



## EDITORIAL

# The code of ethics

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## 1. Introduction

The editorial committee of the Economic Semester Magazine of the National University of the Altiplano of Puno (UNAP) Peru, on the occasion of celebrating 59 years of institutional operation of the Faculty of Economic Engineering (August 17, 2023), considers it appropriate to publish the order speech given by Dr. Rogelio Olegario Florez Franco, Former Academic vice-rector of UNA Puno. Dr. Florez, due to unexpected life issues, was in feeble health and is still in the recovery process. He gave a speech different from the traditional ones, with a philosophical and human perspective, and thought from the perspective of the difficult moments that he had to live. The philosophical perspective begins with objectively seeing the real world and human behavior so that these principles and assumptions could have their actual application to improve the mental health of those of us who are part of sustainable human development.

The editorial committee of the Economic Semester Magazine considers that the speech is a topic of interest and topicality, delivered at the 59th-anniversary ceremony of the creation of the Faculty of Economic Engineering, held on August 17, 2023, in the Magnificent Auditorium of the university city. Therefore, the issue of a Code of Ethics that can be practiced in its academic and scientific integrity is a permanent and necessary task for every university actor at UNA Puno. For the above, we reproduce the most important phrases pronounced in their original format.

## 2. The Code of Ethics

To better understand the Code of Ethics it is necessary to understand previous concepts such as Philosophy.

### 2.1 *Philosophy*

It is a set of logical and methodical reasoning on abstract concepts that try to explain the causes and purposes of truth, reality, experiences, our existence. and other similar topics, we could say that it is a friend of wisdom.

### 2.2 *Characteristics*

**It is universal:** it is concerned with building a common thought, using diverse knowledge so that all people can understand the reality in which they live.

**Covers different areas of study:** in this way, it seeks to establish the basis of human knowledge.

**It is not absolute:** it accepts criticism and discussion of the selected arguments to get closer to the truth of all things.

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**It encourages critical knowledge:** : in the search for truth, the bases and arguments of existing knowledge are reconsidered and reanalyzed.

**It is methodical:** it gives great importance to the methodology to be applied when carrying out logical reasoning in the search for knowledge.

**It is systematic:** it organizes in a logical and coherent way, the knowledge or truths that one has about a particular topic.

### 3. What philosophy is for

It helps people ask themselves countless questions about reality, existence, and their sense of being. To achieve an answer, it uses philosophical thinking, which is that which leads to a series of analyses, reflections, critical thoughts, and the use of various arguments. In this way, it brings human beings closer to knowledge, to their search for truth, and one moves away from ignorance.

Philosophy also helps to take a position and formulate an opinion or response to situations, generally, of a political and social nature.

#### 3.1 *Branches of Philosophy*

**Metaphysics:** studies the notions with which human beings understand the world around them.

**Gnoseology:** studies what concerns human knowledge: where it comes from, to what extent it can be developed, among others.

**Epistemology:** it is responsible for analyzing the factors that lead to obtaining scientific knowledge. For some authors, epistemology and gnoseology are the same philosophical branch.

**Logic:** began as a branch of philosophy that was responsible for studying notions such as demonstrations, paradoxes or invalid inference. However, for a century it has also been considered as a branch of mathematics.

**Ethics:** studies the notions and principles of right and wrong in human behavior.

**Aesthetics:** deals with studying the perception of beauty.

**Political philosophy:** studies the interrelationships between citizens and political actors and systems.

**Philosophy of language:** studies the use of language and its relationship with the thought process and interpretation of the world through meanings.

**Philosophy of the mind:** studies all the cognitive and emotional processes that take place on the mental plane, such as thoughts, desires, fantasies, and emotions.

**Philosophy of science:** dedicated to the study of knowledge and scientific methodology, using concepts mainly from empiricism and positivism, delving into the legitimacy, nature and rationality of science and its relationship with other forms of knowledge such as religion.

### 4. Ethics and morality

Ethics studies the principles that should govern human behavior by trying to explain moral rules in a rational, well-founded, scientific and theoretical manner.

Morality is the set of rules that apply in everyday life and is followed by all citizens continuously.

Ethical values are behavioral guides that regulate the conduct of an individual. It is the branch of philosophy that studies what morality is and carries out an analysis of the moral system to be applied at the individual and social levels. Sometimes we could say that ethics is the theorization of morality, but both complement each other.

Among the most relevant ethical values we can mention: justice, freedom, respect, responsibility, integrity, loyalty, honesty, equity, solidarity, and self-esteem, among others.

#### 4.1 *Where ethical values are acquired*

During the development of the individual life of each human being with experience in the family, social, educational environment, including through the media.

Ethical values demonstrate the personality of the individual, a positive or negative image, as a consequence of his or her behavior. Likewise, you can appreciate the convictions, feelings and interests that the person has.

#### 4.2 *Some ethical values*

**Justice.** Justice refers to being equitable and giving everyone what is rightfully theirs. People who administer justice must do so impartially, responsibly and applying the set of regulations according to the law.

**Freedom.** Freedom is a fundamental and inalienable human right, in other words, it is the ability of individuals to make decisions, act and assume their responsibilities. The freedom of one person does not limit the freedom of others.

**Responsibility.** It demonstrates the qualities of the human being to respond to the commitments assumed, whether or not they are completely comfortable. Responsible people are those who keep their word and are capable of analyzing situations and responding to the consequences of their actions. In some cases, the responsibility is subject to a job position, social role, family, friendship, among others.

**Respect.** Respect is a reciprocal value that must be instilled from an early age. Respectful people know how to appreciate the importance of family, friendships, work and all those people who are around them and with whom they share. To live in a better world, people have to learn to respect themselves, take care of the lives of other beings, accept that there is a great diversity of opinions, ideas, customs, cults, among others.

**Honesty.** As such, it refers to a set of personal attributes, such as decency, modesty, dignity, sincerity, justice, rectitude and honesty in the way of being and acting. It is a fundamental moral value to establish interpersonal relationships based on trust, sincerity and mutual respect.

**Self-esteem.** It is the positive or negative assessment, perception or judgment that a person makes of themselves based on the evaluation of their thoughts, feelings and experiences. The way in which a person values themselves is often influenced by external agents or the context in which the individual finds themselves, which is why it can change over time.

**Solidarity.** It is the support or circumstantial adherence to a cause or the interest of others, for example, in difficult situations it is one of the human values that stand out for having greater recognition and impact in different social groups.

**The Code of Ethics.** The Code of Ethics is reflected in an academic-administrative management document that will establish the ethical behavior and commitment of each of the members of the community and fulfill their duties and guarantee the validity of their rights; to build an institutional culture based on the practice of human values. Ensures that personal behavior and the style of institutional educational culture are being guided by ethical principles, through dignified coexistence in a humanized organizational climate, giving a characteristic “seal” of social behavior to the members of the community.

## References

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