

# [Ethical table](https://assignbuster.com/ethical-table/)

Present each workplace scenario in a substantial paragraph of approximately 40 words. Although the table field will expand to accommodate your workplace examples, you may list them at the end of the table; make a note in the table to see the attached examples, however, so your facilitator knows to look for scenarios below the table. 4. Format references according to APA standards and include them after the table.

I Ethical Theory or I Brief Definition orld Example I Workplace Example consequences, I I certain moral principles are I I Other Names for Theory I Real- I ISystem I Regardless of I It is my duty to follow through with I binding, focusing on duty rather I I instructions my boss gives me, even if I I I than results or moral obligation I Ido not agree with the concept. It is my I I lover what the individual would I Deontology, pluralism, IC I moral obligation to respect authority I I I prefer to do (Trevino & Nelson, I moral rights, rights-based II believe people I figures. 12007, Ch. 4).

I I Duty-based Ethics because I it is the right I deon meaningl Golden rule lobligation or duty), is a theory I Ishould be able to I I Categorical imperative leat sand I ln ethics, deontological ethics, I I or deontology (Greek: I thing to do. I holding that decisions should be I I made solely or primarily by Iconsidering one's duties and the I I rights of others. Some systems arel I based on biblical or tenets from I I sacred. IGoal Based, intricate design to I the universe, goal is to achieve II believe people I Ishould be able to leat sand if they I Consequentialism I most perfect society possible.

Iwant to because I It is my duty to show up to work on time. I " Theory of morality that derives I Utilitariasm I they are free to I I have a responsibility to be there on I I Consequence-based Iduty or moral obligation from Whatl up on timel I I Ethics I make that decision I time and if I do not show lis good or desirable as an end to I themselves. Iwill be reprimanded. Also known as I consequentiality ethics, it is I lopposed to deontological ethics I I (from the Greek deon, " duty'), I I which holds that the basic Istandards for an action's being I I morally right are independent of I

I the good or evil generated". I Norms in society stem their force I I from the idea of mutual agreement. I I Even though there is closing paperwork to I I I be achieved. II believe I will ICertain things are acceptable in a IJustice, Equality leat sand because Ido and we are suppose to do it I am not I I I community because the overall I is the standard I going to because nobody else does it I I Rights-based Ethics I behavior of the community is the I I same. I meal for my leither.

I community. I ld I Passions and flaws of humans as a I II believe people I I real issue. Extremes of human I Egoists, Hedonists, Virtuelshould be able to II believe the company should allow us I behavior, both good and bad. No I because I take longer lunches. ground. Nature Ethics I lit is good for I leat sand I room for middle I IHuman lones health. I Personalized system with no I Morality is relative to IE labsolute wrongs or rights. I the norms of culture.

II believe people I Morality is relative to the norms I when my boss uses profanity I I Ishould be able to II am offended lof one culture. I No universal moral leat sand if they laround me. I didn't like hearing profanityl I Istandards. I don't like it now. I I Idecide they want I growing up therefore I " That is, whether an action is I to , regardless of I on the I I whether it is Ethics I moral norms of the society in I lwhich it is practiced. " I (Velasquez, Markula Center for I I Applied Ethics).

I People base their ethical systems I I right or wrong depends I I Relativistic I someone else's I Isand. I entirely on their feelings ina I Distributive Justice. IA I believe I am entitles to the big I I Entitlement-based I particular situation. No absolute IJustice is Acquisition II believe people I promotion coming up. I work harder then I I Ethics wrongs or rights. Ishould be able to lall the other managers and I deserve it I I leat sand if they I more then all of them. I put I like the taste of I ln longer hours and have put in my time.

I I is why I believe I am entitled to thel I I new position. community ICommunity Standards Istandards or religious training. I everyone should do their best tol I I That I Virtue is determined by II believe that if II believe I Highest standard available. Religious Training ISand is going to I represent the company they are working forl I Virtue-based ethics I Integrity, character, intentions I aten, it I with honesty, integrity, transparency and I I I be land motivation of a person are I Ishould be I loyalty.

I more important that act itself. I I available for I everyone to eat. I Reference Trevino, L. K. , & Nelson, K. A. (2007). Managing business ethics: Straight talk about how to do it right (4th ed. ). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley. Introduction to Ethics for University of Phoenix Students. (n. d. ). University of Phoenix Material, 1(1), 1. Velasquez, M. (Markula Center for Applied Ethics).. Santa Clara University. Retrieved from http://www. scu. edu/ethics/practicing/decision/ ethicalrelativism. html