



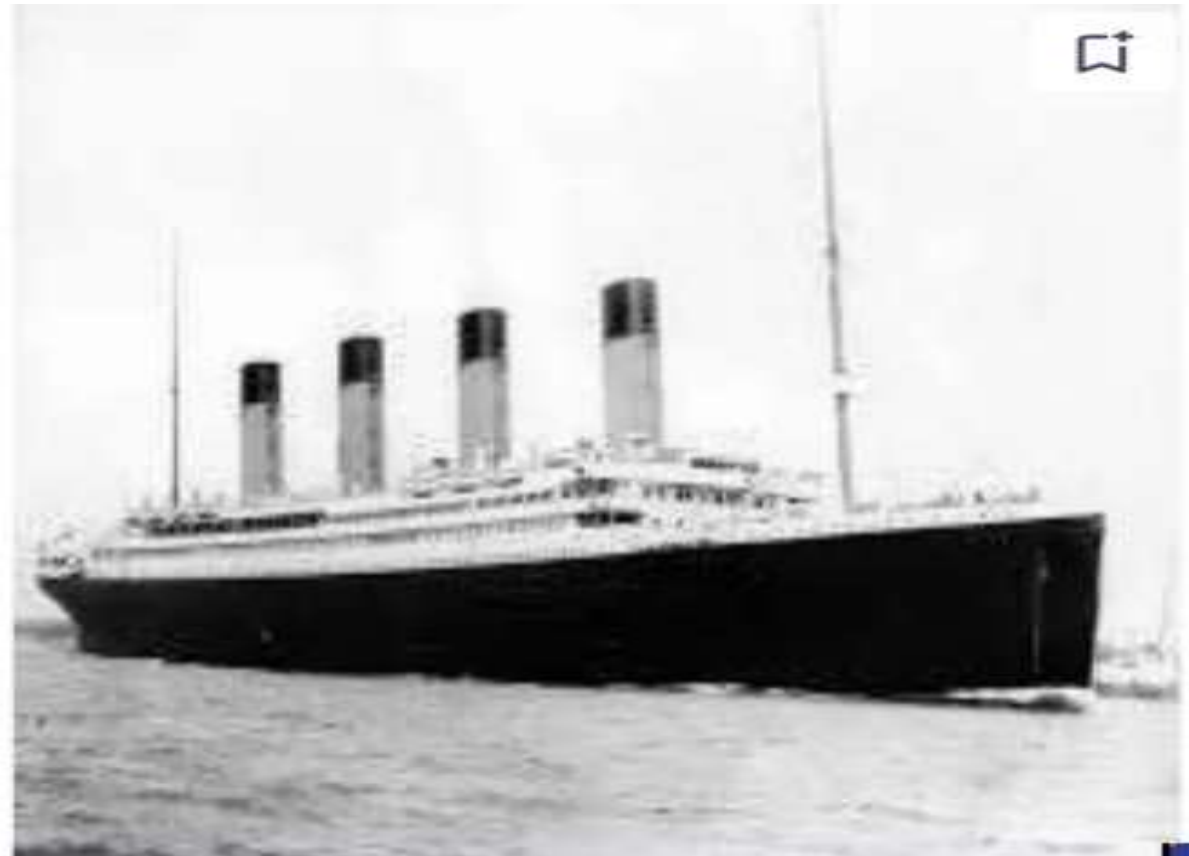
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS DEFINITION:

Professional ethics can generally be defined as an established set of principles that govern how a professional relates with clients, fellow professionals, and the public at large. Most specialty fields today have their own rules of professional conduct, which is monitored by the memberships leaders.

TITANIC

THE TITANIC

- *The *Titanic* began its maiden voyage to New York just before noon on April 10, 1912, from Southampton, England.
- *Two days later at 11:40 P.M, Greenland time, it struck an iceberg that was three to six times larger than its own mass, damaging the hull.
- * so that the six forward compartments were ruptured.
- *The flooding of these compartments was sufficient to cause the ship to sink within two hours and 40 minutes
- *With a loss of more than 1,500 lives.





Professional Ethics /AI&DS / SNSCE



Whose fault was it?

- ▶ Captain Smith ignored seven iceberg warnings from his crew and other ships. If he had called for the ship to slow down then maybe the Titanic disaster would not have happened.



It was Bruce Ismay's fault

Bruce Ismay was the managing director of the White Star Line and he was aboard the Titanic. Competition for Atlantic passengers was fierce and the White Star Line wanted to show that they could make a six-day crossing.

To meet this schedule the Titanic could not afford to slow down. It is believed that Ismay put pressure on Captain Smith to maintain the speed of the ship.





It was the ship builder's fault–THE CONSTRUCTION

- ▶ 269.1 meters long, 28.2 meters maximum wide, and 18 meters tall from the water line to the boat deck.
- ▶ a gross weight of 46,000 tons.
- ▶ The steel plate from the hull of the *Titanic* was nominally 1.875 cm thick.
- ▶ while the bulkhead plate had a thickness of 1.25 cm.



Material Failures

- ▶ The causes of brittle fracture
- ▶ Low Temperature
- ▶ High Impact Loading
- ▶ High Sulfur Content



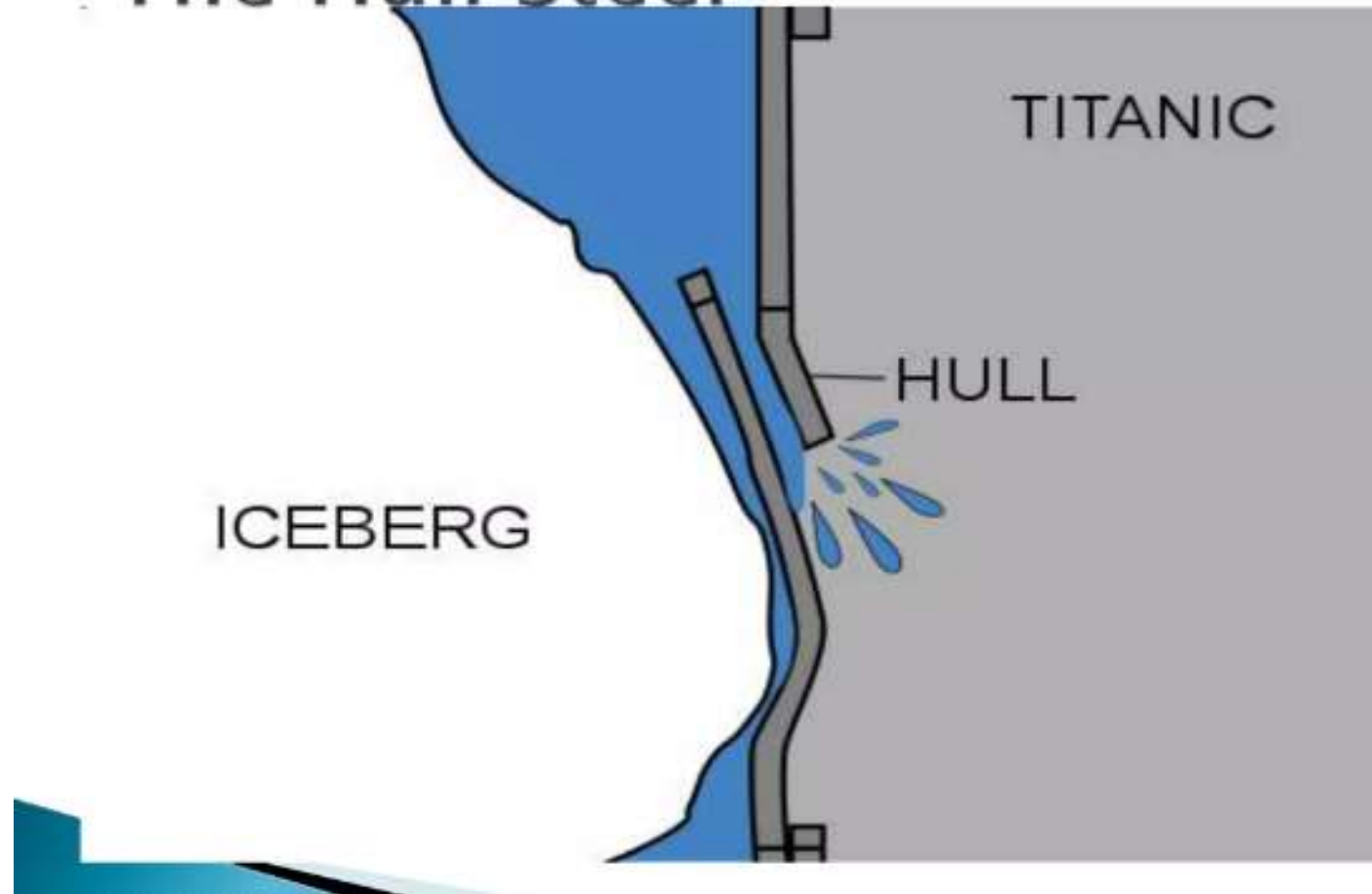
The Hull Steel



- ▶ Titanic disaster came following the recovery of a piece of the hull steel from the Titanic wreck
- ▶ After cleaning the piece of steel, the scientists noted the condition of the edges
- ▶ The edges of the piece of steel appeared almost shattered, like broken china
- ▶ The metal showed no evidence bending or deformation

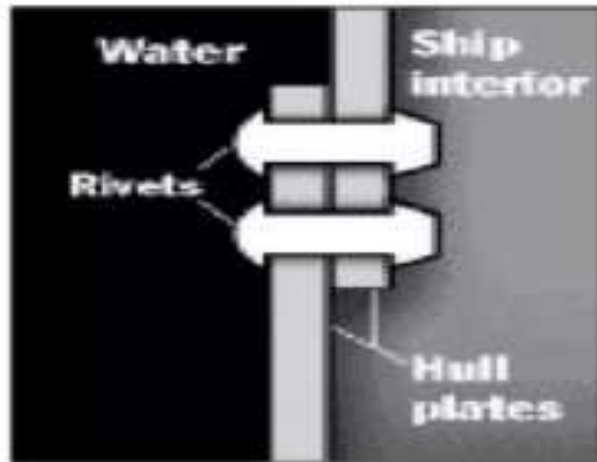


The Hull Steel

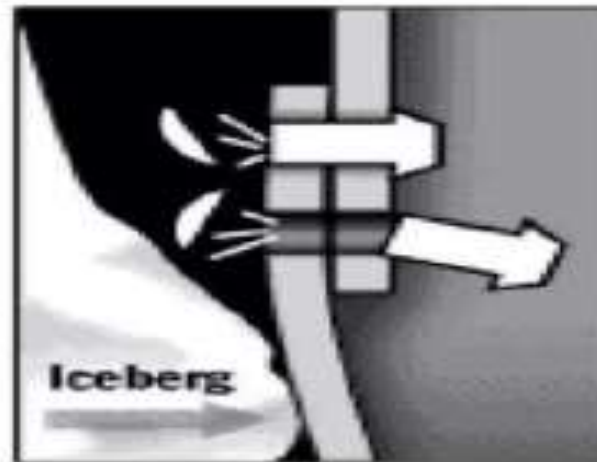




▶ How rivets may have contributed to disaster



1. The rivets were used to seal the hull plates together, with the hammered end on the exterior.



2. Pressure from the iceberg collision may have caused the rivets to pop along some hull plates, causing the seams to open.



3. The total area open to the sea may have been no bigger than a closet door, through which 34,000 tons of water seeped.



ETHICAL ISSUES



Leadership is Always Responsible

Leadership is more than a figurehead. This was Captain E.J. Smith's retirement trip. He was headed for the easy life. All he had to do was get to New York. No one is sure why he ignored seven iceberg warnings from his crew and other ships. Responsibility can't be delegated. Leadership is responsible for everything the organization does or fails to do.





- Pride E.J Smith
- Unethical act
- Decision that strongly influenced , as the crews were not emphasizing safety for the passengers. .
- According to our perspective , if they would not treated warnings uncommon and could have reduced the speed
‘loss of many lives would not occurred’



- Ship was cruising at maximum speed (22 knots), on a moonless night.

Design speed was 21 knots.

- Unethical act , causes death of so many passengers





- ▶ There was room on deck for twice as many lifeboats.
- ▶ Carried just over half of passengers and crew.
- ▶ Unethical act
- ▶ Decision supported concept of 'unsinkable ship'
- ▶ Number of lifeboats were more , more passengers could've survived.
- ▶ Designer shouldn't approved this change that leads to the death of many passengers.





- ▶ 2,235 passengers in Titanic , includes Mr Ismay, whose company The White Star Line, owned the Titanic. Loss of 1,522 lives Cause There were not enough life boats.
- ▶ Mr Ismay aware that capacity of lifeboats was not enough ,Did not bother him
- ▶ Unethical act.
 - Had explanations –
 - The Titanic was unsinkable so there was no risk;
 - Lifeboats were expensive both in cost and the deck space they occupied.



- ▶ He complied with the law.
- ▶ Number of lifeboats required by law to carry was measured on the weight of the ship not on the number of passengers.



- ▶ Portion of the hull was damaged by filled with water quickly and, water filled the other compartments.
- Design was not watertight, Engineers/designers made clear assumptions of the amount of water they predicted would enter the hull.
- As it would reduce the living space in first class Said by 'WHITE STAR LION'.
- Unethical act
- If there were no watertight compartments , Titanic could have been afloat for 2 to 3 days.



- ▶ The ice patrol could have informed the captain of the ice fields and surrounding icebergs and instructed him to stop the ship until morning.
- ▶ Most of the life boards had the capacity of 65 people, held only 27 people.
- ▶ Unethical act.
- ▶ By carrying equal no of people in each boat, could 've saved the life of many passengers.
The crew stands blameworthy.



It was the shipbuilder's fault



It was Bruce Ismay's fault



- ▶ Bruce Ismay was the managing director of the White Star Line and he was aboard the Titanic. Competition for Atlantic passengers was fierce and the White Star Line wanted to show that they could make a six-day crossing
- ▶ To meet this schedule the Titanic could not afford to slow down. It is believed that Ismay put pressure on Captain Smith to maintain the speed of the ship.





POSSIBLE ETHICAL QUESTIONS

- ▶ What changes does the titanic design required?
- ▶ How life of more peoples could have saved?



- ▶ What decision Captain Smith could have made , when ship was receiving uncommon warnings?
- ▶ Why ship was moving with 22 knots speed when design speed was 21 knots?



CASE STUDY:PROFESSIONAL
ETHICS,
Dr.Smith and Patients
confidentiality



BACKGROUND:

Dr.Smith is a physician in a small community,he has established a reputation for being compassionate and dedicated.One day,he receives a call from a close friend,who is a journalist,The friend asks for information about a patient Dr.Smith recently treated,Claiming its for a story on health trends in the area.



Ethical Dilemma:

Dr. Smith focus a conflict between his loyalty to his friend and his duty to maintain patient confidentiality. The patient, who has a sensitive medical condition, has not given consent for their information to be shared



Key Ethical Principles:

1. Confidentiality:

Medical professionals are obligated to keep patients information private unless consent is given.

2. Integrity:

Upholding ethical standards is essentials for maintaining trust in the medical profession



Key Ethical Principles:

3. Professionalism:

Dr. Smith must prioritize the welfare of his patient over personal relationships.



Resolution:

Dr.Smith explains to his friend that he cannot disclose any patient information without consent. He suggests the friend look at aggregated health data instead.This maintains his ethical duty while also preserving his personal integrity.



Conclusion:

Dr. Smith's decision reinforces the importance of confidentiality in healthcare, ensuring trust between patients and providers. It highlights the need for professionals to navigate personal relationships without compromising ethical standards.



Reflection:

This case illustrates the challenges professionals can face in balancing personal and professional responsibilities. Upholding ethics not only protects individual patients but also maintains the integrity of the profession as a whole.