

Ethics and professional conduct

The word deontology was coined in 1834 by the English rationalist philosopher **Jeremy Bentham** to give a title to the work *Deontology, or the Science of Morality*. The term is composed of two Greek roots: dios, diontos “what is appropriate, what must be done” and logos “discourse, theory”.

Professional morality is nothing other than professional ethics: that is to say the set of rules, principles and values that one is required to respect in a given field of professional activity. The debate here is not about thinking about a difference but concerns the question of universality. The notions of morality, ethics, deontology and common rights refer to good and evil and serve to establish rules of conduct, standards and laws. Ethics as a science of morality seeks to define the foundations, to nourish a reflection on the principles to be followed by a well-defined association of natural or legal persons. Ethics is a set of rules which are inspired by ethical reflections which a profession adopts to govern its operation with regard to its mission.

1. General ethics

The word ethics (from the Greek ethos) refers to a reflection on rules, duties, obligations of behavior. Etymologically, it is therefore almost synonymous with morality or ethics

The word “ethics” was created by Jeremy Bentham in 1834 in the general sense of moral sciences. Well before this date, medical professionals gave themselves rules of conduct. “Hippocratic Oath”.

2. Ethical philosophy Pluralist deontologism rejects such reductionism and affirms that human actions are to be judged according to several different principles, such as for example the duty not to harm others unnecessarily (principle of non-maleficence), the duty to comply with commitments freely

given (principle of loyalty), the duty to thank those who have helped us (principle of gratitude), the duty to compensate those to whom we have wronged (principle of restorative justice).

3. Professional ethics

According to Hottois G. (2001), ethics is a professional ethic which applies to individuals only as long as they exercise a specific profession and have, within this framework, obligations, responsibilities and rights. Ethics must guarantee proper exercise of a professional practice taking into account its insertion within a society itself generally regulated by morality, laws, and law. Medical ethics are strongly codified. National codes of ethics vary in their concrete content, because they cannot ignore the legal, legal, social and customary provisions of each country. The concept follows several orientations: professional, philosophical and social. The word is linked to the exercise of a profession: reflection on the rules, their justification, their basis, the search for all the ethical requirements linked to the exercise of a profession; set of rules and duties specific to the exercise of a profession...

4. Organizational ethics

The Charter of the United Nations states the following in its Article 101: "The dominant consideration in the recruitment and determination of the conditions of employment of personnel shall be the need to secure to the Organization the services of persons possessing the highest qualities of work, competence and integrity." Professionalism, integrity and respect for diversity are the fundamental values expected of civil servants of the Organization. The United Nations Ethics Office works to promote a workplace that respects ethical rules based on the values common to the United Nations: integrity, respect for the principle of accountability, transparency and respect. The Ethics Office assists the Secretary-General in ensuring that all officials carry out their duties with the

highest standards of integrity, as prescribed by the Charter of the United Nations. We provide a safe and confidential environment, where public servants can feel comfortable to consult us on ethical issues, and to protect themselves against retaliation if they report misconduct.

5. code of ethics

5.1 Definition of a code of ethics

A code of ethics governs a method of exercising a profession (professional ethics) or an activity with a view to respecting ethics. It is a set of rights and duties which govern a profession, the conduct of those who practice it, and the relationships between them and their clients or the public. 5. 2 Example of a code of ethics

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Art.1 - The dignity of the person Respect for the person is the basis, in all circumstances, the professional intervention of Social Service Assistant.

Art. 2 - Non-discrimination In his activities, the Social Service Assistant makes its function available to people, regardless of their race, color, gender, their situation, their nationality, their religion, their political opinion and whatever the feelings that these people inspire in him.

Art. 3 - Confidentiality Establishing a professional relationship based on trust makes the Service Assistant Social a "necessary confidant"; **recognized as such by case law and doctrine.**

Art. 4 - Professional secrecy The legal obligation of secrecy is therefore imposed on all Social Service Assistants and students in social service, except for exemptions provided for by law.

Art. 5 - Protection and communication of personal data The Social Service Assistant must always ensure the protection of the user's file and have aware that this file can be communicated to the person concerned. The constitution of files must take into account the legal provisions on access to administrative documents.

Art. 6 - The introduction and development of modern collection and processing technologies information, requires the Social Service Assistant to be concerned, from the phase of design of a project, conservation and cross-checking rules, with regard to respect for the private lives of individuals and families.

Art. 7 - Of independence and freedom The Social Service Assistant cannot agree to exercise his profession in conditions which would compromise the quality of its interventions. He must therefore be attentive to the forms and working conditions proposed to him and any changes that may occur. Taking into account the nature and objectives of the employing organization, it ensures that it can have the necessary autonomy: - to choose the form of its interventions and the means to use - to decide whether to continue or stop its action.

Art. 8 - The Social Service Assistant may not, under any circumstances, use his or her function for the purposes of propaganda. He cannot use it to procure or attempt to procure for anyone, unjustified or illicit advantages. The employed Social Service Assistant cannot accept persons within his field of professional activity, remuneration for services rendered.

Art. 9 - Skill The Social Service Assistant has the obligation of competence, that is to say: - master your professional practice and constantly strive to improve it - develop your knowledge - be vigilant as to the repercussions that its interventions may have in the lives of people and that of institutions.

TITLE II: DUTIES TOWARDS USERS

Art. 10 - When he intervenes, the Social Service Assistant also carries out an evaluation complete as possible before proposing a response to the request made

Art. 11 - The Social Service Assistant must seek the support of interested parties for any project action concerning them, in all circumstances and whatever the personal way in which they can express their support.

Art.12 - The Social Service Assistant informs interested parties of the possibilities and limits of their interventions, their consequences, possible remedies.

Art. 13 - Any action started must be continued. The Social Service Assistant must do the necessary to avoid the unfortunate consequences which could result from the interruption of its action.

Art. 14 - The Social Service Assistant owes the people who contact him assistance of a duration as long as the situation requires, despite the difficulties encountered and whatever The obtained results. He should not impose himself when his help is no longer needed.

Art. 15 - The Social Service Assistant must not agree to intervene or provide information for control purposes.

Art. 16 - When, in the exercise of his duties, the Social Service Assistant notices a false declaration, it is up to him to make those who are the authors aware of it, but he does not have to denounce them. Other articles are available on the net regarding other codes of ethics. Do your research on the following codes of ethics:

5.3 Professional codes of ethics. Several professions have developed their own codes of ethics and, as illustrations, we quote: medical ethics of the Hippocratic Oath;• ethics of pharmacists•

1. Put another title to the text.

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2. Give an abstract to the text.

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3 The word deontology was coined by a scholar who is he and in what year?

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4. What is a professional morality ?

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5. Four ethics had been cited in the text what are them?

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6 Explain in one line two of them cited in the text.

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7. What is a deontological code?

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8. The united nation has a code addressed to an employer what is his functional name?

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9. Cite two important rules of the united nation code.

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10. Professional codes of ethics. Several professions have developed their own codes of ethics can you develop a code for a student in the university?

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Best wishes