



Department of Electrical Engineering

Subject: Professional Ethics

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Q 1

What is the difference between ethics and legality? Explain with Example.

Answer:

Define Ethics:

At its simplest ethics is a system of moral principle... Ethics is concerned with what is good for individuals and society and is also



described as moral philosophy. The term is derived from the Greek word *ethos* which can mean custom, habit, character or disposition.

Define Legality:

The state or quantity of being in conformity with the Law. Lawfulness attachment to or observance of Law usually legalities a duty or obligation imposed by Law.

→ Differences between legality and Ethics.

The major difference between legality and ~~both~~ Ethics and mentioned below.

* The legality is defined as the systematic body of rules that governs the whole society and the action

of its individual members Ethics means the science of a standard human conduct

- * The legality consists of a set of rules and regulations whereas Ethics comprises of guidelines and principle that inform people about how to live or how to behave in a particular situation.

- * The legality is created by the Government which may be local regional national or international on the other hand ethics are

are governed by an individual legal or professional norms i.e workplace ethics environmental ethics and so on.

* The legality is expressed in the constitution in a written form. As opposed to ethics, it cannot be found in writing form.

* The breach of legality may result in punishment or penalty, or both side which is not in the case of breach of Ethics.

* The objective of the legality is to maintain social order

and peace within the nation and protection to all the citizens unlike ethics that are the code of conduct that help a person to decide what is right or wrong and how to act.

* The legality creates a legal binding but ethics has no such binding on the people.



Q 2:

What are moral values in an Engineering environment? Give an example.

Answer:

Moral aspects in Engineering Field.

Moral refers to standards of right conduct. Ethics in Engineering is the ability as well as responsibility of an engineer to Judge his



decisions from the context of the
general wellbeing of the society
Honesty which involves moral
truthfulness and assimilating
one's proficent life and
individual beliefs. There are three
main Moral and Ethical values in
an industry which an engineer
is always obliged to obey. and
These value not only helps the
industry but also benefits
equally an Engineer's personal gain.



Example:

A person living in poverty in an undeveloped country may find it morally acceptable to cut down the forest to make room for a farm where he can grow food for his family. However a person in a developed country may find this action morally unacceptable because the destruction of forest increases carbon



dioxide emissions into the
atmosphere where can negatively
impact the environment.



Q 3

Why should we study professional Ethics as engineers? Write a short note.

Answer:

The objective of this course on Professional Ethics and Human values are.

to understand the moral value that ought guide the Engineering Professional. (b) resolve the moral issues in the profession and (c) justify the moral judgment concerning

the profession it is intended to develop a set of beliefs attitudes and habits that engineers should display concerning morality.

The prime objective is to increase one's ability to deal effectively with moral complexity in engineering practice.

Alternatively the objective of the study on Professional Ethics may be listed as



- (A) Improvement of the cognitive skill
(Skill of the intellect in thinking clearly)

- 1) Moral awareness (proficiency in recognizing moral problems in engineering)
- 2) cogent moral reasoning (comprehending assessing different views)
- 3) moral coherence forming (consistent viewpoint based on facts)
- 4) Moral imagination (searching beyond obvious the alternative responses to issues and being receptive to creative solutions)
- 5) Moral communication to express and support one's views to others.



B) To act in morally desirable way towards moral commitment and responsible conduct.

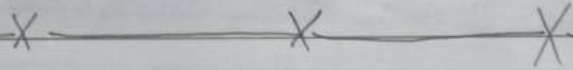
b) Moral reasonableness is willing and able to be morally responsible

7) Respect for persons with means showing concern for the well being of others besides oneself.

8) Tolerance of diversity is respect for ethnic and religious differences and acceptance of reasonable differences moral perspectives.

9) Moral hope is believe in using rational dialogue for resolving moral conflicts.

10) Integrity which means morals
integrity, and integrating one's
professional life and personal
convictions.



paper The End

