Student Learning Outcome

>Identify the difference between moral and non-moral standards.

>Describe actions that can be morally and cannot be morally judged.

>Classify whether actions are moral or non-moral standards

Difference between Moral and Non-Moral Standard

Moral Standard (Characteristics)

1. Actions can seriously injure or benefit human beings.

Examples: Charitable acts versus rape, murder, violence, stealing.

2. **The validity of a moral standard rests on the adequacy of reasons to support it**, not on the decision of the majority or authority.

It involves moral courage and moral law based on conscience, reason, and law.

3.Moral standards are preferred over other values, including self-interest

Example: Honesty is preferred over cheating, even if cheating helps you pass a test.

- ☐ do not only consider your own intentions but also the *consequences/others*

4. Moral standards are based on impartial considerations.

An individual's interests are equally important.

Moral Standard (Characteristics) (cont)

5. Individual responsibility is not isolated from social responsibility

They promote human welfare and a good future for humans, animals, and the environment

Bottomline: consider others. Have a bigger consideration beyond others.
- Moral standards involve conscience and rational basis.

Non-Moral

Definition	Unconnected with morals and having no relation to ethics or moral considerations.

Examples: Manners, etiquette, laws, and rules of behavior set by parents, teachers, or other authorities

Meaning:

These actions do not require moral judgment (immoral, moral, bad, or good).
Examples: Law and standards of grammar, language, arts, and sports.

Example 1: One is instructed not to eat when their mouth is full.

Example 2: Do not text during class discussion

Moral Dilemma

What is Moral Dllemma?

Definition (what happens)	situation where you are presented with two or more actions that have moral reasons for choosing each, but you cannot perform all of them.
2 actions/ decision with moral reasons	A situation where a difficult decision has to be made between two choices, either of which involves violating a moral principle
Conseq-uence? Of choices	The choices can lead to end results that a. are both positive or negative, or b. two negative results .
What if the choice has a negative end?	The negative end of a choice would result in **a problem** or a *bothered feeling.*

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3 Levels of Moral Dilemmas

1. **Individual Dilemma**	Concerns an individual who is confronted with two options. decision-maker has a moral duty to do one thing but is tempted or pressured to do something else.

Example: personal conflicts of moral standards : honest vs loyalty.

2. **Organizational Dilemam**	Ethical dilemmas in the workplace. Even with great policies and procedures, there is a high risk of unethical behavior.
3. **Systematic Dilemma**	▪☐It refers to vague system in the society or organization ▪☐the members or employees are misled and the tendency they cannot function as what they are supposed to do (cannot function as they are supposed to.)

3 Levels of Moral Dilemmas (cont)

Keywords: Unequal, inequality unfairness', bias,
Ex: Unfair healthcare system, criminal system Unclear recycling laws messes with a manager's choices (follow shitty rules or go against it)
Ex: Unclear recycling law (no dumping waste illegally) is vague and makes people just ignore the law and go against it instead

1. **Individual Dilemma** : individual (decision maker), 2 options
2. **Organizational Dilemma** : workplace, policies and procedure
3. **Systematic Dilemma**: vage society system

How to Manage/Resolve Moral Dilemmas

Know Your Values:	Understand the values that society agrees upon, like honesty
Select a Model:	Choose an ethical theory to apply. The file notes two classifications

Consequential Theories (Teleological theories)
Non-Consequential Theories (Deontological theories)

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