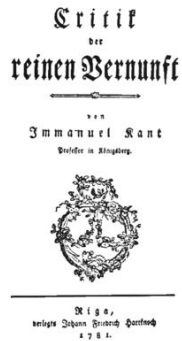


I-Concepts

I.3 Deontology

- Greek words **δέον:deon** «obligation & duty : convenience» & **λόγος:logos** «study»

Criticism of pure reason



Judgment based ethics

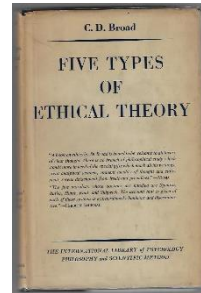


Jeremy Bentham

Five Types of Ethical Theory



Charlie Dunbar Broad



- Set of moral rules which govern the exercise of a profession or the social relationships of its members.

I-Concepts

I.3 Deontology

- Normative theories regarding which choices are morally required, forbidden, or permitted. In other words, deontology falls within the domain of moral theories that guide and assess our choices of what we ought to do, **in contrast** to those that guide and assess what kind of person we are and should be.
- The morality of an action depends on whether it adheres to a set of rules or duties, rather than on the consequences of the action. Deontological ethics argues that certain actions are morally required or forbidden based on principles or obligations, regardless of the outcomes they produce.

I-Concepts

I.3 Deontology

Key Principles

Duty and Moral Obligation

Individuals have a duty to adhere to certain moral principles. These obligations or rules guide behavior and are considered binding regardless of personal inclinations or consequences.

Intentions over Consequences

In deontology, the moral value of an action lies in the intention behind it rather than in its outcomes. If someone acts with the right intention, they fulfill their moral duty, even if the results are undesirable.

Categorical Imperative

It suggests that one should act only according to principles that could be universally applied.

Intrinsic Rightness of Actions

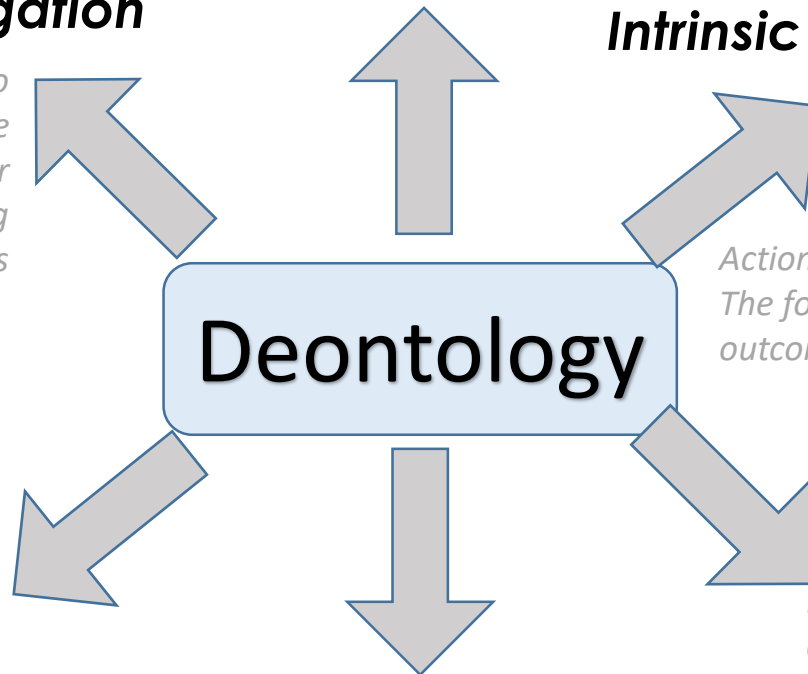
Actions are inherently right or wrong. The focus is on the action itself, not the outcome it brings.

Respect for Individuals as Ends

Each individual has intrinsic worth and should never be exploited or manipulated for the benefit of others.

Universality & Impartiality

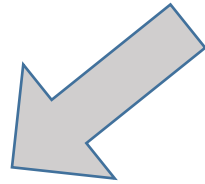
If an action is right or wrong for one person, it must be right or wrong for everyone in a similar situation.



I-Concepts

I.3 Deontology

Depending on the **legal sources recognizing** the code of deontology



Weak Deontology

- Deontological ethics that maintains the importance of rules and duties but allows for some flexibility in applying them. Not necessarily translated into law.
- Acknowledges that there may be situations where breaking a rule is morally permissible, especially if doing so prevents significant harm or achieves a substantial good.
- **Teaching, Research, Association**



Strong Deontology

- An ethical framework that emphasizes strict adherence to moral rules or duties, regardless of the outcomes.
- Moral rules are absolute and should not be broken, even if doing so could produce better outcomes.
- Often transliterated into forms of law
- **Medicine, Lawyers, Judges**

I-Concepts

I.3 Deontology

Trade



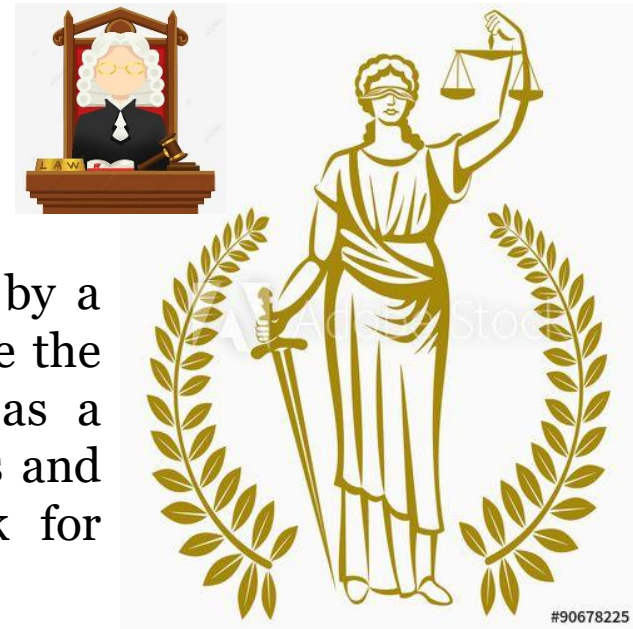
Profession

- *a skilled occupation, usually involving manual or technical work, that requires specific hands-on skills and training.*
- *often require vocational training, apprenticeships, or certifications rather than a college degree. People in trades typically work in roles that involve creating, building, or repairing, and their skills are developed through practical experience and specialized training.*
- *Trades are often well-defined and involve a specific set of tasks, tools, and expertise that may be regulated by industry standards.*

- *A profession is a career path that requires specialized academic knowledge, often at a higher education level, and is usually intellectual rather than manual.*
- *Professions typically demand advanced degrees, certifications, or licenses, and professionals are often expected to follow ethical standards or codes of conduct.*
- *typically associated with a long-term commitment to continuous learning and maintaining standards, as well as a responsibility to provide service to society.*
- *Professionals often work in fields that require critical thinking, analysis, and advanced theoretical knowledge.*

I-Concepts

I.4 Law



- **System of rules and principles created and enforced by a governing authority, such as a government, to regulate the behavior of individuals, organizations, and society as a whole. Its purpose is to maintain order, protect rights and freedoms, ensure justice, and provide a framework for resolving disputes.**
- **Laws are typically established through legislation (acts passed by a legislature), precedent (decisions made by courts that set examples for future cases), or custom (longstanding practices recognized as binding). They are enforced by institutions like the police, the judiciary, and government agencies.**
- **In essence, law serves as the foundation for social structure and justice, guiding acceptable behavior, punishing wrongdoing, and upholding rights within a community or nation.**
- **Does not comment on the value of actions (bad/good) but defines what is permitted or not permitted in a society by authority.**

I-Concepts

I.5 Professional Values

- Professional values are the guiding beliefs and principles that influence one's work behaviour.
- These values are usually an extension of one's personal values such as honesty, responsibility, integrity and are unique to each person based on one's family, culture, environment, religion, and ethnicity
- The actual standards for professional values may differ depending on many factors including one's culture, religion, beliefs. Often the standards are based on society's accepted beliefs and principles (the norm behaviours) in which people would accept to live and work in harmony with one another.

I-Concepts

I.5 Professional Values

Key Principles



I-Concepts

I.5 Professional Values

University :

