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ABDUL MOEZ

id # 12371

Paper # Professional Ethics

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BE(E)

Instructor # Prof. Ahmad Hassan

Q¹

Define Ethics? Give two examples?

Ans:-

- * Ethics is System of moral Principles
- * Ethics are Principles of right & wrong
- * Principles of Conduct governing behaviour of an individual or a group.

Ethics is two things First ethics refers to well-founded standards of right & wrong that prescribe what humans ought to do, usually in term of rights obligations, benefits to society, fairness or specific virtues.

(2)

Ethics, For example, refers to those standards that imposes the reasonable obligations to refrain from rape, stealing, murder assault, Slander and fraud.

Secondly, ethics refers to the study and development of one's ethical standards. As mentioned above feeling laws and social norms can deviate from what is ethical. So it is necessary to constantly examine one's standards to ensure that they are reasonable & well founded.

Examples:-

- 1) Driving Carefully because you don't want to hurt someone is making a decision based on ethics.
- 2) Another example is that telling a simple & small lie is not ethical wont lead you to jail means is not illegal but definitely is ethically wrong.

(3)

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What are the steps of approaching an ethical Problem? Name all tests

Ans:- The steps are approaching an ethical Problem can be distinguished into 3 types of inquiries.

1) Normative Inquiry:-

- (i) How far does the obligation of engineers to protect Public Safety extend in any given situation?
- (ii) When if ever, should engineers be expected to blow whistle on dangerous practices of their employers?
- (iii) Whose values ought to be primary in making judgment about acceptable risks in design for a Public transport system?
- (iv) When & why is the government justified in interfering with the organisations?
- (v) What are the reasons on which the engineers show their obligation to their employees or clients or the Public?

(4)

2) Conceptual Inquiry:-

It is directed to clarify the meanings of concepts or ideas or principles that are expressed by words or by questions and statements. For example,

- a) What is meant by safety?
- b) How is it related to risk?
- c) What is bribe?
- d) What is a profession.

When moral concepts are discussed, normative & conceptual issues are closely interconnected.

3) Factual or Descriptive inquiry:-

- 1) How were the benefits assessed?
- 2) What are procedures followed in risk assessment?
- 3) What are short term & long term effects of drinking water being polluted?
- 4) Who conducted the tests on materials?

TESTS

- 1) Harm / Beneficence Test
- 2) Publicity test
- 3) Reversibility Test
- 4) Code of ethics test
- 5) Feasibility.

Q⁴

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What are Six Pillars of Character?
Write briefly about any two?

Ans:- 1) Trustworthiness 2) Respect
3) Responsibility 4) Fairness
5) Caring 6) Citizenship.

1) Trustworthiness:-

- Be honest in Communications and actions
- ★ Don't deceive, Cheat or steal.
- ★ Be reliable - do what you say you'll do.
- ★ Have the courage to do the right thing
- ★ Build a good reputation
- ★ Be loyal - stand by your family and Country
- ★ Keep your promises.

2) Respect:- Treat others with respect & follow the Golden Rule

- ★ Be tolerant & accepting of differences

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- ★ Use good manners, not bad language
- ★ Be considerate of the feelings of others.
- ★ Don't threaten, hit or hurt anyone
- ★ Deal Peacefully with anger, insults & disagreements.
- ★ Treat everyone with courtesy, politeness and dignity, valuing individual & cultural differences in our workplace & among those we serve
- ★ Listen to & communicate openly with each other & with the customers in order to build mutual respect & long term working relationships.

(7)

Q²

What is different B/w Social Norms and Morals? Explain with example.

Ans:- The grounds view - what makes moral norms & social norms different is not the form or content of any principle but the grounds of normative (judgement are Cons) attitudes that constitute them.

⇒ Social norms are standards of proper or acceptable behaviour, whereas Morals are the principles of Right & Wrong in behaviour.

Paradigmatic examples of moral include the norms that exist in most societies forbidding murder rape & torture norms of truth telling & promise keeping & norms of beneficence. Paradigmatic examples of social norms include norms forbidding nudity in public places, norms of gift giving & norms of address.

Q³ Why should one be ethical, Write a Short Note?

Ans:- Engineering ethics should be studied because it is important both in preventing grave consequences of faulty ethical reasoning & in giving meaning to engineer endeavors, but it is complex. It cannot be understood through casual observation.

- ★ Increased awareness of importance due to Publicity surrounding high profile engineering failures.
- ★ Engineering decisions can impact Public health, safety business practices & politics
- ★ Engineers should be aware of moral implications as they make decisions in Workplace.
- ★ Study of ethics helps engineers develop a moral autonomy.
- ★ Ability to think critically & independently about moral issues.
- ★ Ability to apply this moral thinking to situations that arise in the course of Professional Engineering practise.