

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 or I Example I Workplace Example
 consequences, I I certain moral principles are I I Other Names for Theory I
 Real- I I System 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 I do 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 meaning I Golden rule
 obligation or duty), is a theory I I should be able to I I Categorical imperative
 least and I In 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
 I considering one's duties and the I I rights of others. Some systems are I I
 based on biblical or tenets from I I sacred. I Goal Based, intricate design to I
 the universe, goal is to achieve II believe people I I should be able to least
 and if they I Consequentialism I most perfect society possible.

I want to because I It is my duty to show up to work on time. I " Theory of
 morality that derives I Utilitarianism I they are free to I I have a responsibility

to be there on I I Consequence-based I duty or moral obligation from What I
 up on time I I Ethics I make that decision I time and if I do not show I is good
 or desirable as an end to I themselves. I will be reprimanded. Also known as I
 consequentiality ethics, it is I opposed to deontological ethics I I (from the
 Greek deon, " duty'), I I which holds that the basic I standards 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. I believe I will I Certain things are acceptable in a I justice,
 Equality I eat sand because I do 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 I either.

I community. I I I Passions and flaws of humans as a I I I believe people I I
 real issue. Extremes of human I Egoists, Hedonists, Virtue I should be able to I I
 believe the company should allow us I behavior, both good and bad. No I
 because I take longer lunches. ground. Nature Ethics I I it is good for I I eat
 sand I room for middle I I Human I ones health. I Personalized system with no I
 Morality is relative to I I absolute wrongs or rights. I the norms of culture.

I I believe people I Morality is relative to the norms I when my boss uses
 profanity I I I should be able to I I am offended I of one culture. I No universal
 moral I eat sand if they I around me. I didn't like hearing profanity I I
 I standards. I don't like it now. I I I decide 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. I should 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 In longer hours and have put in my time.

I I is why I believe I am entitled to the 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 forI 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 I should 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>