

Maritime ethics assignment

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**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Discipline develops collections, character, and efficiency. It implies subjection to control exerted for the good of the whole, and adherence to rules, policies and regulations intended for the orderly coordination of effort. A well discipline crew is one whose members work with enthusiasm, willingness, and zest as individuals; and as a group tries to fulfill the mission of the ship's expectation of success. Discipline develops teamwork. The signs of shipboard discipline are manifested by efficiency in the performance of work and prompt obedience to orders especially in time of emergency barbershop.

Leadership, moral responsibility and spelling are some good traits that serve as guidelines for shipboard discipline. Leadership Leadership is word seafarers should fully understand. This is something expected of you are long as you are a seaman or a Navy man. It is quality like courage, intelligence, or diligence. All men have potentials for leadership. Others acquire more of it through experience you are not exception. If you were asked to carry out a job, the one who puts you in command will be happy and you as a leader will be given a ' Weldon"; however, if the job is not Leadership is the ability and " know how" that gets a job done.

Every person aboard a ship is a leader at some time and a follower at the same time. All of us follow certain leaders. The first mate, for example, has someone above him – the Master – who takes orders from the owners of ships in which he is the commanding officer. So you see that all of us have a double job to do; to be a leader when we are given men to lead, and to be a follower, cheerfully doing what we are told so. As you go ahead in your

career, you do more leading and less following; this is one of the biggest rewards of being promoted.

Moral Responsibility Moral responsibility is a very important factor in whipcord discipline. It is a good term to understand. It means doing your job honestly, as the best you can. It means living up to the rules and regulations that were made for good reasons. It means acting with pride and self-respect. It means thinking of other people, not just yourself. There are generally two kinds of people in the Merchant Marine or in the Navy. One kind, the majority, are men who understand moral responsibility, who do their job afloat and keep their noses clean on the beach.

The others, fortunately, not many, are the boys who have not had the idea of it—those who find it is smart to show off and cause trouble. Your behavior ashore in a foreign port is particularly important. There you represent not only your ship but your country as well – The Republic of the Philippines and all that it stands for. The smallest sign of rowdiness or drunkenness ashore can bring severe criticism upon your country; thus, behavior ashore in a foreign port must be of utmost concern.

Discipline and Morale Discipline can be best described by the words, right attitude, efficient and happy. A well-disciplined group of men has the right attitude and prefers always to do things right. They work with willingness and enthusiasm. Properly trained men do the right thing without specific instruction; they are responsible. They are willing to follow orders because they believe in what they are doing and they. When discipline fails – that is, when some of the men do not manifest the right attitude, then

corrections may be necessary for these small percentages of men who break the law.

The corrections such as the loss of liberty, confinement and others that the Master usually imposes have three purposes: To deter you from breaking the rules. To make you do duty. To provide good examples to others. If you ever receive corrections for your misdeeds and wrong attitudes towards your superiors, remember: You brought it on yourself by your behavior. Take it like a man; don't grouse over it, and don't be sorry for yourself. PROFIT BY YOUR MISTAKES, Avoid the habits, attitudes and companions that led you to do wrong and get punished. Don't hold any grudges.

The men corrected you are simply doing their duties. A ship's crew may be said to have been brought to an ideal state of discipline when there within exists maximum efficiency, contentment and high morale. SHIP SANITATION
The object of hygiene is to keep man in good health and to prevent accidents and diseases. Sanitation includes the place where man work and lives. Personal hygiene concerns those things the individuals must do for himself to preserve his health. Public health includes the teaching of sanitation, public hygiene, and the whole science of hygiene so that the individual would acquire health habits.

Ship sanitation is one of the oldest branches of public health, the ship is more than a floating house and the sanitation rules are the same as those in the shore. This means personal cleanliness, adequate provision for disposal of waste products of the ship and her company, and adequate apparatus and baths. Water for drinking and cooking must come from a supply known to be

pure. Sanitation also means sound, wholesome food; unspoiled and sufficiently cooked to kill parasites and disease germs, which may be in it. It also means ventilation or fore-castle, galleys and fire-rooms, and complete protection of passengers and crew against vermin.

Personal hygiene must be strictly followed by each member of the ship's crew since they are living in a very limited space and if one gets sick, he can easily contaminate his shipmates. He should follow the rules for the preservation of health and prevention of diseases. Cockroaches are great menace on boarder's. They can be eliminated through cleanliness and frequent fumigation. Cockroaches hang around the ship unless this place is absolutely clean, they can be carriers of disease germs, thus spreading the disease. Bedbugs spread diseases to men in dirty sleeping quarters.

To get rid of them, pour boiling water or kerosene in cracks, especially around bunks. Bedding should be aired under the sun or be boiled or sterilized, and living quarters fumigated. Flies may be nuisance in port. The ship should get rid of them. Fleas are menace to the ship because they usually come from rats dying of bubonic plague. Fleas carry germs to man. If rats are on the ship' they should be killed by fumigation. Rats should be kept off from the vessel by putting rat guards on the mooring lines, and raining the gangplank at night.

Before sailing, the entire ship should be kept carefully checked for sanitary condition, especially the quarters, galleys, mess halls and heads, the presence of vermin being noted and corrected. The following should be strictly observed on board. Fore peak 2. Provision of Storeroom 3. Galley and

Pantry Refrigeration Room 4. 5. Mess Room 6. Toilets 7. Crews quarter 8. Bathroom 9. Washroom 10. Shelter decks 11. Holds Fore peak – keep neat and orderly, gear on racks, no accumulation of old gear, dust and dirt.

Fore Peak Storeroom Provision of Storeroom provisions for racks and metal containers, spoiled food burned Or throw overboard. Galley and Pantry Galley and Pantry grease, filth, and dirt removed frequently with hot water and lye; food in metal containers; particles of food and refuse removed immediately. Refrigeration Room -?? spoiled stores moved daily, scrubbed frequently. Mess Room Mess Room -?? swept after meal and decks is scrubbed daily clean corners and crevices which harbor cockroaches and flies; no open garbage containers.

Toilets Toilets – should not be used for storage purposes, scrubbed daily. Crews quarter storing of food prohibited; clothing hung up. Bath room Bathroom – clean daily, not used for storage of mops, etc. Washroom Washroom – facilities for washing after leaving toilet and before eating; ample supply of hot and cold water and soap. Maintenance of personal cleanliness, especially of food handlers, insisted upon. Shelter decks Shelter decks – kept clean and excess stores stowed, preferably on racks so as to prevent harboring rats.