

QUESTION 01

नैतिक निर्णयों को प्रभावित करने वाले निम्नलिखित कारकों को वर्गीकृत और व्याख्यायित कीजिए:

- (i) व्यक्तिगत मूल्य और नैतिक विकास।
- (ii) सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक मानदंड।
- (iii) कानूनी और नियामक ढाँचे।
- (iv) सहकर्मी और सामाजिक प्रभाव।
- (v) आर्थिक स्थितियाँ और परिस्थितिजन्य कारक।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Categorize and explain the following factors influencing ethical decisions:

- (i) Personal values and moral development
- (ii) Cultural and societal norms
- (iii) Legal and regulatory frameworks
- (iv) Peer and social influences
- (v) Economic conditions and situational factors

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Thought Process (Pre-Writing Work)

- Parts of the question with expected marks criteria
- Directive Word(s)
- Topic Word(s)
- Limiting Words
- Writing Presentation
- Writing Interpretation

This section will be discussed in the Answer Discussion Class.

Content for Answer

Ethical decision-making is the process of evaluating and choosing among alternatives in a manner consistent with ethical principles. It is influenced by various internal and external factors that shape an individual's judgment of what is right or wrong. These factors include personal beliefs, societal expectations, legal obligations, peer pressure, and situational contexts.

(i) Personal Values and Moral Development:

Personal values are core beliefs developed through life experiences, family, education, and religion. Moral development, as proposed by Kohlberg, describes how individuals progress through stages of ethical reasoning. People with strong personal ethics are more likely to act morally even under pressure. For example, a whistleblower may expose corruption despite personal risk due to their strong moral stance.

(ii) Cultural and Societal Norms:

These norms define acceptable behavior within a community. What is considered ethical in one society may not be in another. For instance, nepotism may be culturally acceptable in some regions but viewed as unethical elsewhere. Cultural background significantly influences how individuals interpret ethical issues.

(iii) Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:

Laws and regulations set the minimum standards of acceptable behaviour. Ethical decisions are often aligned with these frameworks to avoid legal consequences. However, legality does not always equate to ethicality, prompting individuals to consider broader ethical implications. For example, a company might legally minimize tax but choose to contribute fairly to society instead, driven by ethical principles.

(iv) Peer and Social Influences:

These are external factors that arise from interactions with others. Peer pressure, for example, can sway individuals toward behaviors they might not otherwise choose, while social norms can reinforce certain ethical or unethical actions within a group.

(v) Economic conditions and situational factors:

These are also external factors. Economic conditions, such as financial pressures or incentives, can influence individuals' ethical choices, sometimes leading to decisions that prioritize personal gain over ethical considerations. Situational factors encompass the immediate context of a decision, like time pressure or the presence of authority figures, which can significantly impact ethical judgment.

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