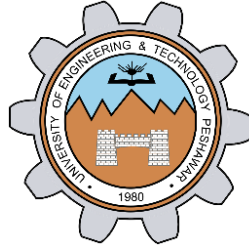


Assignment # 3



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BSI-120 Professional Ethics

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1. Simple Code of Conduct

Describe precisely Article 1 to Article 18

<https://pec.org.pk/downloads-documents/code-of-conduct/>

Article 1:

The Code of Conduct is called the “Pakistan Engineering Council Code of Conduct.” It applies immediately to all members of the Pakistan Engineering Council.

Article 2:

Members should respect our nation’s values, be truthful, and serve the country and its people. They should aim to improve the engineering profession and use their knowledge to help humanity. Members must also work to use Pakistan’s resources effectively to become self-reliant and always prioritize national interests over personal gain.

Article 3:

Members should be honest, fair, and transparent in all professional matters. They must always put the client and employer’s interests first, avoid conflicts of interest, and respect the profession. They should give honest advice about project viability, not work for other companies without their employer’s consent, and not try to steal employees from other companies. Members should also inform employees if they can find better opportunities and never put their own interests above the profession’s reputation.

Article 4:

Members must always prioritize public safety, health, and well-being. They should work to make positive changes in their communities. They must never approve plans or designs that could harm people or go against engineering standards. If a client or boss pressures them into doing something unprofessional, they should inform the proper authorities and stop working on the project. They should also explain the consequences of not following ethical guidelines.

Article 5:

Members must protect the dignity and honor of the profession. They should advertise services respectfully, using professional cards, listings in reputable publications, signboards at offices or project sites, and brochures with honest information. Articles they write should be factual, dignified, and credit others for their contributions. Members should not exaggerate their qualifications when seeking employment or professional opportunities.

Article 6:

Members should work to help the public understand and appreciate the engineering profession, share its achievements, and protect it from being misunderstood or misrepresented.

Article 7:

Members should only give opinions on engineering matters when they have enough knowledge, experience, and honest belief in their position.

Article 8:

Members should only take on jobs that match their skills and experience. They should recommend experts when it benefits the client or employer. Members should not limit fair competition by unnecessarily specifying a particular brand or model of materials.

Article 9:

Members must keep sensitive information from clients or employers confidential, and not share it without their permission.

Article 10:

Members should ensure fair and adequate compensation for engineering work. They should not offer services for free, except for charitable or non-profit purposes, and should not accept payment below industry standards. They should not receive compensation for offering jobs. Members must pay employees fairly based on their qualifications and experience and limit consultations in sales departments to the products sold.

Article 11:

Members should not accept payment from more than one party for the same service unless all parties agree. They should not accept benefits, like free design work, from suppliers for recommending their products. They should also avoid receiving commissions from contractors or others connected to their work.

Article 12:

Members must not engage in unfair competition with other engineers, such as seeking jobs through improper means or criticizing others. They should not try to replace another engineer who has already started securing employment. Members should not take part-time jobs for lower fees without their employer's consent and should not use their employer's or client's equipment for personal work without permission.

Article 13:

Members should not harm another engineer's reputation. A member in private practice should not review another member's work for the same client without their knowledge, unless the engineer is no longer involved in the project. Engineers in sales can compare their products to others, but must do so fairly and professionally.

Article 14:

Members should not associate with businesses of questionable character. They must avoid working with engineers who do not follow ethical practices or with people who are not qualified to offer the services. Members must follow the rules of the Pakistan Engineering Council and not use non-engineering companies to cover up unethical behavior.

Article 15:

Members must give credit for engineering work to those who deserve it, respect others' ownership rights, and acknowledge those responsible for designs, inventions, or work. When using materials from clients or employers, such as designs or data, these remain their property and cannot be used by the engineer without permission. Before working on projects that could lead to patents or copyrights, members must establish ownership for registration.

Article 16:

Members should share professional knowledge by exchanging information and experiences with other engineers and students, and help those under their supervision grow professionally. They should encourage employees to learn, attend professional meetings, and present papers. Members should also inform new employees about working conditions and any changes after employment.

Article 17:

Members working abroad must follow this Code of Conduct, as far as possible, while also obeying the laws of the country where they are employed(International Laws).

Article 18:

Members must report unethical behavior by another engineer to the Pakistan Engineering Council, providing supporting evidence. If needed, they should be willing to act as a witness in such cases(Whistle blowing).

2. Codes of Ethics of Pakistan Engineering Council

Describe the translation only, and reference the verses.

<https://pec.org.pk/code-of-ethics/>

Explanation:

“Allah commands you to render back your trust to those to whom they are, and that when you judge between people, you judge with justice. Allah admonishes you with what is excellent.”

Theory follow:

Follows **Divine Command Theory**, as it emphasizes justice and trustworthiness based on Allah’s commands.

“Give full measure and weight justly and defraud not men of their things, and act not corruptly in the land, making mischief.”

Theory follow:

Follows **Virtue Ethics**, promoting fairness, honesty, and moral integrity in dealings with others.

“And let not hatred of a people incite you not to act equitably, Be just; that is nearer to observance of duty.”

Theory follow:

Follows **Deontology**, emphasizing duty-bound justice regardless of personal feelings or biases.

“Fulfill the obligations”

Theory follow:

Follows **Deontology**, focusing on fulfilling duties and commitments as moral responsibilities.

“And swallow not up your property among yourselves by false means, nor seek to gain access thereby to the judges, so that you may swallow up a part of the property of men wrongfully while you know.”

Theory follow:

Follows **Consequentialism**, highlighting the negative consequences of corruption and injustice.

“And speak straight words.”

Theory follow:

Follows **Virtue Ethics**, emphasizing honesty and integrity in communication.

“Avoid most of suspicion for surely suspicion in some cases is sin; and spy not nor let some of you backbite others.”

Theory follow:

Follows **Virtue Ethics**, promoting trustworthiness and respect for others’ dignity.

“And follow not that of which thou hast no knowledge. Surely the hearing and sight and heart, of all these it will be asked.”

Theory follow:

Follows **Deontology**, urging responsible behavior and accountability to moral duties.

“And help one another in righteousness and piety, and help not one another in sin and aggression, and keep your duty to God.”

Theory follow:

Follows **Divine Command Theory**, encouraging collaboration in good deeds as guided by Allah’s commands.

“And whose affairs are decided by counsel among themselves.”

Theory follow:

Follows **Virtue Ethics**, emphasizing wisdom, cooperation, and collective decision-making for moral outcomes.

3. World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)

What is WFEO?

What is their vision?

What is their mission?

World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO):

The World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO) is an international, non-governmental organization established on March 4, 1968, in Paris under UNESCO. It was founded by representatives from 50 scientific and technical associations worldwide to unite multidisciplinary engineering organizations globally.

WFEO Vision:

WFEO strives to be the globally recognized leader of the engineering profession. It collaborates with national and international institutions to advance engineering solutions for addressing critical global and local challenges, fostering sustainable development, equity, and peace for the benefit of humanity.

WFEO motivates its members to contribute to global sustainability by providing leadership and enabling mechanisms:

- Offering guidance on engineering-related public and professional concerns.
- Serving as a respected advisor on policies linking engineering and technology to societal and environmental needs.
- Sharing engineering knowledge globally and improving communication among member nations.
- Promoting peace, socioeconomic security, and sustainable development through technology.
- Strengthening relationships between governments, businesses, and communities by incorporating engineering perspectives into policies and investments.

WFEO Mission:

- To represent the engineering profession globally by providing collective expertise and leadership to help national agencies develop effective policies addressing critical global challenges.
- To advance and enhance the practice of engineering worldwide.
- To disseminate engineering knowledge internationally and facilitate communication among member nations about best practices in key engineering fields.
- To promote socio-economic security, sustainable development, and poverty alleviation globally through the responsible application of technology.
- To serve society by being a respected and trusted source of advice on policies connecting engineering and technology to societal and environmental needs.
- To collaborate with funding organizations, such as development banks, to support engineering initiatives.
- To foster public-private partnerships by integrating engineering perspectives into policy and investment discussions.
- To provide guidance on implementing effective public policies for the benefit of humanity.

4. National Accountability Code of Conduct and Ethics

Briefly define different features (chapters) of NAB Code of Conduct and Ethics.

https://nab.gov.pk/downloads/code_of_conduct.asp

The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) of Pakistan is tasked with investigating and prosecuting corruption, economic crimes, and other unlawful practices in public office. Its work can be examined through various ethical theories:

Utilitarianism: NAB's efforts to reduce corruption aim to benefit society as a whole by promoting fairness, justice, and economic stability. By holding corrupt officials accountable, NAB seeks to maximize the overall well-being of the public.

Deontology: From a duty-based perspective, NAB's role aligns with the ethical duty to uphold the law and ensure that public officials act in accordance with established legal standards, irrespective of the outcomes.

Virtue Ethics: NAB's actions should be guided by virtues such as integrity, fairness, and accountability. Upholding these virtues ensures that public trust is maintained, and the institution remains ethical in its operations.

Social Contract Theory: NAB operates as part of the social contract, where citizens consent to government institutions acting in their best interest. The Bureau's work in tackling corruption ensures the fulfillment of this contract by promoting transparency and justice.

NAB's work can be justified ethically when it adheres to the principles of fairness, justice, and accountability. However, concerns about its autonomy and potential political influence often challenge the ethical consistency of its actions.

The Code of Conduct and Ethics of the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) of Pakistan sets out the ethical principles and standards that guide the behavior of NAB employees in the performance of their duties.

The main principles include:

Integrity and Professionalism: NAB employees are expected to act with integrity, honesty, and professionalism in all their dealings, maintaining high moral standards.

Accountability: They must be accountable for their actions and decisions, ensuring transparency and fairness in the investigation and enforcement of laws.

Impartiality: NAB officials must avoid bias, favoritism, and conflicts of interest, ensuring that investigations are conducted objectively without personal or political influence.

Confidentiality: Employees are required to maintain the confidentiality of sensitive information acquired during their work, safeguarding the integrity of investigations.

Respect for the Law: They are expected to follow legal procedures and ensure that their actions comply with national laws, human rights, and constitutional principles.