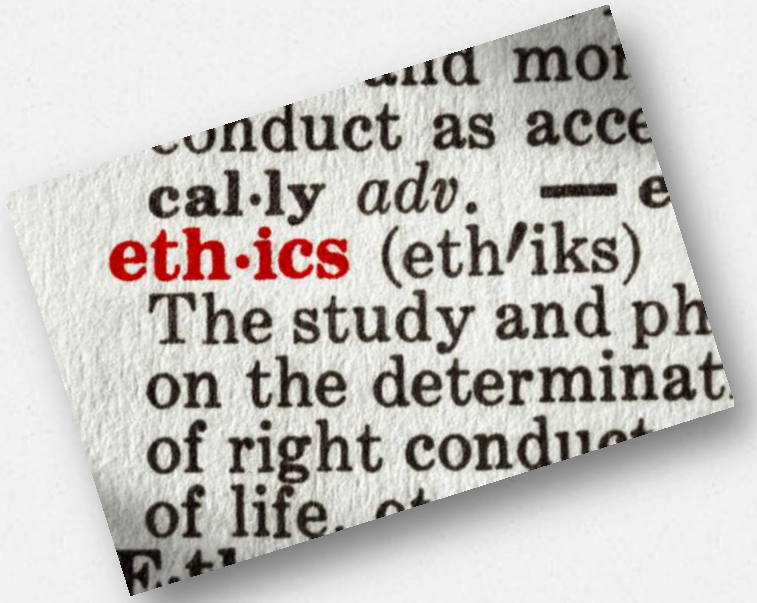
- Curiosity
- sense of Helping
- Attachment to Students and Technology gadgets
- Inspiration from Vastness of Nature

Professional Virtues



COMPONENTS/QUALITIES

- Honesty
- Integrity
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Confidentiality
- Objectivity
- Respectfulness
- Obedience to the Law



HONESTY

Honesty refers to a facet of moral character and denotes positive, virtuous attributes such as integrity, truthfulness, and straightforwardness along with the absence of lying, cheating, or theft.

“Honesty is the best policy. If I lose mine honor, I lose myself.”

-William Shakespeare

INTEGRITY

- Integrity is a concept of consistency of actions, values, methods, measures, principles, expectations, and outcomes.
- Integrity can be regarded as the opposite of hypocrisy, that it regards internal consistency as a virtue.
- The word "**integrity**" derived from the Latin adjective **integer** that means **“wholeness”**.

“Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.” **- Samuel Johnson**

TRANSPARENCY

- **Transparency** is a general quality.
- It is implemented by a set of policies, practices and procedures.
- It allow citizens to have accessibility, usability, utility, understandability, informativeness and auditability of information and process held by centers of authority (society or organizations).

“A lack of transparency results in distrust and a deep sense of insecurity.”

-Dalai Lama

ACCOUNTABILITY

ACCOUNTABILITY

- **Accountability** is often used synonymously with such concepts as answerability, blameworthiness, liability, and other terms associated with the expectation of account-giving.
- It is the acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and be answerable for resulting consequences.
- It cannot exist without proper accounting practices.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality regarding:

1. Whose interests
2. Which interests

Confidential information of:

1. Worker
2. Employer
3. Colleague
4. Competitor

“In intelligence work, there are limits to the amount of information one can share. Confidentiality is essential.” **-Gijs de Vries**

OBJECTIVITY

- **Objectivity** is a principle of journalistic professionalism.
- In journalism, *objectivity* may synonymous with *neutrality*.
- Objectivity in journalism enables highly accelerated news reporting and delivery, which sometimes is at tension with standards of objectivity.

“The belief in objectivity is a faith in 'facts,' a distrust in 'values,' and a commitment to their segregation.“

-Michael Schudson

RESPECTFULNESS

- **Respect** gives a positive feeling of esteem for a person and conduct representative of that esteem.
- Respect can be a specific feeling of regard for the actual qualities of the one respected.
- Rude conduct is usually considered to indicate a lack of respect, ***disrespect***, whereas actions that honor somebody or something indicate respect.
- The opposite of *respect* is contempt.

"I speak to everyone in the same way, whether he is the garbage man or the president of the university."

-Albert Einstein

RESPECTFULNESS

Language:

- Respect is shown in many languages such as:
  - An honorific is a word or expression.
  - An anti-honorific forms.
  - A Style is a legal, official, or recognized.

Hand gesture:

- When a person's foot accidentally touches a book or any written material (manifestation of the goddess of knowledge Saraswati)
- This also counts for money, which is considered as a manifestation of the goddess of wealth Lakshmi.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW

- **Law** is the set of enforced rules under which a society is governed.
- Law is one of the most basic social institutions-and one of the most necessary.
- The law thus establishes the rules that define a person's rights and obligations. The law also sets penalties for people who violate these rules.
- In fact, laws frequently are changed to reflect changes in a society's needs and attitudes.
- Law is a system of rules and guidelines which are enforced through social institutions to govern behavior.

DIMENSIONS OF ETHICS (3 “R’s” of Ethics)

- RULES
- RESPONSIBILITY
- RESPECT

CODES OF ETHICS

- The primary aspect of codes of ethics is to provide the basic framework for ethical judgment for a professional.

CODES OF ETHICS

- The codes of ethics are guidelines for specific group of professionals to help them perform their roles, to know how to conduct themselves, and to know how to resolve various ethical issues.
- The codes of ethics help the professionals to apply moral and ethical principles to the specific situations encountered in professional practice.
- These codes convey the rights, duties, and obligations of the members of the profession.

POSITIVE ROLES OF CODES OF ETHICS

- Inspiration
- Guidance
- Support for responsible conduct
- Deterring and disciplining unethical professional conduct
- Education and promoting of mutual understanding
- Contributing to a positive public image of the profession
- Protecting the status quo and suppressing dissent within the profession
- Promoting business interests through restraint of trade

INSPIRATION

- Ethical codes provide a positive inspiration for the professionals to exercise their obligations effectively.
- These codes inspire the professionals to apply moral principles under the various conflicting situations.

GUIDANCE

- The ethical codes provide guidelines for achieving the obligations of professionals.
- These codes also provide specific guidelines, which tell how to apply the code to the unique situations.

SUPPORT

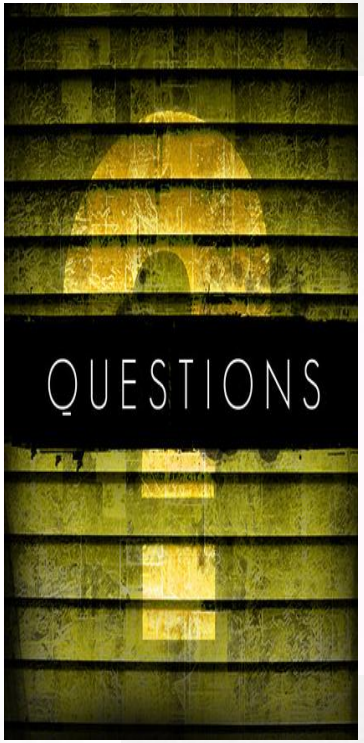
- The ethical codes offer positive and potential support to professionals to perform their duties in ethical manner.
- At times, the codes can serve as legal support for those professionals who are tangled in professional obligations and conflicts.

DETERRENCE AND DISCIPLINE

- The ethical codes can be us for deterring and disciplini unethical professional conduct.
- These codes are also considered as the formal basis for investigating unethical conduct

EDUCATION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

- The ethical codes can be used in educational institutions and other places for emphasizing the importance of moral issues and values.
- They are also useful to encourage a shared understanding among professionals, the public and government organizations concerning the moral responsibilities of engineers.



Questions are guaranteed in life; Answers aren't.

Thank you…!