

CELAWE1



Introduction to General Ethics and Ethical Values

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01 PART ONE

ETHICS

Ethics is not a description of what people do. It's a prescription for what we all should do - Michael Josephson



ETHICS

-talks about the dilemma of how to live a good life, rights and responsibilities, right or wrong, and moral decisions



Functions

1. Ethics can provide a moral map
2. Ethics can pinpoint a disagreement
3. Ethics doesn't give right answers
4. Ethics can give several answers

Approaches



META-ETHICS

deals with the nature of moral judgement



NORMATIVE ETHICS

concerned with the content of moral judgement



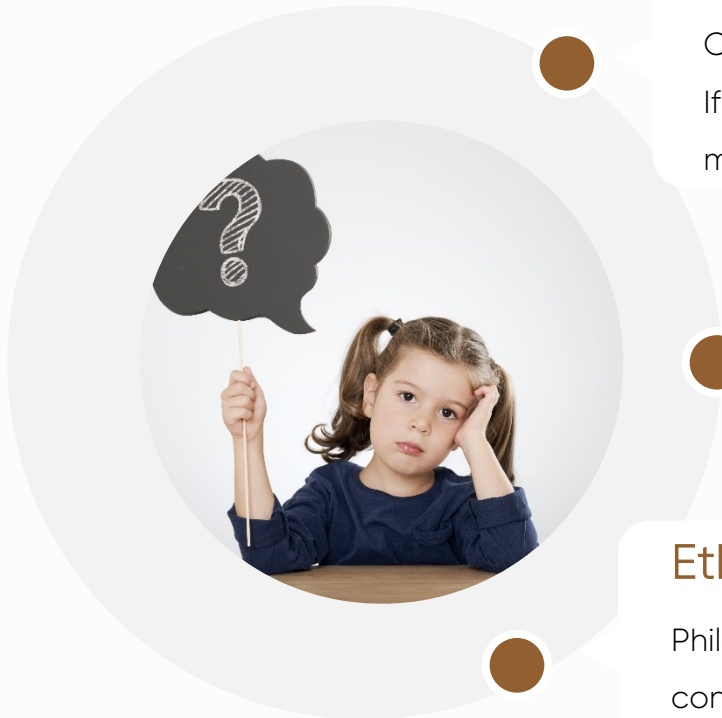
APPLIED ETHICS

look at controversial topics like war, animal rights and capital punishment

ETHICS AND PEOPLE



Ethics is concerned with other people's interests, with the interests of society, with God's interests, and so on.



Ethics as a source of group strength

One problem with ethics is the way it's often used as a weapon. If a group believes that a particular activity is "wrong" it can then use morality as the justification for attacking those who practice that activity

Ethics on good people and good actions

Ethics is not only about the morality of particular courses of action, but it's also about the goodness of individuals and what it means to live a good life

Ethics on the source of right and wrong

Philosophy can help identify the range of ethical methods, conversations and value systems that can be applied to a particular problem.

ETHICAL STATEMENTS

ethical properties of the world and the things in it exist and remain the same, regardless of what people think or feel - or whether people think or feel about them at all



FOUR ETHICAL "ISMS"

It is not right to use bad words.

I do not like saying bad words.

Ew, bad words!

You should not say bad words.



MORAL REALISM

based on the idea that there are real objective moral facts or truths in the universe



SUBJECTIVISM

teaches that moral judgments are nothing more than statements of a person's feelings or attitudes, and that ethical statements do not contain factual truths about goodness or badness



EMOTIVISM

the view that moral claims are no more than expressions of approval or disapproval



PRESCRIPTIVISM

think that ethical statements are instructions or recommendations

WHERE DOES ETHICS COME FROM?



GOD-BASED ETHICS/ SUPERNATURALISM

it teaches that the only source of moral rules is God.

NON-CONSEQUENTIALISM/ DEONTOLOGICAL ETHICS

concerned with the actions themselves and not with the consequences; "the principle of the thing"

INTUITIONISM (on the realisation of truth)

believes that basic moral truths of what is good and bad are self-evident to a person who directs their mind towards moral issues

VIRTUE ETHICS

looks at virtue or moral character rather than ethical duties and rules

CONSEQUENTIALISM

teaches that people should do whatever produces the greatest number/ amount of good consequences; adopts versions of utilitarianism

SITUATION ETHICS

rejects prescriptive rules and argues that individual ethical decisions should be made accdg. to the situation

MORAL RULES?



MORAL ABSOLUTISM

that there are moral rules that are always true

MORAL RELATIVISM

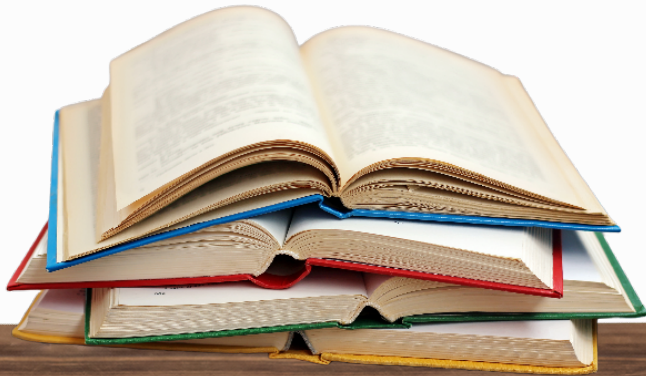
respects the diversity of human societies and responds to diff. circumstances

MORAL IN-BETWEEN

there are few absolute ethical rules but can also depend on culture

SEATWORK 1

ANSWER IN A FORMATTED
PAPER



01. What impacts does ethics have for people?
02. Define morality in your own words.
03. What makes an act immoral?
04. As a Civil Engineering student, how can you apply ethics?





02 PART TWO

CIVIL ENGINEERING CODE OF ETHICS

PART TWO

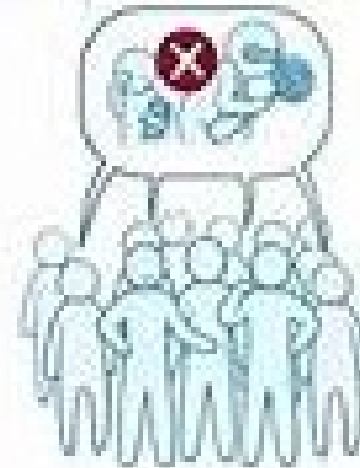


FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES



Civil engineers uphold the **integrity, honor, and dignity** of the civil engineering profession by:

1. using their **knowledge and skills** for the enhancement of human welfare and environment
2. being **honest and impartial**, serving with fidelity the public, their employers/employees, and clients
3. striving to **increase the competence** of the civil engineering profession
4. **supporting** the professional and technical societies of their disciplines



Principle

a fundamental truth or proposition that serves as the foundation for a system of belief or behavior or for a chain of reasoning

Canon

a general law, rule, principles, or criterion by which something is judged

FUNDAMENTAL CANONS

1. Civil Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public and shall strive to comply with the principles of suitable development in the performance of their duties.
2. Civil Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence.
3. Civil Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
4. Civil Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest.
5. Civil Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with each other.
6. Civil Engineers shall act in such manner as to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity, and dignity of the civil engineering profession.
7. Civil Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers, and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those civil engineers under their supervision.

