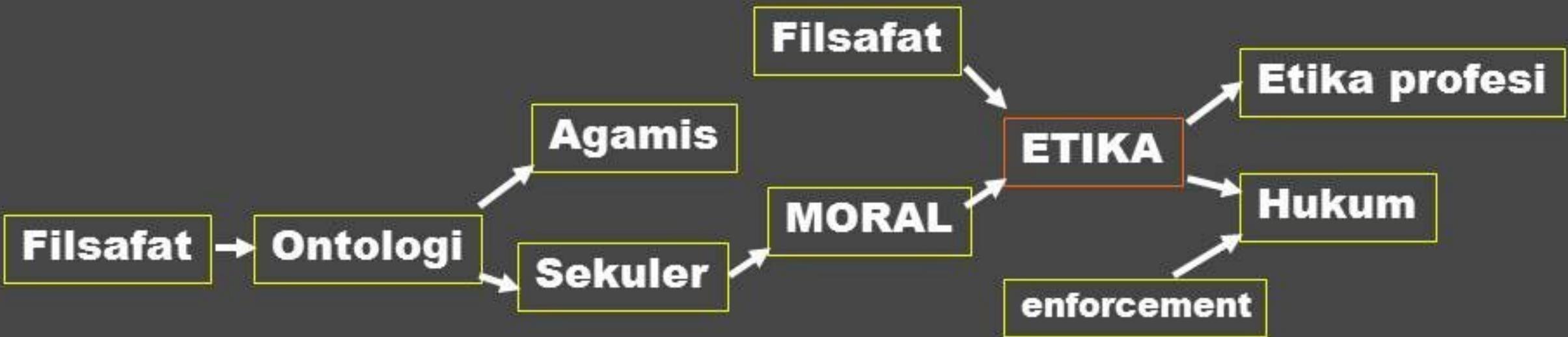


# Dasar filosofis Etika Profesi

Oleh : A. Rudyanto Soesilo



# akar Etika Profesi



# Psychology

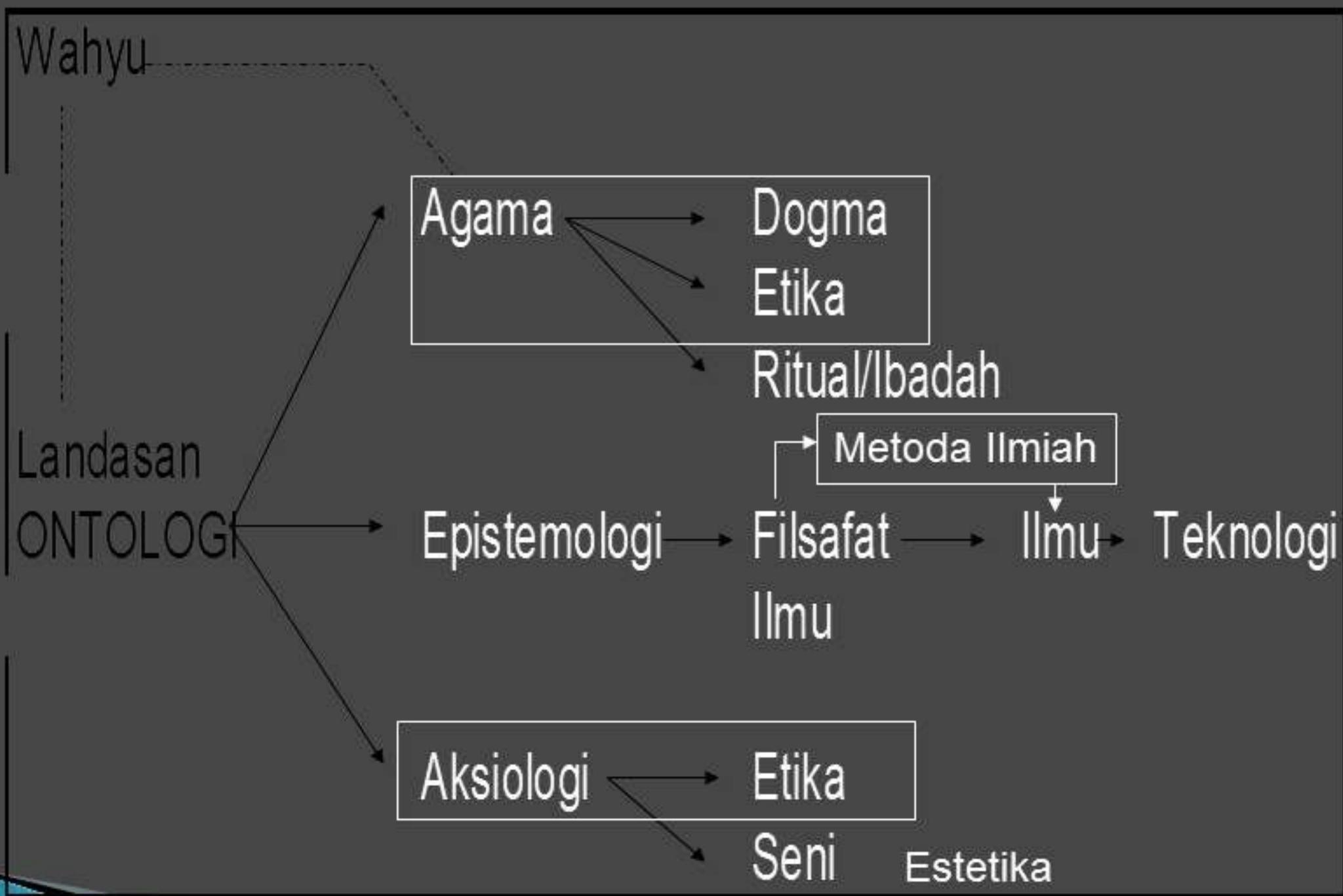
# Wilayah Filsafat



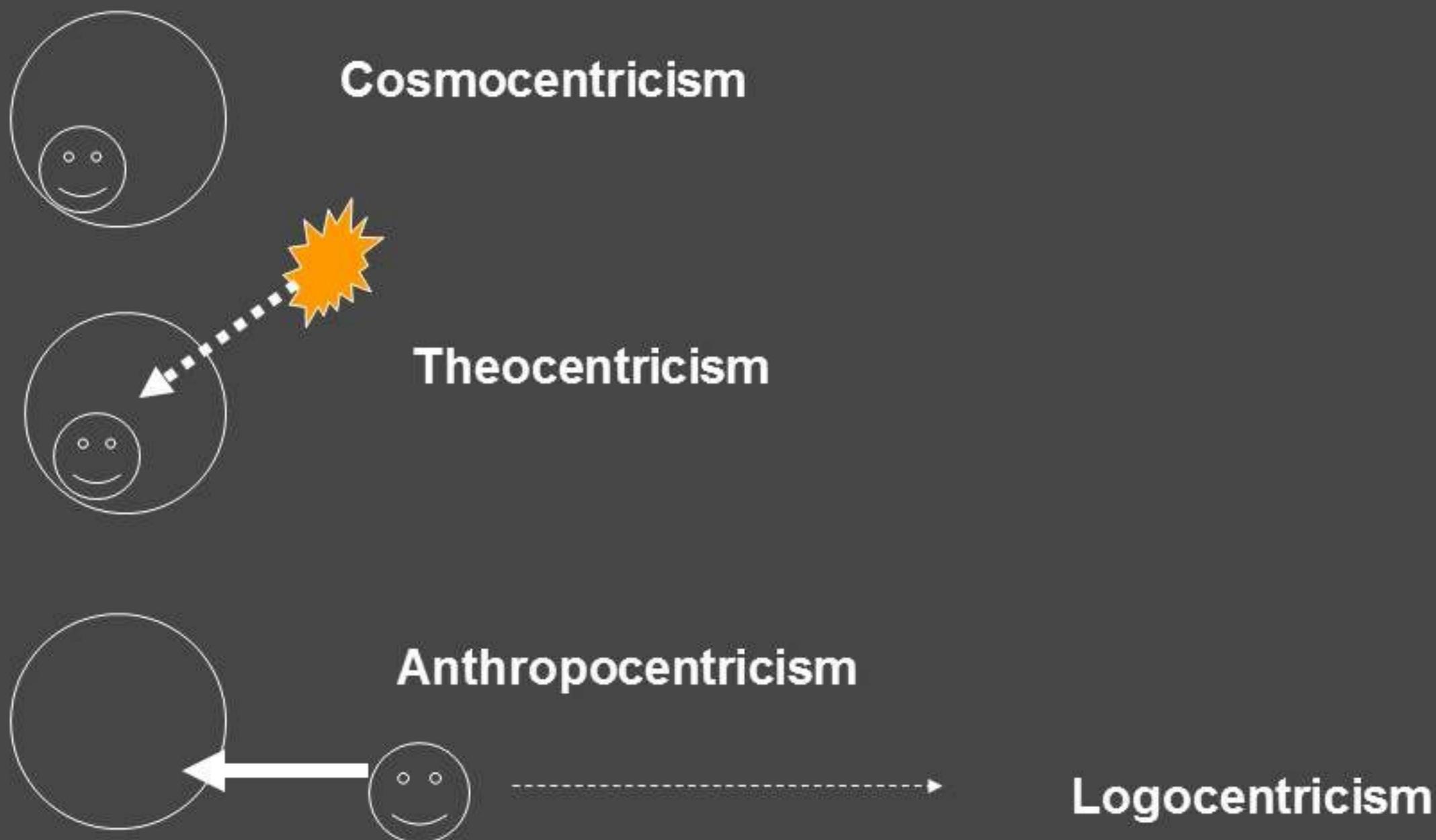
9. Filsafat Manusia

1. Metafisika
2. Ontologi
3. Epistemologi
4. Logika
5. Metodologi
6. Filsafat Ilmu
7. E.t.i.k.a.
8. Estetika

# Landasan Ontologi Etika



# Pergolakan pemikiran manusia





# Etika ber Ontologi Agama :

- ◆ Islam : Amar Makruf, Nahi Mungkar
- ◆ Kristiani : The Ten Commandments
- ◆ Hindu : Ahimsa(non-violence,the avoidance of violence – *himsa*)
- ◆ Budha : Doctrine (*Dharma*) Pancasila: no killing, stealing, lying, sexual misconduct, or intoxicants.
- ◆ Confucian : *governmental morality, correctness of social relationships, justice and sincerity*
- ◆ dll

# Etika Sekuler

- ▶ Pembahasan Non Agamis
- ▶ Filosofis
- ▶ Humanis
- ▶ Dari Manusia untuk manusia

# Etika :

- ▶ Etika Deontologis (kewajiban) :
  - Nilai baik-buruknya suatu perbuatan dari perbuatannya & aturannya sendiri
- ▶ Etika teleologis :
  - Nilai baik-buruknya suatu perbuatan dari akibat2 yg ditimbulkannya

# Etika Deontologis (kewajiban) :

- ▶ Kewajiban M utk bertindak “Baik”
- ▶ Tindakan Baik pada dirinya sendiri
- ▶ Motivasi & kemauan pelaku (I.Kant)
- ▶ Misal pelayanan bisnis yang baik
- ▶ Imperatif Kategoris & Imperatif hipotetis

# DEONTOLOGI

- ▶ Deontologi (deon = kewajiban, apa yang harus dilakukan) menekankan kewajiban manusia untuk bertindak secara baik. Tindakan itu baik sejauh tindakan itu merupakan kewajiban.
- ▶ Untuk membedakan dengan tindakan legal, moralitas deontologi menuntut adanya kemauan baik.

# Imperatif Kategoris & Imperatif hipotetis

- ▶ Imperatif Kategoris : Etika tak bersyarat, otomatis dilakukan
- ▶ Imperatif hipotetis : Dilakukan kalau pelaku menghendaki
- ▶ Otonomi : dilakukan krn motivasi & kemauan pelaku
- ▶ Heteronomi : dilakukan krn dipaksa

# Beberapa teori Etika

- ▶ Etika Keutamaan
- ▶ Etika Hak
- ▶ Eudemonisme
- ▶ Pragmatisme
- ▶ Utilitarisme
- ▶ Liberalisme
- ▶ Hedonisme

# Etika Keutamaan

- ▶ Virtue(Aristoteles):Keutamaan
- ▶ Kejujuran, Fairness, Trust, keuletan
- ▶ Keramahan, loyalitas, kehormatan, rasa malu
- ▶ *Virtue* (Latin *virtus*; Greek ἀρετή) is moral excellence of a person. A virtue is a trait valued as being good. The conceptual opposite of virtue is *vice*.
- ▶ *Fairness, Trust, Keuletan, Kejujuran*

# Eudemonisme

- ▶ Eudemonia(Y): Kebahagiaan
- ▶ Euzen, hidup yang baik & bermutu
- ▶ Zen, sekadar hidup, tidaklah cukup
- ▶ Kebahagiaan : Realisasi potensi sebagai Manusia
- ▶ Kebahagiaan sejati? Moral & religius ?

## EUDEMONISME

- ▶ Eudemonisme (eudaimonia = kebahagiaan). Kebahagiaan merupakan tujuan akhir dari kehidupan manusia. Kapan atau dalam hal apa manusia mencapai kebahagiaan ?
- ▶ Aristoteles (384 - 322): manusia akan mencapai kebahagiaan jika menjalankan fungsinya sebagai manusia dengan baik.

## eudemonisme

Fungsi khas manusia: RASIO.

Jadi manusia akan bahagia (baik) apabila selalu mengadakan pilihan-pilihan rasional yang tepat dalam seluruh perbuatan-perbuatannya dan mencapai keunggulan penalaran intelektual.

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# Etika Hak

- ▶ Hak bersifat Deontologi, Deon(Y): kewajiban
- ▶ Berdasar martabat Manusia yg semua sama
- ▶ Bersifat Demokratis
- ▶ Manusia merupakan tujuan , bukan sarana (SDM), An end in itself,
- ▶ Perjuangan Buruh, Feminisme, hak Konsumen

# Etika Teleologis :

- ▶ Nilai baik-buruknya suatu perbuatan dari akibat2 yg ditimbulkannya
- ▶ Situasional (Etika Situasi)
- ▶ Egoisme dan Utilitarianisme

# Egoisme dan Utilitarianisme

- ▶ Egoisme : Baik-buruk u kpentinganya sendiri  
    >> Hedonisme
- ▶ Bisa positif (Hobessian) bisa Negatif
- ▶ Utilitarianisme, Utilitas = berguna
- ▶ U Individual & Sosial (mis Marx)
- ▶ Baik-buruk Bagi sebanyak mungkin orang

# Pragmatisme

- ▶ Pragmatikos(Y), cakap melaksanakan
- ▶ Filsafat tindakan, berkaitan dengan hal2 praktis tidak idealis
- ▶ Yg baik = yg benar = yg dpt dipraktekkan & menimbulkan hal yang positif
- ▶ Ada kebaikan yg tak dpt dipraktekkan

# Utilitarianisme

- ▶ Utilis(L), berguna, berfaedah
- ▶ Yg baik = Yg berguna
- ▶ The greatest happiness of the greatest number
- ▶ Yg penting akibat baik
- ▶ Tanggung-jawab atas perilaku
- ▶ Sustainable development, Cost-benefit analysis
- ▶ Mengancam kelompok yg tersingkir,  
Utilitarianis bisa melanggar keadilan & hak
- ▶ Instant, immediate & short-sight
  - >>opportunist, Carpe diem,

## UTILITARISME

- ▶ Utilitarisme (utility = manfaat). Teori: suatu tindakan adalah baik apabila mendatangkan akibat baik yang sebesar mungkin dan akibat buruk sekecil mungkin. Akibat baik itu bermanfaat bagi sebanyak mungkin orang yang bisa terkena oleh tindakan itu.
- ▶ Jeremy Bentham (1748 - 1832): “the greatest happiness of the greatest number” (kebahagiaan terbesar dari jumlah orang terbanyak).

# PRINSIP-PRINSIP ETIKA DASAR

- ▶ **Sikap baik:** mendasari semua tindakan kita dan dalam berhubungan dengan siapapun
- ▶ **Sikap adil:** memberikan kepada siapa saja apa yang menjadi haknya
- ▶ **Sikap jujur:** mengatakan sesuatu apa adanya
- ▶ **Hormat terhadap diri sendiri:** manusia wajib untuk selalu memperlakukan diri sebagai sesuatu yang bernilai pada dirinya sendiri.

Prinsip yang paling dasar:

**HORMAT TERHADAP  
MARTABAT MANUSIA**

# Hedonisme

- ▶ Hedone(Y)= kenikmatan
- ▶ Kenikmatan pribadi=tertinggi, tujuan utama &terakhir manusia
- ▶ Kenikmatan sensual, material, moral, religius>>subyektif
- ▶ Konsumerisme

## HEDONISME

- ▶ Hedonisme (Yunani: hedone = nikmat, kesenangan): apa yang baik dilakukan manusia supaya bahagia adalah mencari kenikmatan dan kesenangan sebanyak mungkin, dan hindari penderitaan dan ketidakkenakan. Kesenangannya bersifat badani, aktual, dan individual. Tapi harus ada pengendalian diri  
(Aristippos 433 - 355 Sb M)

# hedonisme

- ▶ Epikuros (341 - 270 Sb M): kesenangan adalah tujuan hidup manusia, tapi lebih dari sekedar badan dan aktual.

Macam keinginan:

- keinginan alamiah yang perlu (makan)
- keinginan alamiah yang tidak perlu (makan enak)
- keinginan yang sia-sia (kekayaan)

# Liberalisme

- ▶ Liberalis(L):bebas,merdeka
- ▶ Hakekatnya manusia=baik, penuh potensi
- ▶ Difasilitasi, tanpa hambatan dr masyarakat, negara & agama
- ▶ Laissez-faire,the invisible hand
- ▶ Bisa menjurus Hedonis

# Liberalism

- ▶ ideas and theories of government that consider **individual liberty** to be the most important political goal.
- ▶ Liberalism has its roots in the Western Age of Enlightenment.
- ▶ Broadly speaking, liberalism emphasizes individual rights and equality of opportunity.

# Principles of Liberalism

- ▶ extensive freedom of thought and speech,
- ▶ limitations on the power of governments,
- ▶ the rule of law,
- ▶ the free exchange of ideas,
- ▶ a market or mixed economy, and
- ▶ a transparent system of government

Manusia mengenali  
dirinya  
Existensialisme

# Existentialisme

## Sartre, Kierkegaard, Gabriel Marcel

- ▶ Existentialism generally postulates that the absence of a transcendent force (such as God) means that the individual is entirely free, and, therefore, ultimately responsible. It is up to humans to create an ethos of personal responsibility outside of any branded belief system. That personal articulation of being is the only way to rise above humanity's absurd condition (suffering and death, and the finality of the individual).

# Sartrean existentialism

## Existence precedes essence

- ▶ This is a reversal of the Aristotlean premise that essence precedes existence, where man exists to fulfill some purpose. Sartrean existentialism argues that man has no predefined purpose or meaning; rather, humans define themselves in terms of who they become as their individual lives are played out in response to the challenges posed by existence in the world

- ▶ Simone de Beauvoir uses this concept in her feminist existentialism to develop the idea that "one is not born a woman, but becomes one

# Existence precedes essence

- ▶ A central proposition of existentialism is that existence precedes essence; that is, that a human being's existence precedes and is more fundamental than any meaning which may be ascribed to human life: humans define their own reality. One is not bound to the generalities and a priori definitions of what "being human" connotes.

- ▶ "Existence precedes essence", is a philosophic concept based on the idea of existence without essence. For humanity, it means that humanity may exist, but humanity's existence does not mean anything at least at the beginning. This concept can be applied at the individual level as well. The value and meaning of this existence—or essence—is created only later. It directly and strongly rejects many traditional beliefs including religious beliefs that humankind is given a knowable purpose by its creator or other deity.

- ▶ For Sartre, we must come into existence first, and then create our own essence out of interaction with our surroundings and ourselves. With this comes serious implications of self-responsibility over who we become and who we are. There is no longer, for Sartre, some universal "human nature".
  - The individual consciousness is responsible for all the choices it makes, regardless of the consequences. Condemned to be free because man's actions and choices are his and his alone, he is *condemned* to be responsible for his free choices.

Responsibility for choices

# Relasi antar Manusia

- \* Sartre
- \* Gabriel Marcel
- \* Martin Buber
- \* Emanuel Levinas
- \* Sosialisme

# S . A . R . T . R . E (1905-1980)

- \* Kebersamaan = Mutlak
- \* Kebersamaan = Konflik
- \* Mengobyekkan orang lain
- \* Untuk memuaskan/menyenangkan diri
- \* Saling meng Obyek kan
- \* Hanya ada 2 kemungkinan
- \* *L'enfer, c'est les autres, Orang lain =Api Neraka*

# Gabriel Marcel ( 1889-1973)

- \* Keberadaan di dunia = bersama, 2 ciri :
- \* 1. Eksistensi, bertubuh
  - \* Hubungan kebersamaan tak hanya badani
- \* 2. Dasar yg lebih dalam = CINTA KASIH
  - \* Cinta-kasih mengarahkan hubungan tsb.
  - \* Cinta-kasih = Puncak Eksistensi manusia

# Martin Buber (1878-1965)

- \* I – It, Aku – Itu
  - \* Sepihak, Posesif, Org lain hanya alat pemenuhan kebutuhan ‘I’
- \* I – Thou, Aku – Engkau
  - \* Timbal balik, dinamis, Engkau diakui & diperlakukan sbg pribadi yg unik, sbg dirinya sendiri, diberi ruang-gerak u menjadi dirinya sdri.
- \* Vice-versa

# Emanuel Levinas (1905-1995)

- \* ‘Yang-lain’ ada diluar ‘Si-Aku’ ( Ego)
- \* ‘Yang-lain’ mengetuk hati ‘Si-Aku’ u berbuat baik kepadanya
- \* Hubungan ‘Si-Aku’ ke ‘Yg-lain’ ASIMETRIS
- \* Hanya terarah ke ‘yg-Lain’ saja
- \* Tak henti2 & tanpa-batas berbuat baik u ‘Yg-Lain’



# Societal Development, the Growing Societal Systemness

## Ferdinand Tonies



## Gessellschaft

## Gemeinschaft



# main criteria for professional

- ▶ Expert and specialized knowledge
- ▶ Excellent
- ▶ High quality work in: creations, products, services, presentations, consultancy, primary/other research, administrative, marketing, photography or other work endeavours.
- ▶ A high standard of professional ethics,
- ▶ Reasonable work morale and motivation.
- ▶ A professional is an expert who is master in a specific field.
- ▶ Sang Penolong? Althruistis?

# Kritik terhadap Etika Profesi

- ▶ Komersialisasi profesi
- ▶ Profesi = lembaga ekonomis & monopolistis
- ▶ Master or Servant
- ▶ Kontraktual
- ▶ Pro bono ? Pro lucro?
- ▶ Pro bono Publico? Kesehatan sebagai Kebaikan
- ▶ Janji public?

# **POPULISME**, *Put people First*

Oleh : Dr. Ir. A. Rudyanto Soesilo MSA



*Salus populi suprema lex esto*

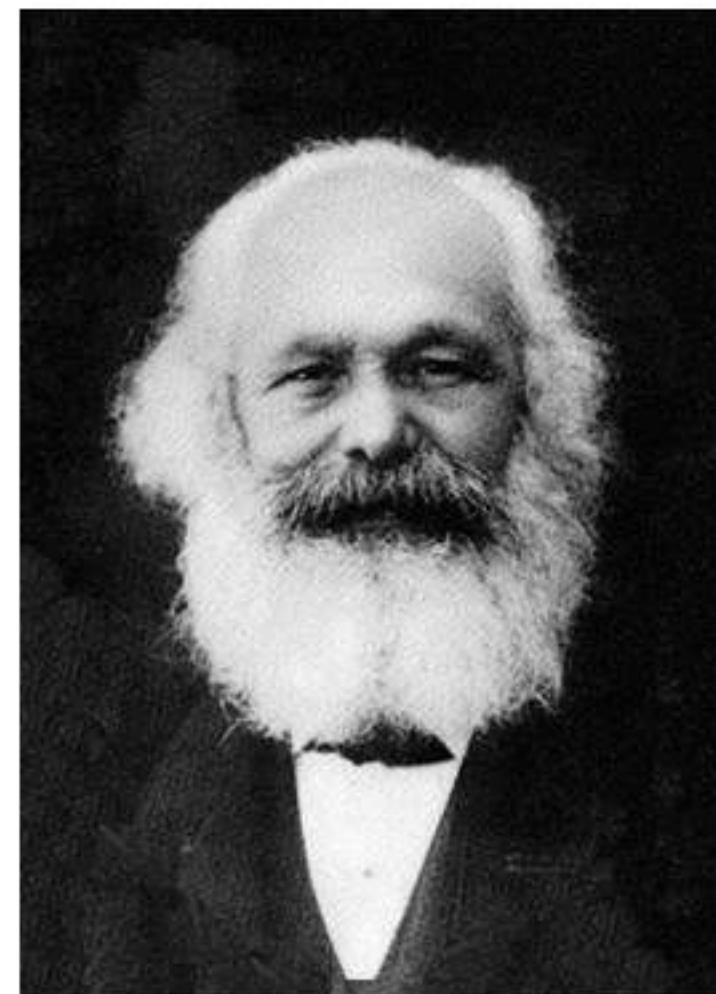
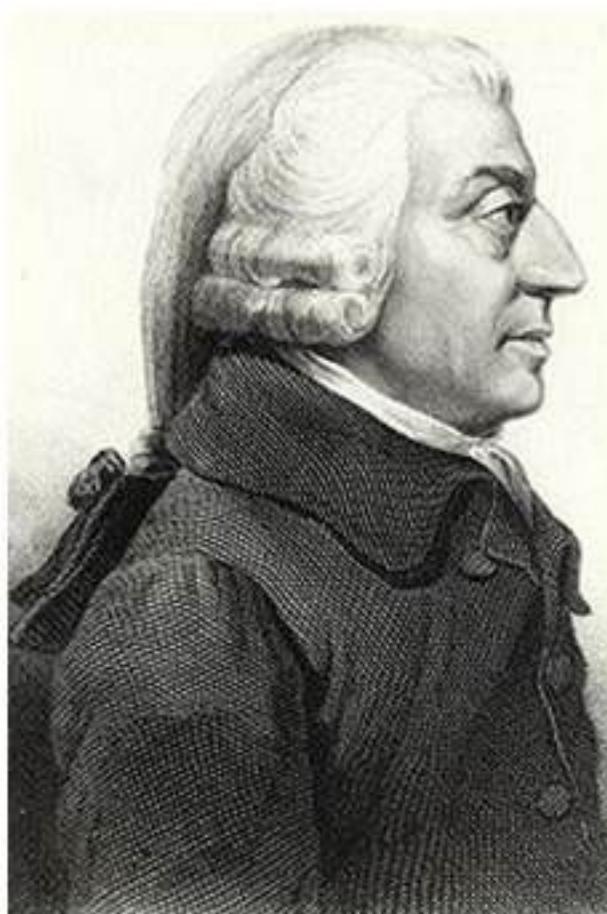
**Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law**  
(Cicero's *De Legibus*, book III, part III, sub. VIII),



# CAPITALISM

If history could teach us anything, it would be that private property is inextricably linked with civilization.— Ludwig von Mises

# KAPITALISME



# KAPITALISME

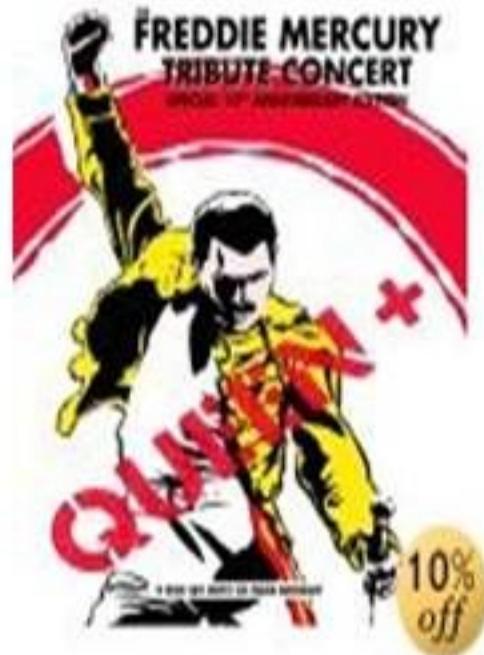
- Kapitalisme yang secara ontologis memuat persaingan individual menimbulkan adanya “kebutuhan”(need) yang perlu dipenuhi, yang berbatas (limited), tetapi juga memunculkan “keinginan” (desire) yang tak berbatas (un-limited/The sky is the limit).
- keinginan yang tak berbatas itu, lalu terjadilah fenomena yang disebut “ketamakan/keserakahahan” (greed).

# MARGINAL PEOPLE

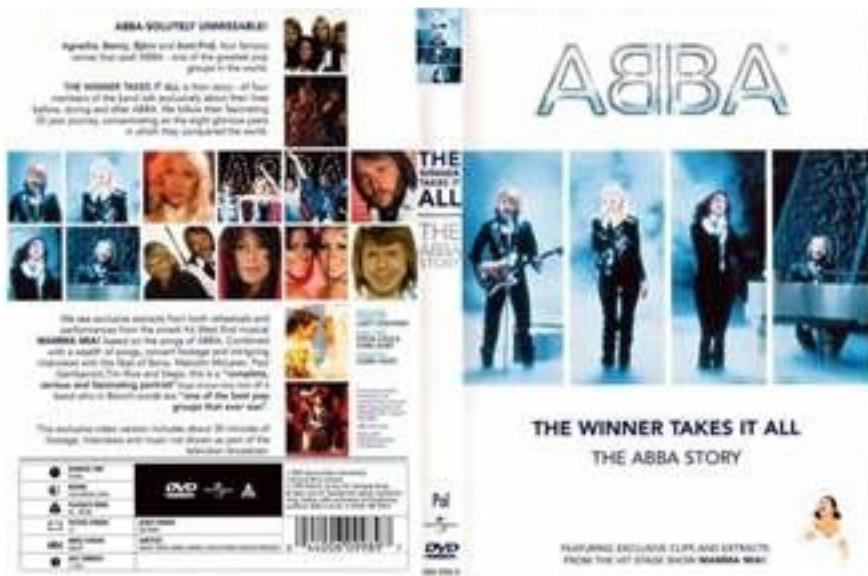


# MARGINAL PEOPLE





- We are the champions
- No time for losers
- 'Cause we are the champions -  
of the world



**“The Winner takes it all”,  
the looser standing small,  
the looser has to fall, but  
what can I say? Rules  
must be obeyed!**

Lyrics from the song with the same title  
by ABBA.

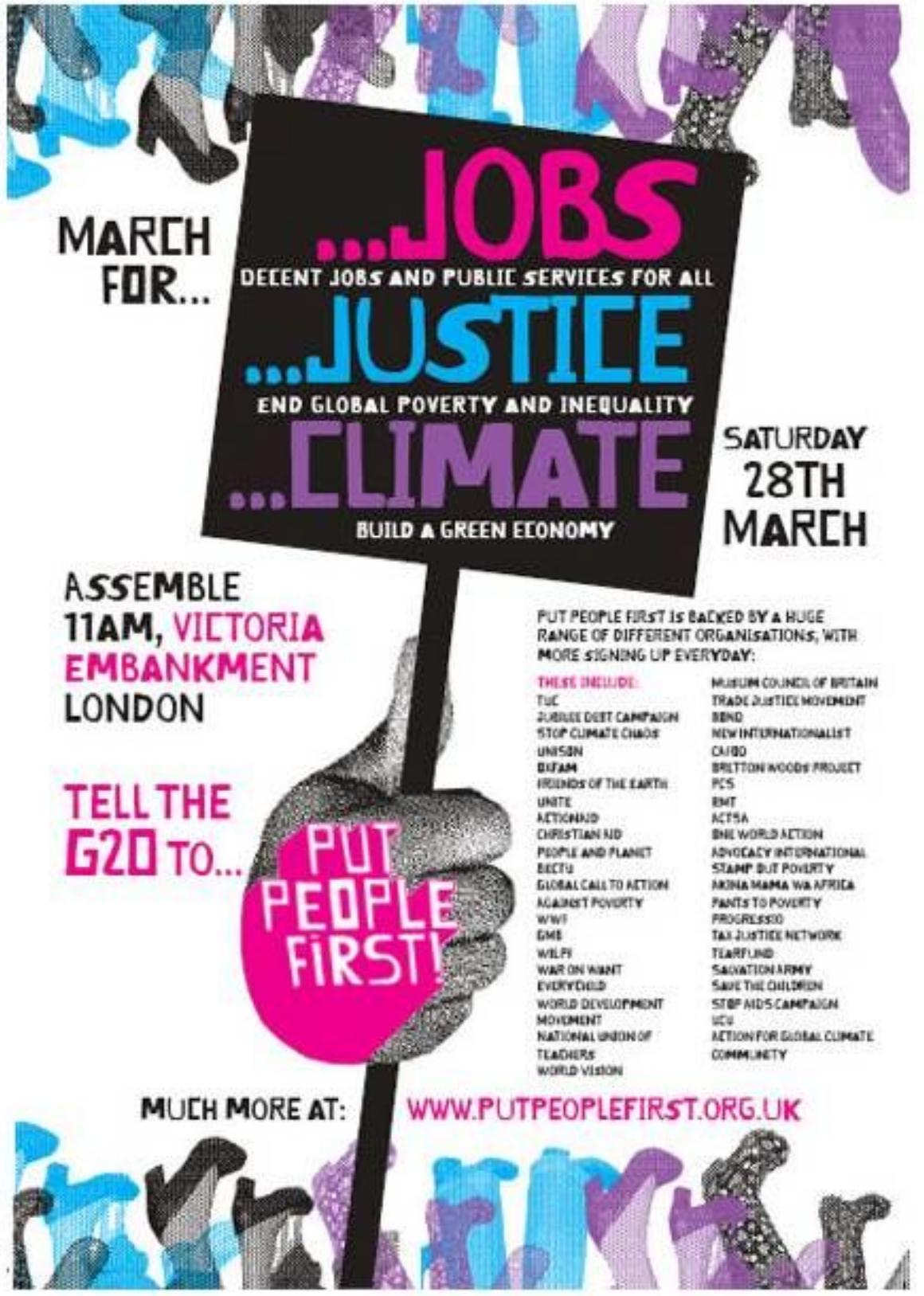
## P.O.P.U.L.I.S.M.E.

- Populisme disini dimaksudkan suatu faham yang mendahulukan kepentingan rakyat kecil, “Put people first” .
- Populism is a political ideology or rhetorical style that holds that the common person is oppressed by the "elite" in society, which exists only to serve its own interests, and therefore, the instruments of the State need to be grasped from this self-serving elite and instead used for the benefit and advancement of the people as a whole. A populist reaches out to ordinary people, talking about their economic and social concerns, and appeals to their common sense. (word iq.com)

## SEMANGAT POPULISME

- , kepedulian dan keberpihakan kepada rakyat kebanyakan yang tersisihkan dan terpinggirkan, membentuk integritas para alumni perguruan tinggi untuk berperan di masing-masing bidangnya, berprofesi untuk kesejahteraan nasional dan kejayaan bangsa ini dalam kancah komunitas global internasional.





PUT PEOPLE FIRST IS BACKED BY A HUGE  
RANGE OF DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS, WITH  
MORE SIGNING UP EVERYDAY:

THESE INCLUDE:

- TUC
- JUBILEE DEBT CAMPAIGN
- STOP CLIMATE CHAOS
- UNISON
- OXFAM
- FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
- UNITE
- ACTIONAID
- CHRISTIAN AID
- PEOPLE AND PLANET
- EECTU
- GLOBAL CALL TO ACTION AGAINST POVERTY
- WWF
- GME
- WILPF
- WAR ON WANT
- EVERYONE
- WORLD DEVELOPMENT MOVEMENT
- NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS
- WORLD VISION
- MUSEUM COUNCIL OF BRITAIN
- TRADE JUSTICE MOVEMENT
- BBND
- NEW INTERNATIONALIST
- CAFO
- BRITTON WOODS PROJECT
- PCS
- EMT
- ACTSA
- BMI WORLD ACTION
- ADVOCACY INTERNATIONAL
- STAMP OUT POVERTY
- AKINA MAMA WA AFRICA
- PANTS TO POVERTY
- PROGRESSO
- TAX JUSTICE NETWORK
- TEARFUND
- SAVATION ARMY
- SAVE THE CHILDREN
- STOP AIDS CAMPAIGN
- ICU
- ACTION FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE COMMUNITY



*Salus populi suprema lex esto*

**Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law**  
(Cicero's *De Legibus*, book III, part III, sub. VIII),

MÄSTURNUWUN