

# Ethical decision making assignment



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

This week's assignment will be discussing a conflict that occurred between a harpist and her client. Her son turns out to be, and her client is insulting all gay people to her, and this is a situation that she is trying to solve without having a problem with her client. Steps will be taking to making an ethical decision and also to a resolution later on in the assignment. The client will be included in making my decisions as well. The PAP Ethics Code is important for decision- making in accounting for resolving ethical issues.

Autonomy is the freedom of clients to be self- governing within their cultural and social framework (Corey, Corey, and Callahan, 201 1). Malefaction means to avoid doing harm. Beneficence is doing well for others while promoting the well -being of clients. Justice means to treat others justly and equally. Fidelity means professionals make real commitments and keep their promises. Veracity means to be truthful or truthfulness. All of these terms are the six basic moral principles for ethical decision making.

Ethical Dilemma Case This case was between a counselor named Ruby, and a client named Henry (Corey, Corey, and Callahan, 2011 Henry is extremely hostile to people who are homosexuals and who have contracted AIDS.

Henry is not in counseling for his feelings about gay people, but is there to work out his resentment over his wife who had left him. Henry stated that gay people are deviant, and that they deserve to contract AIDS if they do get them. Ruby has a son who happens to be gay, and she is taken aback by Henrys comments about gay people.

Henry's insults towards gay people affect Ruby emotionally. Ruby has found that Henry's views are interrupting her attempts to work with Henry (Corey,

Corey, and Callahan, 2011). Ruby is starting to wonder if she should tell Henry that her son is gay or not (Corey, Corey, and Callahan, 2011). She is worried that if she does not address this issue to him that she will no longer be able to work with him. Then she wonders if she should talk to a colleague instead and not tell Henry how his insults affect her.

She also wonders if she should tell Henry that it is bothering her deeply by his being prejudice against gay people, but not tell him about her son. She wonders that because of her own counterinsurgency that it may be best to just refer to him the reason she is having trouble working with him. Finally, Ruby thinks that she should just put her own leanings aside and attempt to work with Henry by reducing his negative reactions and prejudice against gay people (Corey, Corey, and Callahan, 2011).

**Steps to Resolution and Making Ethical- Decision-Making** The steps I would take towards a resolution would be to analyze the consequences, analyze the actions, and make a decision. Analyzing the consequences will help to consider the positive and negative consequences of the situation. “ Who will be helped by what you do? ”, “ Who will be hurt? ”, “ What kinds of benefits and harm are we talking about? ”, and “ How does all of this look over the long and short run? ” are questions to consider whenever in an ethical dilemma situation. Next, I would analyze the actions.

I would consider all of my options from a different perspective. I would see if my options measured up against moral principles like equality, respecting people’s rights, honesty, recognizing the vulnerability of individuals weaker or less fortunate than others, fairness, and respecting the dignity of others.

Then would see if any of the actions that I was considering “crossed the line,” in terms of ethical principle. Finally, I would make a decision. I would take both parts of my analysis into account, and then would make a decision.

The steps I would take to ethical decision-making would be identifying the dilemma, identifying the potential issues, reviewing the relevant ethics code, knowing the applicable laws and regulations, and obtaining consultation, considering probable courses of action, enumerating the consequences of various decisions, and choosing what appears to be the best course of action. It is vital to determine whether a situation truly involves ethics or not (Corey, Corey, and Callahan, 2011). The first step to resolving an ethical dilemma is recognizing that a problem exists and identifying what that might be.

After I have collected all the info I need to determine that there is an ethical issue, I would then describe the critical issues and forget about the ones that are not relevant to the issue. The next thing I would do is review the relevant ethics code (Corey, Corey, Callahan, 2011). This would mean I would consider whether my own ethics and values are consistent with the relevant codes. Then I would make sure that was up to date on federal and state laws. Next I would consult with one or more colleagues that trusted to obtain different perspectives on my concern and to come to the best possible decision.

I would then take time to think about the range of courses of action. Then I would consider the implications of each course of action for the client, for me as the client, and for others who are related to the client. Finally I would

make the best decision for the conflict, while considering the information received from various sources. The client would be involved in making decisions by me consulting with him fully and appropriately.