

# **Manufacturing Sanitation Product and Latrine Construction**

## **Basic Short-Term Training**

**Based on May 2023, Curriculum Version**

**Module Title: Develop Morality, Professional Ethics and Patriotism**

**Module code: TVET CEE3 M08 0115**

**Nominal duration: 8 Hours**

**Prepared by: Ministry of Labor and Skill**

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**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

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Mulualem Misganaw	Senior Expert /TVT Sector	MOLS
Mesfin Habtemariam (MSc)	Engineering Technical Manager	PSI/TWASH
Bacha Kitesa (M pH, MA)	WASH Capacity Development Manager	PSI/TWASH
Fisum G/Egizeebiher (BSc)	WASH Business Development Manager	PSI/TWASH
Dagim Demirew	Associate Director, WASH Business development	PSI/TWASH
Ziyad Ahmed (MpH)	Senior Expert	MOH
Wondayehu Wube (MpH)	Senior Expert	MOH
Andualem Abebayhu (MSC)	Instructor	Debarq PTC
Mesfin Wondimu (BSC)	Instructor	Aleta Wondo PTC
Girema Moges (BSc)	Instructor	Wolayita PTC
Dagim Fekadu (MSc)	Instructor	Ambo PTC
Solomon Tadese (BSc)	Instructor	GWPTC
Esmael Mohammed (BSc)	Instructor	Kombolcha PTC
Desalegn Alemu (Bsc)	Instructor	Woliso PTC
Tesfaye Assegidew (MSc)	Instructor	Butajira PTC

## Introduction to the Module

Personal and professional ethics are required for participation in or engagement in any job. Furthermore, it is critical to work cooperatively with coworkers, and living in the spirit of patriotic practice is very important. As a result, this unit of competency is intended to provide trainees with the necessary patriotic and professional ethics.

This module is designed to meet the industry requirement under manufacturing sanitation products and latrine construction for short-term training, particularly for the unit of competency **Develop Morality, Professional Ethics, and Patriotism**, which covers the knowledge, skills, and attitude required to understand and develop morality, ethics, and personal patriotism relevant to the job.

### This module covers the following units:

- Basic concept of morality
- Professional ethics
- Development of patriotic personality

### Learning Objective of the Module

- Introduce basic concept of morality.
- Apply professional ethics.
- Develop the practice of patriotic personality.

### Module Instruction

For effective use of this module trainees are expected to follow the following module instruction:

1. Read the information written in each unit.
2. Accomplish the Self-checks at the end of the unit.
3. Perform Operation Sheets at the end of the unit.
4. Do the “LAP test” given at the end of each unit and
5. Read the identified reference book for examples and exercise.

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## Unit One: Basic concept of morality

This unit was designed to provide you with information on the following content coverage and topics:

- 1.1. Concept of morality
- 1.2. Principles of morality
- 1.3. Relationship of morality and ethics

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated below. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, trainees will be able to:

- Introduce Concept of morality
- Introduce Principles of moral
- Identify Relationship of moral and ethics

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## 1.1. Concept of Morality

Morality refers to the set of standards that enable people to live cooperatively in groups. It's what societies determine to be "right" and "acceptable." Sometimes, acting in a moral manner means individuals must sacrifice their own short-term interests to benefit society. Individuals who go against these standards may be considered immoral.

## 1.2. Principles of Moral

Moral principles are guidelines that people live by to make sure they are doing the right thing. These include things like honesty, fairness, and equality. Moral principles can be different for everyone because they depend on how a person was raised and what is important to them in life.

### Types of Moral Principles

There are two types of moral principles: This includes Absolute and Relative.

**Absolute principles** are unchanging and universal. They are based on universal truths about the nature of human beings. For example, murder is wrong because it goes against the natural order of things. These are also sometimes called normative moral principles, or those that are generally accepted by society. Some examples of absolute moral principles include:

- Don't kill.
- Speak the truth.
- Be careful with what you say and do to others.
- Respect the property of others.
- Treat people in need or distress as we would want to be treated if our situation were reversed.

**Relative principles** change depending on the situation. They are based on opinions and circumstances that may change over time or from person to person or for different situations. It depends on a person's beliefs, relative to what people perceive as good or bad in relation to themselves. In other words, when someone says something is good, in most cases they are really saying it is good for them. Examples of relative moral principles are: -

- It is morally wrong to spend money on a luxury item.
- It is morally right to care for our planet and preserve it for future generations.

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### 1.3. Relationship of moral and ethics

**Ethics** and **morals** relate to “right” and “wrong” conduct. While they are sometimes used interchangeably, they are different: **Ethics** refer to rules provided by an external source, e.g., codes of conduct in workplaces or principles in religions. **Morals** refer to an individual’s own principles regarding right and wrong.

**Morals:** Principles or habits with respect to right or wrong conduct. While morals also prescribe dos and don'ts, morality is ultimately a personal compass of right and wrong.

**Ethics:** The rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions or a particular group or culture.

At its simplest, ethics is a system of moral principles. They affect how people make decisions and lead their lives.

Ethics is concerned with what is good for individuals and society and is also described as moral philosophy.

Ethics covers the following dilemmas:

- Tow to live a good life.
- Our rights and responsibilities
- The language of right and wrong
- Moral decisions - what is good and bad?

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### Self-check--1

**Test-I: write short answer.**

1. Define Morality?
2. Write the difference between Ethics and Morality?
3. List some delimmas of ethics?
4. Write the the two types of moral princpls and give some examples?

Note: Satisfactory rating – above 75%                      Unsatisfactory - below 75%

You can ask you trainee for the copy of the correct answers.

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## Unit Two: professional ethics

This unit to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- 2.1. Ethics and professional ethics
- 2.2. Mechanisms of ethical decision

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated below. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, trainees will be able to:

- Develop Ethics and professional ethics.
- Identifay the Mechanisms of ethical decision.

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## 2.1. Ethics and professional ethics

### Ethics

The term ethics derived from Greek ‘ethos’ which denoted the place where people live together as a definite community and developed common temperament, character, custom, way of thinking moral law and moral consciousness in general. Therefore, ethics is sustained and systematic reflection on the nature and justification of an ethic or morality.

Ethics is commonly defined as the branch of philosophy that studies what constitutes good and bad human conduct, including related actions and values. In this regard, ethics is an area of philosophy, which investigates the principles of governing human actions in terms of their goodness, badness, rightness, and wrongness, morality & immorality in human activities & deeds.

### Ethics and Morality in Ethiopian Context

Ethiopia is a nation of many nationalities with divers economic and cultural activities. In terms of ethnicity there are over eighty (80) ethnic groups in the country. Each ethnic group has its own values and norms. There are different types of religions and beliefs in Ethiopia like Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and other religions. All the people have their own values and beliefs. One respects the others. Morally acceptable by Ethiopian societies are the following:

- Respecting elders.
- Hospitability
- Helping and supporting who needs special treatments.
- Harmonious or peaceful coexistence with diverse people.
- Keeping promise.
- Telling the truth.
- Avoiding prostitution.
- Not stealing others property.
- Respect, accept and follow the norms and values of the society.

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## Personal Ethics

It is the basic principles and values that govern interaction among individuals. Personal ethics as with believe and values it can be differing widely from person to person. Personal ethics determines what an individual believes about morality and ethics. Personal ethics refers to the ethics that a person identifies with in respect to people and situations that they deal with in human activities. The manifestations of personal ethics are concern for the well-being of others, honesty, fairness, compliance to the law, refusing to take unfair advantage and respecting the autonomy of others.

## Professional Ethics.

The word profession is simply defined as avocation or occupation, which requires a special and advanced educational training. A person who attained a certain specialized skill is known as a professional. A man trained in machine or automotive technology, a man trained in medical science and the like.

Professional ethics reference to ethics that enables professionals to distinguish what is right from what is wrong using morality as standard of evaluation. Therefore, professional ethics can be conceived as parameter by which actions and behaviors of a professional can be determined as right or wrong. In absolute terms all professions do not have the same set of values and standards such as accountants, physicians, doctors, managers, lawyers, etc.

## Purposes of Professional Ethics

- Advance the quality of service the quality of service for professionals could render.
- Evaluate the performance of professionals in each profession.
- Distinguish acceptable and non- acceptable characters or code of conduct.
- Serve as a foundation of professional identity.

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## 2.2. Mechanisms of ethical decision

### Ethical decision making

Ethical decisions inspire trust and with-it fairness, responsibility, and care for others. The ethical decision-making process recognizes these conditions and requires reviewing all available options, eliminating unethical views, and choosing the best ethical alternative.

Good decisions are both effective and ethical. In professional relationships, good decisions build respect, trust, and are generally consistent with good citizenship. Effective decisions are effective when they achieve what they were made for. A choice that produces unintended results is ineffective and therefore not good.

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## Self check 2

### Test I: Write short Answer.

**Instruction:** write short answer for the given question.

1. Define the term ethics?
2. List some Moral aspects in Ethiopian context?
3. Write the difference between personal and professional ethics?
4. What are the purposes of professional ethics?
5. List at least three methods of ethical decision methods?
6. Write the steps of ethical decision-making process?

Note: Satisfactory rating – above 75%                      Unsatisfactory - below 75%

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

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### Unit Three: Development of patriotic personality

This unit to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- 3.1. Basic concept of patriotism
- 3.2. Patriotic citizen
- 3.3. Executing responsibility

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated below. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, trainees will be able to:

- Introduce Basic concept of patriotism.
- Develop Patriotic citizen
- Execute responsibility.

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### 3.1. Basic concept of patriotism

The meaning of patriotism is associated with the following expressions: -

- The keen love of one's country and loyalty to its government and institutions.
- The pride in one's country an intense love, zealous devotion to her interest.
- The love of country and willingness to scarifies for it.
- The devotion to one's country, including the fundamental values and principles upon which it depends.
- The display and commitment of virtuous citizens to their homeland in words and deeds.
- In democratic society, patriotism is meant devotion to democratic values and principles as well determination to stand guard for the right and interest of citizens.

#### Types of Patriotism

**Traditional Patriotism:** - refers to a patriot is one who dies for its country, respects and the national anthems, flags, and loves the physical features of the country. Some major characteristics of traditional patriotism are:

- Love of one's country and particularistic sense of belonging to nation or country.
- The patriotic attachment is to territory or to the country in abstract.
- It is required to be loyal only to the government irrespective of its political character.
- The state is considered as supreme and has the sovereign power.
- It can degenerate into nationalistic chauvinism and promotes intolerance and endangers the peace of the national state.etc.

#### Constitutional (Democratic) patriotism

- Its guiding Principles are the constitutional democracy.
- It celebrates one's belongingness to constitutional state.
- Loyal to the values and principles of democracy enshrined in democratic constitution.
- It tends to universalism and promote internationalism; etc.

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Generally, patriot in modern sense is the one who live the community or the people he/she belongs stand for the right of the others. It is also readiness to make sacrifices for what is considered its best interest.

### 3.2. Patriotic citizen

Our everyday activities involve ethical decision b/c we assess what is right and wrong before we act. Patriotic citizens also act ethically: -

- Doing your part for the public interest and contribute to the development of democracy.
- Serving your community and promoting the development of democracy.
- Promoting, Harmony, Equality, Peace, Democracy etc.

There are widely accepted ethical behaviors which help to create harmonious relationship: -

- being respectful
- Truthfulness and
- Courage
- Honest
- Fairness

### 3.3. Executing responsibility

Patriotic citizens have many responsibilities including working for the well being of their community and promoting the interest of country. Features of responsible patriotic citizen are: -

- Respecting constitution and its provisions
- Respecting the rights of others
- Loyalty
- Showing tolerance and developing the culture of peace
- Respect for national heritage and work for the protection and preservation
- Keep National Secrets
- Respecting National Symbol
- Exposing unjust act of the government

#### Self check 3.

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**Test I: Short Answer Writing.**

**Instruction:** write short answer for the given question.

1. Define the term Patriotism in your own words?
2. Compare and contrast traditional patriotism and modern/constitutional/ patriotism?
3. Identify and explain your personal quality as responsible citizen?
4. Evaluate yourself whether you are traditional patriotism or modern/constitutional patriotism. Give your answer with example?
5. Discuss at least four important features of responsible patriotic citizen.
6. Discuss the new dimension of patriotism in contemporary Ethiopia?
7. What should be the ethical behavior of patriotic citizen in daily activities?
8. Discuss at least three expected ethical behaviors from patriotic citizen?

Note: Satisfactory rating – above 75%                      Unsatisfactory - below 55%

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

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### Participants of This Module (Training Material) Preparation

No	Name	Qualification (Level)	Field of Study	Organization/ Institution	Mobile number	E-mail
1	Andualem Abebayehu	MSc	Hydraulics and Water Resource Engineering	Debark PTC	0982095105	<a href="mailto:andualemabebayhu@gmail.com">andualemabebayhu@gmail.com</a>
2	Mesfin Wondimu	BSc	Construction Technology and Management	Aleta Wondo PTC	0916981613	<a href="mailto:mesfinwondimu@gmail.com">mesfinwondimu@gmail.com</a>
3	Girema Moges	BSc	Civil Engineering	Wolayita PTC	0911530068	<a href="mailto:girmamoges@gmail.com">girmamoges@gmail.com</a>
4	Dagim Fekadu	MSc	Construction Technology and Management	Ambo PTC	0910140914	<a href="mailto:dag.astu.2005@gmail.com">dag.astu.2005@gmail.com</a>
5	Solomon Tadesse	BSc	Construction Technology and Management	GWPTC	0921414347	<a href="mailto:soletadss@gmail.com">soletadss@gmail.com</a>
6	Esmael Mohammed	BSc	Water Work construction technology	Kombolcha PTC	0915543225	<a href="mailto:Bad9565@gmail.com">Bad9565@gmail.com</a>
7	Desalegn Alemu	BSc	Construction Technology and Management	Woliso PTC	0926771683	<a href="mailto:desalgnalen@gmail.com">desalgnalen@gmail.com</a>
8	Tesfaye Assegidew	MSc	Construction Technology and Management	Butajira PTC	0913442444	<a href="mailto:tesfayeasegidew@gmail.com">tesfayeasegidew@gmail.com</a>
9	Mulualem Misganaw	BSc	PLSC	MOLS	0910463950	<a href="mailto:mulu9192@gmail.com">mulu9192@gmail.com</a>
10	Bacha Kitesa	MPH, MA	Environmental Health since, public health, Project Management	PSI	0910797797	<a href="mailto:bachakitesa@gmail.com">bachakitesa@gmail.com</a>
11	Mesfin Habtemariam	MA, BSc	Civil Engineering	PSI	0911124992	<a href="mailto:mesfinhabtemariam@gmail.com">mesfinhabtemariam@gmail.com</a>
12	Fisum G/Egizeebiher	MPH	Environmental Health Science	PSI	0913222354	<a href="mailto:fegziabher@psiet.org">fegziabher@psiet.org</a>
13	Ziyade Ahmed	MPH	Environmental Health Science	MOH	0916586603	
14	Wondayehu Wube	BSc, MPH	Environmental Health Science	MOH	0972651005	<a href="mailto:wondayehuwube@gmail.com">wondayehuwube@gmail.com</a>

