1. PENDAHULUAN

ITP 504: Etika Profesi

Mendiskusikan konsep dasar dan prinsip-prinsip tentang etika dan profesionalisme, khususnya yang terkait dengan praktek berprofesi (bisnis di industri).

- Membahas isu etika yang sering dihadapi oleh pelaku profesi.
- Pentingnya etika dalam profesi, standard moral, etika dalam pengambilan keputusan yang bermoral, dan etika dalam praktek
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• Membuat profesi teknologi pangan sadar akan tugas mereka bagi masyarakat.
  • Meningkatnya kepercayaan konsumen terhadap peran profesi teknologi pangan.
  • Meningkatkan pengakuan sosial terhadap profesi teknologi pangan

1. PENDAHULUAN

From Webster’s Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary:
“ethics – the discipline dealing with what is **good** and **bad** and with **moral duty** and **obligation**; the principles of conduct governing an individual or a group.”

Simon Blackburn (Being Good: A Short Introduction to Ethics) states:

The ethical environment “is the surrounding climate of ideas about how to live. It determines what we find acceptable or unacceptable, admirable or contemptible. … It gives us our standards – our standards of behavior.”
1. PENDAHULUAN

A First Code of Ethics
Kindergarten Ethics:
(All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten, Robert Fulghum) ... (1):

• Share everything.
• Play fair.
• Don’t hit people.
• Put things back where you found them.
• Clean up your own mess.
• Don’t take things that aren’t yours.
• Say you’re sorry when you hurt somebody.
• Wash your hands before you eat.
• Warm cookies and cold milk are good for you.

(http://www.robertfulghum.com/)

1. PENDAHULUAN

A First Code of Ethics
Kindergarten Ethics:
(All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten, Robert Fulghum) ... (2):

• Live a balanced life – learn some and think some and draw, paint, sing, dance, play, and work some every day.
• Take a nap every afternoon. (But not in ethics class!)
• When you go out into the world, watch out for traffic, hold hands, and stick together.
• → . . . Always remember to use one of the first words you learned: LOOK!

(http://www.robertfulghum.com/)
2. Why Professional Ethics?

If a friend tells you that you should take an aspirin a day to prevent heart disease, then you don’t really expect him to know what he is talking about.

What will you think and expect from him?
If a physician, however, advises you to take an aspirin a day, you expect her to have expert knowledge on the subject and to weigh your individual case carefully before prescribing medication.

What will you think and expect from him?

We have professions for a reason.

It is summed up in the example of the physician who prescribes aspirin: we need to know whom we can trust to apply expert knowledge.

2 Keywords:
• Trust
• Expert knowledge
2. Why Professional Ethics?

Two defining traits of a profession are

- Expertise in a particular area, 
  professional competence

and

- The disposition to apply it responsibly. 
  professional ethics

The third defining trait is,
- the members of a profession profess.

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2. Why Professional Ethics?

Most people, when confronting a choice, are faced with one question.
1. What should I do as a human being?

The professional, when confronting a choice, is faced with three questions.
1. What should I do as a human being?
2. What should I do as a professional?
3. If there is a conflict, how should I resolve it?

According to Albert Einstein:

*A hundred times every day I remind myself that my inner and outer life is based on the labors of others, living and dead, and that I must exert myself to give the same measure as I have received, and am still receiving.*

2. Why Professional Ethics?

- One reason to study ethics is that ethics is inescapable.
- It is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine a society in which there are not codes of conduct, ways of assessing what is desirable or healthy and undesirable or unhealthy.
- Even if such codes are thought of as mere means of survival, there will still be implicit commitments to what is good or bad: food and water (in proportion) is good for persons, deprivation of either will lead to damage and dissolution.
- If you do not study ethics, chances are you will have no opportunity to carefully reflect on the values that shape your life, no chance to think about whether the values in your society are wise or foolish, no chance to expand your awareness of the values of other persons.
3. PROFESIONAL ETHICS

Six Commonplaces Characteristic of all Professions (Shulman, 1998):

1. **Service to society**: implying an ethical and moral commitment to clients

2. **A body of scholarly knowledge** that forms the basis of the entitlement to practice.

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2. A body of scholarly knowledge that forms the basis of the entitlement to practice.
3. Engagement in practical action, hence the need to enact knowledge in practice.
4. Uncertainty caused by the different needs of clients and the non-routine nature of problems, hence the need to develop judgment in applying knowledge.


5. The importance of experience in developing practice, hence the need to learn by reflecting on one’s practice and its outcomes; and
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6. **The development of a professional community** that aggregates and shares knowledge and develops professional standards.


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3. PROFESIONAL ETHICS

- The roles and standard governing the conduct of the members of a profession and the moral choices made by the individual professional in his/her relationships with others

- Examples of food profession: reducing waste of food and materials, respecting all living creatures, conserving energy, purchasing local and seasonal products, preparing tasty and nutritious meals, select and use of biodegradable materials, recycling, respect and implement regulations
3. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Vs. Government Regulation

- To protect consumers, assure fair trade, safety, nutritious and affordable food
- Regulate manufacture, treatment, storage, transportation, delivery, labelling, packaging, advertising, export and import, agricultural production (GMP, GAP, GTP)
- Provide information on nutrition and health of food, evaluate limits and tolerances, prevent use harmful products, control and inspect food establishment and practices, assure implementation and enforcement of the regulation

4. CODE of ETHICS

Examples:
- For Food Establishment/Restaurants
- For Engineers (National Society of Professional Engineers)
- For Cook, Chefs, Pastry Chefs and Educators (American Culinary Federation)
- It has format (definition, term, rules of practice, professional obligations, disciplinary action and sanction)
4. CODE of ETHICS

Code of Professional Conduct for Members of the Institute of Food Technologists

All members of the Institute of Food Technologists shall adhere to the following code of ethics. These basic tenets of professionalism are essential elements to assure the integrity, honor and dignity of the Institute and its members.

Members of the Institute of Food Technologists shall:

1. Work to ensure the health, safety and well-being of the public
2. Report all scientific research properly and accurately
3. Acknowledge the work and publications of others properly and accurately
4. Treat all colleagues and co-workers with respect and in accordance with the Institute's established diversity policy
5. Use or reference the Institute's name, logo and other marks only after receiving prior written approval from the Institute to do so
6. Maintain proprietary information in confidence or obtain prior approval from the owner before using or disclosing such information to third parties
7. Act in compliance with all applicable authorities and laws
8. Maintain objectivity when reviewing scientific work, publications or journals
9. Avoid conflicts of interest and any appearance of impropriety
10. Not plagiarize the research of others or use the research of others without proper authorization.

Approved by the IFT Board of Directors 6/09

4. CODE of ETHICS

Our Code of Professional Conduct
&
Professional Conduct Guidelines

FOREWORD

In fulfillment of the aim of upholding professional integrity as well as professional competence, the Institute first adopted the Code of Professional Conduct in 1974, and in 1975 adopted a series of six Professional Conduct Guidelines amplifying and interpreting the provisions of the Code.

Although ethical principles do not change, the context in which they are expressed does change with time. The Code and Guidelines written in the mid-1970s reflected the context and problems of the era. The Board of Trustees and the Membership Committee keep the Code and Guidelines under review and these have been revised as necessary.
4. CODE of ETHICS

THE CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

The Code is binding on all members of the Institute and shall be subscribed to by all applicants as a condition of membership.

The Institute requires each member:-
1. to promote the aims of the Institute;
2. to conduct himself or herself as to reflect credit upon the profession;
3. to use all proper means to maintain the standards of the profession and to extend its usefulness and sphere of influence;
4. to respect any confidence gained in his or her professional capacity;
5. when acting or making statements or recommendations in a professional capacity to do so objectively and fairly;
6. to take legitimate steps through proper channels to ensure (or assist in ensuring) the wholesomeness of any food with which he or she is concerned;
7. to avoid unwarranted statements that reflect upon the character or integrity of other members of the profession;
8. to recognise his or her responsibility for the professional guidance of subordinates under his or her immediate control;
9. to recognise his or her responsibility towards the environment;
10. to recognise his or her responsibility towards students;
11. to recognise his or her responsibility to maintain and enhance professional competence by continuing updating and improving his or her knowledge and proficiency in its application;
12. to support fellow members who may find themselves in difficulties on account of their adherence to this Code and the Institute in its efforts to protect them.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

The Institute has among its objectives the advancement and application of food science and technology and the upholding of professional standards of competence and integrity. To these ends the Institute has established the Code of Professional Conduct

- to define the standards of ethics and professional behaviour which the Institute requires of its members
- to make clear in advance to new applicants for membership the ethical and professional standards with which, if elected, they must undertake to comply;
- to make public the principles accepted by members of the Institute;
- to ensure that other professional bodies, Government Departments, Agencies and Ministries, and employers of food scientists and technologists may be made aware of those standards.
4. CODE of ETHICS

→ Fundamental Canons

Engineers, in the fulfillment of their professional duties, shall:
1. Hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public.
2. Perform services only in areas of their competence.
3. Issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
4. Act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees.
5. Avoid deceptive acts.
6. Conduct themselves honorably, responsibly, ethically, and lawfully so as to enhance the honor, reputation, and usefulness of the profession.

https://www.nspe.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdfs/Ethics/CodeofEthics/NSPECodeofEthicsforEngineers.pdf

4. CODE of ETHICS

→ Fundamental Canon I

1. Hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public

- shall notify employer or client when life is endangered
- shall conform to standards
- shall not reveal data without prior consent of client
- shall not associate with fraudulent enterprise
- shall report any alleged violation of codes

https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics
4. CODE of ETHICS

Fundamental Canon II

2. Perform services only in areas of their competence

- undertake assignments when qualified
- shall not sign documents in subject matter when lack competence
- when assuming responsibility of entire project, each technical segment must be signed by qualified engineers

https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics

Fundamental Canon III

3. Issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner

- shall include all relevant and pertinent information in reports, statements
- may express technical opinions that are founded upon knowledge of the facts and competence in subject
- shall issue no statements that are inspired or paid for by interested parties unless they are properly identified

https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics
4. CODE of ETHICS

→ Fundamental Canon IV

4. Act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees
   • shall disclose all knowledge or potential conflicts of interest that could influence their judgment
   • shall not accept compensation, financial or otherwise from more than one party for services on same project
   • shall not accept financial consideration, from outside agents in connection with the work for which they are responsible
   • when in public service, shall not participate in decisions with respect to services provided by them in engineering practice
   • shall not accept a contract from a govt body on which an officer of their organization serves as a member

https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics

4. CODE of ETHICS

→ Fundamental Canon V

5. Engineers shall avoid deceptive acts
   • shall not falsify their qualifications
   • shall not offer any contribution to influence the award of a contract by public authority
   • shall not accept commissions from contractors dealing with clients or employers of the Engineer in connection with work for which the Engineer is responsible

https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics
4. CODE of ETHICS

 Fundamental Canon VI

6. Conduct themselves honorably, responsibly, ethically, and lawfully so as to enhance the honor, reputation, and usefulness of the profession

https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics

4. CODE of ETHICS

Simple Test

(Rabins, Holtzapple, Lowery, Chemical Engineering, Sept 1997)

“If what I just said or neglected to say, did or neglected to do, saw and failed to report, or heard and failed to mention, were published in tomorrow’s New York Times, would it embarrass me, my organization, or my family?”
4. CODE of ETHICS
Æ Steps toward Ethical Organization
(Rabins, Holtzapple, Lowery, Chemical Engineering, Sept 1997)

- Set up a corporate-level ethics office
- Establish ethics training courses
- Form an ethics retreat
- Read up on engineering ethics
- Assign an ethics ombudsman

Readings ...... itp504

Professional Ethics. Available at: http://www.cs.sunysb.edu/files/policies/Professional%20Ethics.pdf
NSPE Code of Ethics for Engineers. Available at: https://www.nspe.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdfs/Ethics/CodeofEthics/NSPECODEofEthicsforEngineers.pdf

Web Resource:
http://www.foodethicscouncil.org/topic/Fair%20trade
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