

East Meets West: Cross-Cultural Perspective in End-of-Life Decision Making From Indian and German Viewpoints i» ç Chattopadhyay, Subrata; Simon, Alfred () Culture creates the context within which individuals experience life and comprehend moral meaning of illness, suffering and death.

The centerpiece of this book is the behavioral and cognitive processes of humans making rational choices, that is, decisions. By his definition, an operational administrative decision should be correct and efficient, and it must be practical to implement with a set of coordinated means. It would consist of the single precept: Always select that alternative, among those available, which will lead to the most complete achievement of your goals. Correctness of administrative decisions was thus measured by: Adequacy of achieving the desired objective Efficiency with which the result was obtained The task of choice was divided into three required steps: Simon argued that knowledge of all alternatives, or all consequences that follow from each alternative is impossible in many realistic cases. The human being striving for rationality and restricted within the limits of his knowledge has developed some working procedures that partially overcome these difficulties. These procedures consist in assuming that he can isolate from the rest of the world a closed system containing a limited number of variables and a limited range of consequences. Economic man and Administrative man. Administrative Behavior addresses a wide range of human behaviors, cognitive abilities, management techniques, personnel policies, training goals and procedures, specialized roles, criteria for evaluation of accuracy and efficiency, and all of the ramifications of communication processes. Simon is particularly interested in how these factors influence the making of decisions, both directly and indirectly. As a member of an organization, however, that individual makes decisions not in relationship to personal needs and results, but in an impersonal sense as part of the organizational intent, purpose, and effect. Organizational inducements, rewards, and sanctions are all designed to form, strengthen, and maintain this identification. Loyalties, and Organizational Identification. Authority is a well-studied, primary mark of organizational behavior, straightforwardly defined in the organizational context as the ability and right of an individual of higher rank to guide the decisions of an individual of lower rank. The actions, attitudes, and relationships of the dominant and subordinate individuals constitute components of role behavior that may vary widely in form, style, and content, but do not vary in the expectation of obedience by the one of superior status, and willingness to obey from the subordinate. Information about facts, especially empirically-proven facts or facts derived from specialized experience, are more easily transmitted in the exercise of authority than are the expressions of values. Simon is primarily interested in seeking identification of the individual employee with the organizational goals and values. Following Lasswell , [31] he states that "a person identifies himself with a group when, in making a decision, he evaluates the several alternatives of choice in terms of their consequences for the specified group". Indeed, the number and variety are unlimited. The fundamental problem for organizations is to recognize that personal and group identifications may either facilitate or obstruct correct decision making for the organization. A specific organization has to determine deliberately, and specify in appropriate detail and clear language, its own goals, objectives, means, ends, and values. GPS may possibly be the first method developed for separating problem solving strategy from information about particular problems. Donald Knuth mentions the development of list processing in IPL, with the linked list originally called "NSS memory" for its inventors. March on several works in organization theory. He said that to become an expert on a topic required about ten years of experience and he and colleagues estimated that expertise was the result of learning roughly 50, chunks of information. A chess expert was said to have learned about 50, chunks or chess position patterns. Cliff Shaw at the RAND Corporation , and subsequently [sic] with numerous faculty and student colleagues at Carnegie Mellon University , they have made basic contributions to artificial intelligence , the psychology of human cognition, and list processing. EPAM was able to explain a large number of phenomena in the field of verbal learning. He is responsible for the concept

of organizational decision-making as it is known today. He also was the first to discuss this concept in terms of uncertainty; i. While this notion was not entirely new, Simon is best known for its origination. It was in this area that he was awarded the Nobel Prize in His main contributions were to the fields of general equilibrium and econometrics. He was greatly influenced by the marginalist debate that began in the s. The argument went on to note that profit maximization was not accomplished, in part, because of the lack of complete information. In decision-making, Simon believed that agents face uncertainty about the future and costs in acquiring information in the present. These factors limit the extent to which agents may make a fully rational decision, thus they possess only " bounded rationality " and must make decisions by " satisficing ", or choosing that which might not be optimal, but which will make them happy enough. Bounded rationality is a central theme in behavioral economics. It is concerned with the ways in which the actual decision making process influences decision. Theories of bounded rationality relax one or more assumptions of standard expected utility theory. Further, Simon emphasized that psychologists invoke a "procedural" definition of rationality, whereas economists employ a "substantive" definition. Gustavos Barros argued that the procedural rationality concept does not have a significant presence in the economics field and has never had nearly as much weight as the concept of bounded rationality. In particular, economists should employ "auxiliary assumptions" that reflect the knowledge in the relevant biomedical fields, and guide the specification of econometric models for health outcomes. Simon was also known for his research on industrial organization. He determined that the internal organization of firms and the external business decisions thereof, did not conform to the neoclassical theories of "rational" decision-making. Simon wrote many articles on the topic over the course of his life, mainly focusing on the issue of decision-making within the behavior of what he termed " bounded rationality ". This is reflected in the theory of subjective expected utility. The term, bounded rationality , is used to designate rational choice that takes into account the cognitive limitations of both knowledge and cognitive capacity. It is concerned with the ways in which the actual decision-making process influences decisions. Theories of bounded rationality relax one or more assumptions of standard expected utility theory". As such, he developed an interest in computer science. In , Simon still maintained these ideas and argued that land value tax should replace taxes on wages. Nothing flies more in the face of the last 20 years of research than the assertion that practice is bad. All evidence, from the laboratory and from extensive case studies of professionals, indicates that real competence only comes with extensive practice In denying the critical role of practice one is denying children the very thing they need to achieve real competence. The instructional task is not to "kill" motivation by demanding drill, but to find tasks that provide practice while at the same time sustaining interest.

Chapter 2 : Making End-of-Life Decisions: What Are Your Important Papers? | Family Caregiver Alliance

Stanford Libraries' official online search tool for books, media, journals, databases, government documents and more.

My father, an electrical engineer, had come to the United States in after earning his engineering diploma at the Technische Hochschule of Darmstadt, Germany. He was an inventor and designer of electrical control gear, later also a patent attorney. An active leader in professional and civic affairs, he received an honorary doctorate from Marquette University for his many activities in the community. Among my European ancestors were piano builders, goldsmiths, and vintners but to the best of my knowledge, no professionals of any kind. My home nurtured in me an early attachment to books and other things of the intellect, to music, and to the out of doors. I received an excellent general education from the public elementary and high schools in Milwaukee, supplemented by the fine science department of the public library and the many books I found at home. School work was interesting but not difficult, leaving me plenty of time for sandlot baseball and football, for hiking and camping, for reading and for many extracurricular activities during my high school years. A brother, five years my senior, while not a close companion, gave me some anticipatory glimpses of each stage of growing up. Our dinner table at home was a place for discussion and debate – often political, sometimes scientific. For most adolescents, science means physics, mathematics, chemistry, or biology – those are the subjects to which they are exposed in school. My case was different. Uncle Harold had died after a brief career with the National Industrial Conference Board, but his memory was always present in our household as an admired model, as were some of his books on economics and psychology. In that way I discovered the social sciences. Uncle Harold having been an ardent formal debater, I followed him in that activity too. By the time I was ready to enter the University of Chicago, in , I had a general sense of direction. I would prepare myself to become a mathematical social scientist. By a combination of formal training and self study, the latter continuing systematically well into the s, I was able to gain a broad base of knowledge in economics and political science, together with reasonable skills in advanced mathematics, symbolic logic, and mathematical statistics. My most important mentor at Chicago was the econometrician and mathematical economist, Henry Schultz, but I studied too with Rudolf Carnap in logic, Nicholas Rashevsky in mathematical biophysics, and Harold Lasswell and Charles Merriam in political science. An unexpected by-product of the latter study has been a lifelong interest in the philosophy of physics and several publications on the axiomatization of classical mechanics. My career was settled at least as much by drift as by choice. An undergraduate field study for a term paper developed an interest in decision-making in organizations. On graduation in , the term paper led to a research assistantship with Clarence E. Ridley in the field of municipal administration, carrying out investigations that would now be classified as operations research. The research assistantship led to the directorship, from to , of a research group at the University of California, Berkeley, engaged in the same kinds of studies. By arrangement with the University of Chicago, I took my doctoral exams by mail and moonlighted a dissertation on administrative decision-making during my three years at Berkeley. When our research grant was exhausted, in , jobs were not plentiful and my military obligations were uncertain. I secured a position in political science at Illinois Institute of Technology by the intercession of a friend who was leaving. The return to Chicago had important, but again largely unanticipated, consequences for me. Oscar Lange, not yet returned to Poland, Milton Friedman , and Franco Modigliani frequently participated in the Cowles staff seminars, and I also became a regular participant. I was soon co-opted by Marschak into participating in the study he and Sam Schurr were directing of the prospective economic effects of atomic energy. Taking responsibility for the macroeconomic parts of that study, I used as my analytic tools both classical Cobb-Douglas functions, and the new activity analysis being developed by Koopmans. Although I had earlier published papers on tax incidence and technological development , the atomic energy project was my real baptism in economic analysis. My interest in mathematical economics having been aroused, I continued active work on problems in that domain, mainly in the period from to It was during this time that I

worked out the relations between causal ordering and identifiability – coming for the first time in contact with the related work of Herman Wold – discovered and proved with David Hawkins the Hawkins-Simon theorem on the conditions for the existence of positive solution vectors for input-output matrices, and developed with Albert Ando theorems on near-decomposability and aggregation. I left Chicago for Pittsburgh to participate with G. Cooper, and others in developing the new school. Our goal was to place business education on a foundation of fundamental studies in economics and behavioral science. We were fortunate to pick a time for launching this venture when the new management science techniques were just appearing on the horizon, together with the electronic computer. Holt and I derived the rules for optimal decision under certainty, then proved a certainty-equivalence theorem that permitted our technique to be applied under conditions of uncertainty. Modigliani and Muth went on to construct efficient computational algorithms. At this same time, Tinbergen and Theil were independently developing very similar techniques for national planning in the Netherlands. Meanwhile, however, the descriptive study of organizational decision-making continued as my main occupation, in this case in collaboration with Harold Guetzkow, James March, Richard Cyert and others. Our work led us to feel increasingly the need for a more adequate theory of human problem-solving if we were to understand decisions. Allen Newell, whom I had met at the Rand Corporation in , held similar views. About , he and I conceived the idea that the right way to study problem-solving was to simulate it with computer programs. Gradually, computer simulation of human cognition became my central research interest, an interest that has continued to be absorbing up to the present time. My research on problem-solving left me relatively little opportunity to do work of a more classical sort in economics. I did, however, continue to develop stochastic models to explain the observed highly-skewed distributions of sizes of business firms. That work, in collaboration with Yuji Ijiri and others, was summarized in a book published just two years ago. In this sketch, I have said less about my work on decision-making than about my other research in economics because the former is discussed at greater length in my Nobel lecture. I have also left out of this account those very important parts of my life that have been occupied with my family and with non-scientific pursuits. One of my few important decisions, and the best, was to persuade Dorothea Pye to marry me on Christmas Day, . We have been blessed in being able to share a wide range of our experiences, even to publishing together in two widely separate fields: My interests in organizations and administration have extended to participation as well as observation. In addition to three stints as a university department chairman, I have had several modest public assignments. One involved playing a role, in , in the creation of the Economic Cooperation Administration, the agency that administered Marshall Plan aid for the U. While serving on PSAC, and during another committee assignment with the National Academy of Sciences, I have had opportunities to take part in studies of environmental protection policies. In all of this work, I have tried – I know not with what success – to apply my scientific knowledge of organizations and decision-making, and, conversely, to use these practical experiences to gain new research ideas and insights. It was later edited and republished in Nobel Lectures. To cite this document, always state the source as shown above. Simon died on February 9,

Chapter 3 : Ethical expertise revisited

1. Author(s): Simon, Alfred Title(s): End-of-life decision making in Germany/ Alfred Simon. In: End-of-life decision making: a cross national study Country of Publication: United States Publisher: Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, c

Printer-friendly version As you face aging and the need to make plans for your future, you face having to make decisions about many aspects of your lives. These legal and health care decisions not only protect you from others making decisions for your care that you do not want, they also protect family and loved ones by giving them guidance in the care that you would like to receive. After completing all the legal paperwork, the next step is to sit down and talk to family about the decisions you have made and why. Advance Health Care Directive What it does: Each state has slightly different versions of the form, but a form from one state will be honored in another state. Everyone over 18 should have one. Must be completed while you are competent to know what you are signing, i. Often used to decide on feeding tubes, ventilators, and other treatments at the end of life or when someone is unconscious. Only needs to be witnessed; does not need to be notarized. Doctors will do everything to treat your condition and keep you alive. Family will be asked what to do. Is helpful if you do not want emergency responders to perform CPR Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation and expands on other treatments you might or might not want. Will What it does: Says how you want your estate money and belongings to be dispersed to family, friends, organizations, etc. Each state has different laws about estates, but most states will honor an out state will. In a will, you appoint someone to be the executor or administrator who will pay your final bills and see that your wishes are carried out. Probate is the transferring of property when someone dies. The probate court oversees the executor to assure that the estate is divided as stated in the will. If you die without a will, the court will probate your estate, e. Durable Power of Attorney for Finance What it does: Allows someone to access your finances, e. Needs to be someone you trust, as this person has a lot of control over your finances. Spouses might not have access to all of your funds unless everything, including investments, is held as joint property. Final Arrangements What it does: States what you would like to happen after your death—whether you would like cremation or burial—and lets the family know. Also lets loved ones know about your wishes regarding organ donation and other special arrangements. Put your wishes in writing in a place family members can find them. The more decisions you make beforehand, the fewer decisions family has to make during a difficult time when they are grieving. Family can often be in conflict about what you would have wanted. The law can determine who has the power to make the decision if it is unclear or there is conflict. Trusts What is is: A trust creates a legal entity that holds your assets for you so that your estate does not have to go through probate when you die. Also called a Living Trust. You name a trustee to oversee the trust both while you are alive and to distribute the trust to beneficiaries when you die. You may be the trustee of the trust while you are alive, in which case you name a successor trustee for the trust who will manage it after you die or become incapacitated. A revocable trust allows you to control everything that happens in the trust while you are alive. There are many options for trusts for specific purposes, such as: Puts money aside to help someone who is disabled Charitable trust: Money given to a charity Bypass trust: Irrevocable trust passes assets to the spouse and then the children at death of second parent, limiting estate taxes Life insurance trust: Removes life insurance from estate and thus estate taxes Generation skipping trust: Depending on the value of your assets, your estate will go through probate, which can take several months and incur costs to the court. Allows access to funds immediately, rather than waiting for probate to close. Unless funds are in a trust, the estate must be probated through the court, which can take several months when the funds might not be available and incur costs to the court Where to Find My Important Papers Have a central place to keep wills, trusts, powers of attorney, etc. Having a place to go to will reduce the possibility of forms being misplaced or lost. These legal forms are necessary to assure the care you or a loved one might want are carried out. Although it is hard to talk about and think about, it is important to take care of these matters for your own sake and for the sake of your family.

Chapter 4 : End-of-life decision making : a cross-national study in SearchWorks catalog

46 a simon end of life decision making in germany in Simon, "End of Life Decision Making in Germany," in Blank and Merrick, eds., supra note 34, at

Received Dec 21; Accepted Dec However, in the last few decades, ethicists have become involved in healthcare, business, industry, journalism as never before. This development has triggered a modern debate about whether bestowing a specific authority in morals upon specialists is a good idea. The discussion focuses on the possibility, content, and desirability of ethical expertise and ethics experts. Some authors are very skeptical about the status of ethicists as professionals. They challenge the very concept of expertise in ethics because of the dissimilarity of moral knowledge and expert knowledge in other professions, such as medicine and engineering. Others are in favor of the concept of ethical expertise but argue that the ethics expert should exclusively focus on procedural and formal matters such as analysis and clarification of concepts and arguments. According to the strongest view the ethicist is considered an expert in substantively pointing out what is morally right or wrong. She analyses theoretical aspects and ethical implications of the growing tendency towards wish-fulfilling medicine and concludes that it is hard to provide strong ethical arguments why wish-fulfilling medicine should be banned or discouraged altogether. However, the numerous questions that surround wish-fulfilling medical procedures clearly mark them out as having a special status amongst other medical activities. Thus, more reflection about the subject, goal and ends of modern medicine is needed in order to reach any definite conclusion about the ethical assessment of the matter. They first lay bare what concept of justice is pivotal to the understanding of the personnel. Secondly, they try to find out how this understanding informs the way in which priorities are made in daily clinical practice. The next two papers are cross-cultural or cross country comparative studies. Ralf Jox et al. In their comparison, they highlight the following issue: What is the difference? The next two articles concentrate on ethical issues in research. The author considers the development of biobanks and the associated problems of discrimination, stigmatization and psychological stress that might occur if data contained in these banks are being misused. Against this backdrop the paper takes up the role of informed consent in the context of genetic research. Artizzu demonstrates the need to develop an ethical framework tailored to the specific features of each genetic research project. As an example, the case of a private biotechnology company, SharDNA is presented. Its biobank was developed from a genetic research project carried out on isolated populations living on Sardinia. The paper highlights how the company is tackling the problem of informed consent and other ethical requirements for genetic research. Lawrence Burns takes up the issue of dignity in research involving human subjects. Finally, he sketches a functional model for attributing inherent dignity that avoids the untenable connotations of speciesism. The last two papers focus on issues in philosophy of medicine. He regards the capacity of being distressed by the suffering of others as opening up for ethical responsibility as well as a presupposition for full-fledged clinical knowledge in medical care and health care. Urban Wiesing, finally, examines the work of Immanuel Kant and its influence on medicine. Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License which permits any noncommercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author s and source are credited. Dignity of the elderly: Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy 6: The varieties of dignity. Health Care Analysis 12 2:

Chapter 5 : Understanding the Key Areas of Clinical Decision Making at the End of Life

End-of-life decision making in Germany / Alfred Simon End-of-life decision making in India / Sunil K. Pandya End-of-life decision making in Israel / Tali Amidror and Frank J. Leavitt.

DOWNLOAD PDF END-OF-LIFE DECISION MAKING IN GERMANY ALFRED SIMON

Chapter 6 : Table of contents for Library of Congress control number

Decision making in prehospital end-of-life care is a challenge for all paramedics. The present investigation demonstrates that a dialogue bridging emergency medical and palliative care issues is necessary.

Chapter 7 : Katherine Wayne, End-of-life decision making: A cross-national study (review) - PhilPapers

Introduction: issues at the end of life / Robert H. Blank --Ethical questions related to end-of-life decisions: the Brazilian reality / Leo Pessini --End-of-life care in China: a view from Beijing / Li Yiting, Ole Doring, Liu Fang, Fu Li, and Su Baoqi --End-of-life decision making in Germany / Alfred Simon --End-of-life decision making in.

Chapter 8 : - NLM Catalog Result

The present article is intended to delve into the cross-cultural perspectives in ethical decision making in the end-of-life scenario. We attempt to address the dynamics of the roles of patient, family and physician therein across two countries from East and West, namely, India and Germany.

Chapter 9 : Bioethics: End-of-Life Decision Making in Spain | Columbia Alumni Association

Alfred Simon's 1 research works with 16 citations and 28 reads, including: Paramedics experiences and expectations concerning advance directives: A prospective, questionnaire-based, bi-centre study.