

III/IV B.Tech (Regular) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
Professional Ethics and Human values (14 IT 501)  
Scheme of Evaluation

Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer ONE question from each unit.

(4\*12 = 48 Marks)

1. Write briefly about the following

1\*12= 12 Marks

a. What is meant by Moral Autonomy?

Ans: Moral Autonomy is the philosophy which is self-governing or self-determining, i.e., acting independently without the influence or distortion of others.

b. What is difference between profession and professionalism?

Ans: A profession is someone who gets paid for a type of work; whereas professionalism" depends upon competence in doing that work, the key to quality and efficiency. Profession can be referred to a person whereas Professionalism is a person's quality.

c. Write any one Employee Right.

Ans: Right to a safe workplace. And also some others.

d. What is disaster?

Ans: a sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life.

e. Expand IEEE

Ans: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

f. What is Safety?

Ans: Safety means keeping yourself and others free from harm or danger.

g. What is meant by Whistle blowing?

Ans: The process by which an employee conveys information about a significant moral problem to a person in a position to take action on the problem, outside the approved organizational channel is known as Whistle blowing.

h. Define the term Collective Bargaining.

Ans: Collective bargaining is a process of negotiation between employers and a group of employees aimed at agreements to regulate working salaries, working conditions, benefits, and other aspects of workers' compensation and rights for workers.

i. Expand ACM?

Ans: Association for Computing Machinery.

j. What is ethical theory?

Ans: The Ethics is the branch of philosophy that deals with the principles of morality and the well-defined standards of right and wrong that prescribe the human character and conduct in terms of obligations, rights, rules, benefit to society, fairness, etc

k. Define work ethics.

Ans: Work ethic is a belief that hard **work** and diligence have a moral benefit and an inherent ability, virtue or value to strengthen character and individual abilities.

l. What is confidentiality?

Ans: Confidentiality is keep safe the information which is not disclose to others, such as unauthorized people to that information.

## UNIT I

2. a) Define Moral and Values.

Ans:

Moral: Morals are more like principles, based on their various teachings and often guided by societal and religious standards. Morals refer to the way in which people behave in relationships and in wider society.

----- 2 Marks

Values: Values are the rules by which we make decisions about right and wrong, should or shouldn't, and good or bad. Values mean an in-built mechanism that distinguishes the right from the wrong.

Classification of Human Values

1. Values relating to an individual (good or bad) that is related to the person.
2. Values where there is normally an element of consensus implied as in terms, such as fair, decent and tolerant.
3. Values relating primarily to things in the sense of fitting, such as good pen or good computer.

Universal Values:

1. Right conduct, 2. Peace, 3. Truth, 4. Love and 5. Non-violence

Fundamental values followed by Indians

1. Essential divinity inherent in all life.
2. Presence of divine motherhood in all women
3. Religion is the manifestation of the divinity already in man.
4. Civilization is the manifestation of divinity in man. -----4 Marks

2. b) What are the attributes of a profession?

Ans:

1. It requires sophisticated skills, judging skills and discretion.
2. It requires extensive formal education in addition to practice training.
3. It requires setting standards of conduct and their enforcement.
4. It results in significant public good.

Professional Ethics:

1. Professional ethics speaks about managing values and conflicts among professionals.
2. Most of the ethical dilemmas faced by managers in the workplace are highly complex.
3. Professional ethics gives a programmatic approach to solve ethical problems. --- 6 Marks

3. a) Explain salient features of Kohlberg's theory.

Ans: Kohlberg's Approach [ 6M ]

Age range	Stage	Substages
Birth to 9	Pre Conventional	1. Avoid Punishment 2. Gain reward
Ages 9 to 20	Conventional	1. Gain approval and avoid disapproval 2. Duty and guilt
Age 20 + may be never	Post-Conventional	1. Agreed upon rights 2. Personal moral Stands

1. Is based on the study on men.
2. Men give importance to moral rule
3. Ethics of rules and rights.

Features:

1. Justice
2. Factual
3. Right or wrong
4. Logic only
5. Logic and rule-based
6. Less of caring
7. Matter of fact (practical)
8. Present focus
9. Strict rules
10. Independence
11. Rigid
12. Taking a commanding role
13. Transactional approach ---6 Marks

3. b) Explain different types of inquiry.

Ans: Engineering ethics combines Inquiries into values, meanings and facts. There are three types of Inquiries 1. Normative Inquiries 2. Conceptual Inquiries 3. Factual Inquiries ----1Marks

Normative Inquiries:

1. Which are most casual, seek to identify the values that should guide individuals and group.
2. Normative also have the theoretical goals of justifying particular moral judgment.
3. Normative Inquiries aimed at identifying and justifying the morally desirable norms to guide individuals or group. ----1.5Marks

Conceptual Inquiries:

1. Conceptual inquiries seek to clarify important concept or ideas whether the ideas are expressed by single words or by statements and questions.
2. There are directed toward clarifying the meaning of the concepts, principles and issues in engineering ethics.
3. Conceptual issues have to do with the meaning or applicability of an idea.
4. You must determine if the gift of tickets to a sporting event by a potential supplier of parts for your project is meant to influence your decision or is just a nice gesture between friends. ---2Marks

Factual Inquiries:

1. Factual, descriptive inquiries seek to provide facts needed for understanding and values issues resolving.
2. Seek to uncover information bearing upon value issues.
3. Where possible researches attempt to conduct factual inquiries using proven scientific techniques. ---1.5Marks

## UNIT - II

4. a) Explain types of risks

Ans:

1. Voluntary vs. Involuntary Risk: Many consider something safer if they knowingly take the risk, but would find it unsafe if forced to do so.
2. Short-term vs. long-term Consequences: Something that might cause a short-lived illness or disability seems safer than something that will result in permanent disability. Which can cause few months disability is nothing but short-term, but which can come long enough they long-term risks.
3. Expected Probability: Many persons might find a 1 in 1,00,000 chances of severe injury of any kind to be an acceptable risk, where as a 50-50 chance of a somewhat minor injury might be unacceptable.
4. Reversible Effect: Something will seem less risky if the bad effects are ultimately reversible. This concept is similar to the short-term vs. long-term risk.

5. Delayed vs. Immediate Risk: An Activity whose harm is delayed for many years will seem much less risky than something with an immediate effect. ----6 Marks

4. b) What are the senses of Loyalty ?

Ans: Loyalty has the two senses, they are

**1. Obligations of Loyalty:** Loyalty based on personal identification is obligatory when two conditions are met. First, employees must see some of their own important goals as met by and through a group in which they participate. Typically, these goals include the pleasures of affiliating with the group, recognition from the group that one's contributions are valuable, and a sense worth and accomplishment in pursuing the goals of the group. Second, employees must be treated fairly, each receiving his or her share of benefits and burdens. ----3 Marks

**2. Misguided Loyalty:** Both agency and identification loyalty can be shown toward corporations as a whole or toward smaller divisions within corporations. For example, an engineer might identify closely with a group of committed professionals while working on a particular project, but might identify less with the more impersonal vast conglomerate comprising a large international firm. Sometimes, inappropriate or misguided loyalty to a project team or supervisor can harm corporations, as well as the general public.

-3 Marks

5. a) Explain Occupational Crimes.

Ans: Occupational crimes are illegal acts made possible through one's lawful employment. It is secretive violation of laws regulating work activities. When committed by office workers or professionals, occupational crime is called white-collar crime.

Occupational crime can take other forms including crimes that are aimed at prompting the interests of one's employer rather than oneself. Employee theft is a type of occupational crime when it is associated with an employee's assigned tasks.

Employee crime it involves

1. The employees who manage their own businesses making use of their employer's resources.
2. The store managers who steal items from incoming shipments and sell the goods.
3. The trusted employees selling company products illegally and pocketing the proceeds.

Different types of occupational crimes

1. White collar crime
2. Embezzlement and fraud
3. Computer theft
4. Trade secrets
5. Industrial espionage
6. Price fixing ----6 Marks (short explanation on each type)

5. b) How the excellent team work can be achieved with subordinates and colleagues?

Ans: Collegiality is an amorphous concept and refers to an environment characterized by professionalism, a general sense of well-being and a spirit of cooperation.

Some of the techniques to achieve collegiality

1. Development recognition and articulation of shared values
2. Establishing/restoring a sense of professionalism
3. Vision
4. Defining expectations
5. Paying attention to structure
6. Paying attention to gender and diversity issues
7. Score-keeping
8. Compensation

9. Trust
10. Practice area leadership
11. Selection process
12. Helpfulness
13. Balance of power
14. Partner evaluations
15. Problem partners (Explain any six points) ----- 6 Marks

### UNIT - III

6. a) Explain the significance of Environmental Ethics

Ans: Engineers are responsible in part for the creation of technology that has led to damage of the environment and are also working to find solutions to the problems caused by modern technology. The environmental movement has led to an increased awareness among engineers that they have a responsibility to use their knowledge and skills to help protect the environment. In the late 1960s, an area of study called environmental ethics was formulated, seeking to explore the ethical issues that tell us about our responsibility to the environment.

Our western ethics tradition is anthropocentric, meaning that only human beings have moral standing. Animals and plants are important only in respect of their usefulness to humans. This type of thinking is often evident even within the environmental movement when a case is sometimes made for the protection of rare plants based on their potential for providing new medicines. -----3 Marks

There are multiple approaches that can be taken to resolving environmental problems.

1. Cost-oblivious approach
2. Cost-benefit approach (explain each one)---- 3 Marks.

6. b) Discuss in detail about weapon development.

Ans: One of the largest employers of engineers worldwide is the defense industry. This is by no means a modern trend; throughout history, many innovations in engineering and science have come about as a result of the development of weapons. Since weapons are designed basically for one purpose, to kill human beings, it is important to look at this type of engineering work in the context of engineering ethics and the rights of engineers.

An engineer may choose either to work or not to work in defense-related industries and be ethically justified in either position. Many reasonable engineering professionals feel that, ethically, they cannot work on designs that will ultimately be used to kill other humans.

On the other hand, equally morally responsible engineers find this type of work ethically acceptable. They reason that the defense of our nation or other nations from aggression is a legitimate function of our government and is an honorable goal for engineers to contribute to. Both these positions can be justified by reference to the moral theories and problem solving techniques. ----6 Marks

7. a) Explain the role of Engineers as Managers.

Ans: Many engineers move into management, often after only a few years in their career. As managers, they are responsible for establishing and maintaining a moral climate conducive to professional responsibility, and also a climate for dealing constructively with conflicts. For profit corporations must seek to make a reasonable profit for stakeholders, but they also have responsibilities to employees, customers, clients, and the general public, all of whom are stakeholders in corporations. -----6 Marks

7. b) What are the aspects of project realization?

Ans: There are five aspects of project realization. They are

1. The interests and roles of the decision makers

2. The brief
3. The context of realization- political, social, economic and physical
4. The design
5. The implementation (short note on each aspect) ----6 Marks

8. a) Discuss about Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

Ans:

- When it Happen----- 2M
- Consequences----- 4M
- Environmental effect----- 2M
- Conclusion----- 4M

9. Explain the code of Ethics of Institution of Engineers.

Ans:

1. Practice his profession with integrity, conscience, dignity and honor and follow the best traditions of the profession.
2. Be aware that the principles of ecosystemic interdependence, diversity maintenance, resource recovery and inter-relational harmony form the basis of our continued existence and that each of these poses a threshold of sustainability that should not be exceeded.
3. Hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the people and the protection of the environment and promote health and safety within the work place.
4. Offer services, advice on or undertake engineering assignments only in the areas of his competence and furnish correct information of his qualification and experience to concerned clients.
5. Uphold and maintain confidentiality and respect for secrets confided in him by the clients, employers and employees in connection with any professional work undertaken by him.
6. Keep informed and updated in his area of professional activity and strive to provide opportunities for professional developments of his subordinates.
7. Conduct, without consideration of caste, creed, sect, social status, and shall not perform and act against the interest of the nation.
8. Present clearly to all concerned, the possible consequences of ignoring, overruling or discarding technological and engineering decisions or judgments without proper justification.
9. Not directly or indirectly injure the professional reputations of another corporate member.
10. Not accept any unauthorized commission, discount, allowance or profit, direct or indirect, to himself in connection with any work under his charge or for any professional business entrusted to him.
11. Not act in manner which may injure the reputation or the image of the institution or may cause damage to the institution financially or otherwise. ----- 12 Marks

Paper Evaluators:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name Of the College</b>	<b>Name of the Faculty</b>	<b>Signature</b>