

ID#

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Paper

Professional Ethics

Module & 6th semester

Date: 17-04-2020

Question # 01

Chose the correct response.

(A). (legal and Moral)

(B). (Legal and immoral)

C. (Illegal and Moral)

D. (illegal and immoral)

E. (illegal and immoral)

Question # 02

Ans:-

Decisions made by engineers have serious consequences to people often to multitude of people. Ethics and ethical reasoning guide decision-making.

Consider the March 11, 2011 8.9 magnitude earthquake near Sendai, Japan.

The damage to the ~~Fukus~~ Fukushima

1 Nuclear Power Plant (Fukushima Dai-ichi) has led people world wide to rethink the ethics of Nuclear Power.

Notice the issues that come up in these discussion:

Issue # 1: Health And Safety:-

Risk :- Danger to current and future generation from leakage of radio-isotopes used in nuclear power.

Plutonium - 239 (half-life = 24,110 yrs) is a particularly toxic radio-isotopes. Normally 10 half-lives are required before a Pu-239 ~~contaminated~~ contaminated area is considered safe again, in the case of Plutonium roughly 250,000 years.

So if Pu leaked, -- say due to an earthquake -- it would cause a health risk for roughly 8000 generations!!

Issue # 01: Health and Safety Risks, Further Consideration:-

(a) The Possibility of medical science discovering a cure for cancer

Sometimes in the current or next centuries adds uncertainty to the long-term health risks of leakage of radio-active isotopes.

Issue # 02: Health and Safety Risks,

Further consideration:-

(b) The use of nuclear Power may increase our knowledge of radio-isotopes used for medical purposes (Possible benefit?).

Issues that come up in these discussion.
Consequences of Alternatives to Nuclear Power.

Issue # 02: Depletion of Resources:-

Fossil fuels, oil, natural gas and coal, are non-renewable. These resources also affect the goal of health because of their impact on pollution and climate changes.

Issues that come up in these discussion.
Consequences of Alternatives to Nuclear Power.

Issue # 03: Comparative economic costs of Renewable sources.

Renewable resources such as

hydro-electric - Power, wind Power, Solar Power, agricultures biomass and tides do not cause the environmental hazards that fossil-fuels do.

But Renewable sources must be balanced with the amount of energy needed to produce and maintain them and consequent environmental hazards. Currently, for example, the energy required to manufacture and install solar energy system comes from fossil fuels.

Question #03:-

Introduction:-

The Code of Students conduct has been formulated to provide a clear statements of the university's expectations of students in respect of academic matter and personal behavior.

Code of Ethics for Students of Engineering are these.

This section aims to present broad values and ethical principles based on our analysis of 10 ethical codes from different universities all around the world. Indeed we noticed that even if codes of ethics for students may differ from one institution to another, these are 7 values that seem universal.

A) Integrity:-

Integrity is defined as "Adherence to moral and ethical principles; soundness of moral character; honesty"
"Having integrity means being totally honest and truthful in every part of your life."

Students with integrity will work hard to earn their degrees in a fair and honest way by putting in the hours to study and complete assignments. When a student intentionally cheats through university this integrity is compromised and the value of the degree and the morals of the individual are diminished.

(b) Respect:-

Respect could be defined as a feeling or understanding that someone or something is important serious etc and should be treated in an appropriate way. Being respectful towards people is a key aspect in life in order to form and maintain positive relationship in order to become successful. If you treat them with kindness, they will kind back. One way to show respect towards other people to treat other the way you would want to be treated.

(c) Open mindedness:-

Being open-minded means you have a willingness to listen to other ideas and opinions and consider the possibility that you are wrong or may change your own perspective.

~~Being~~ Open minded ^{can} ~~means~~ ^{advance} ~~you have~~ ^{mutual} understanding. which accomodates the ideal of students working

constructively and cohesively toward achieving common goals, despite intense disagreement.

(D) Discipline :-

The word "Discipline" comes from the word "Disciple" meaning a learner. Discipline means learning to obey certain rules. Without it, there will be complete chaos and disorder every where in our society. There are some rules that control our activities. If we do not respect these rules, our life will be like a boat without the boatman.

(E) Tolerance :-

Tolerance can be seen as the willingness to accept feelings, habits, or beliefs that are different from your own. Tolerance means how to see the world from the perspective of others, not just your perspective. Tolerance play an important role in our everyday life in our society. Never before have we had so many opportunities to connect and communicate

with different cultures and languages.

(F) Team Spirit:-

Team Spirit can be defined as when the members of a group want the team to succeed. Team Spirit improves the ability of individuals to work together and boosts morale.

In an academic context, this is an opportunity to make friends and talk with others. Each student can benefit on a personal level from teamwork. A team of students must actively listen to each other articulate ideas and use genuinely constructive criticism to be effective.

(G) Sense of responsibility:-

Responsibility is one of the traits of our character which means that a person is able to respond for his actions is able to take some duties and to face certain consequences of the action that may occur.

Student responsibilities toward the university it self :-

→ It turns out that students also have responsibilities regarding the university it self. By this is meant behaviors to be held within the institution and when the student is brought to represent his university* outside he has responsibilities outside the institution.

With in institution / academic life:-

As we said, these are first of all codes to respect within the educational institution itself. Most of the time these codes are mentioned in a charter or bylaws. but those ~~codes~~ sometimes these codes, which may be cultural, are presumed to be acquired.

→ Make sure you respect the dress code

→ Donot degrade the Premises

→ No Smoking in the establishment

→ Do not organize events without Permission.

→ Do Not Post Posters Where It is forbidden.

→ use of computer tools and laboratories appropriately.

outside The institution/social life:

The application of ethical codes is not confined to internal use at the institution. Students are representatives of their university outside and must therefore behave in the same way.

→ Contribute to the good reputation of the institution.

→ Reputation is one of the criteria in choosing university for students.

→ Institution wants to attract as many candidates as possible to have a choice and to have people with great potential among their students.

→ In France For example, companies have a mandatory apprenticeship tax and choose the school in which they wish to invest this amount.

There are all kinds of ways to contribute to the influence of one's university or school. Student who participate in activities outside the university must behave in a manner consistent with their role as a representative of the university.

This can be during stays abroad as a part of exchange in partner universities, internship abroad but also in all companies in the country of origin. This good behavior at home or abroad, showing the knowledge acquired and speaking well of the university and the city of origin. Students can also engage in projects or associations to contribute to this reputation.

