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Question No 1.

Answer:

* DIFFERENCE B/W ETHICS & LEGALITY:

→ Ethics is defined as a moral philosophy or code of morals practiced by a person or group of people. An example of ethics is a code of conduct set by organization.

→ Legality is defined as an act, agreement or contract that is consistent with the law or state of being lawful or unlawful in a given jurisdiction.

* Differences:

The major difference b/w ethics and legality are mentioned below:

1. The legality is the systematic body of rules that governs the

whole society and the actions of its individual members. While ethics means the science of a standard human conduct.

2. The law consists of a set of rules and regulations, whereas ethics comprises of guidelines and principles that inform people about how to live or how to behave in a particular situation.

3. The legality, law is created by the government, which may be local, regional, national or international. on the other hand, ethics are governed by an individual, legal or professional norms. i.e workplace ethics, environmental ethics and so on.

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

5. The breach of legality (law) may results in punishment or penalty, or both which is not in the case of breach of ethics.

6. The objective of legality (law) 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 helps a person to decide what is right or wrong and how to act.

7. The law creates a legal binding, but ethics has no such binding on the people.

Note:

legality means an act is in accordance with the law. And Ethics is about concepts of right and wrong behaviour. Some actions may be legal but in some people's opinion not ethical.

For example;

Testing medicines on animals is legal in many countries but some people believe it is not ethical. Other examples, not wearing a seatbelt when travelling, Riding motorcycle without lights at night, Buying a pirated DVD etc.

Question No 2.

Answer:

* Moral values in Engineering
Environment:

→ It is the philosophical discipline that considers the moral and ethical relationship of human being to the environment. In other words, what if any, moral obligation does man have to the preservation and care of the non-human world.

→ Ethical issues concerning the environment have been debated for centuries, it did not emerge as a philosophical discipline until the 1970s. Its emergence was the result of increased awareness of how the rapidly growing world population was impacting the environment as well as the environmental consequences that comes with the growing use of pesticides, technology and industry.

→ Environmental ethics, along with

human values, make for challenging philosophical debates about man's interaction with the environment. Water and air pollution, the depletion of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, destruction of ecosystems, and global climate change are all part of environment ethics debate

*For Example:

Is it acceptable for poor farmers in undeveloped countries to cut down forest to make room for farmland, even if this action harms the environment. Is it morally wrong for humans to continue to burn fossil fuels knowing that this action leads to air pollution and global climate change. Is it ethically permissible for man to build a hydroelectric dam knowing that this will disrupt the migration pattern of certain fish, leading to their extinction.

* Note:

The ethics, that an engineer should possess to protect the safety, health and welfare of the public and ~~unaffectedness~~ the environment.

Question No 3.

Answer:

* Professional Ethics As Engineers:

→ Ethics in engineering is the study of characteristics of morals and conduct of engineers as Professionals and individuals as human being. The moral and practical significance of ethics in engineering can be related with quality of the decisions: with justice, with equity, with the consequences of all affected by the decision, and with the personal and contractual obligations into which engineers are often bound.

→ In engineering, like ethical problems, rarely have a single readily deduced solution. Both

of these contain a range of solutions ~~that are clearly right, relatively better or not appropriate at all.~~ that are clearly right, relatively better or not appropriate at all. Prompt and correct distinction and selection of the available options is critical in engineering.

→ In cases where an engineer faces strong moral dilemma, or even ethical or legal conflicts, engineering ethics seek to go beyond the dictates of the law when there is no legal guidelines for how to solve the conflict. Therefore ethics empowers engineers in them the value of conscientious moral commitment.

→ Ethics also guides the professional conduct of engineers. In essence, ethical values ensure honest and open transactions in the profession, and that the professional are able to work without external pressure. Ethics also ensures that engineers are held accountable for their actions.

So the recognize and accept the personal commitment towards the client and the job and maintain discretion over the client information.

Notes:

The role of ethics, therefore in engineering is imperative because the integrity of the profession depends on it.

"The End"