

Professional Ethics

25/9/2024

Profession means

Profession: Job, occupation etc.

Its basic element is providing some kind of service

Professional :- A person having the expertise, skills and knowledge in a specific field. It's basic element is idea of being competent ~~tell~~ in some specific things that everyone cannot be.

Professionalism:-

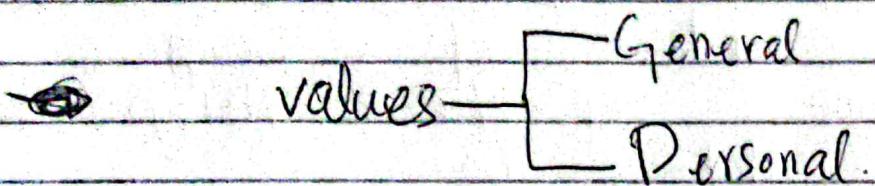
It is the status of a professional which employs certain attitudes/ qualities that are expected from a professional. i-e advance expertise, self regulation and public good.
in favor of public.

Professional Ethics

Ethics

Objectives of PE

- (i) To understand the moral values
- (ii) Resolve the moral issues.
- (iii) Justify the moral judgement.



moral and ethical are same.

General values:- \rightarrow Pari society or run krne ke liye

A principle that promotes well-being / prevent harms. Our guideline or

Paradigm (Complete System) about what
is acceptable. \rightarrow

Personal Values:-

Emotional beliefs in principles regarded as particularly favourable or important for the individual.

First deserve then desire → General value

Story :-

Terri Schiavo → A lady
↳ husband Tom

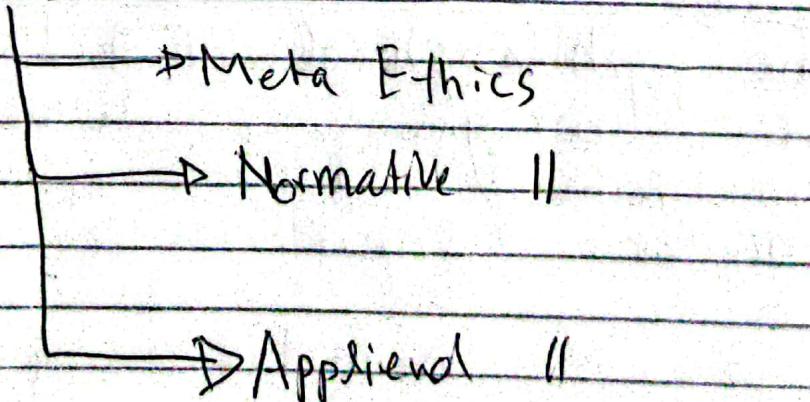
values →

changes with values

Judgment is based upon values

8 Oct

Ethics



Professional Ethics :-

Rules of acceptable
conduct that members of a given

profession are expected to follow

OR

Professional ethics is a standards set by professional organizations for the behaviour and values of the people working within a specific field. Code of PE code ordered to provide guidance to professional usually these conduct codes ~~standard~~ are not to abuse client relationship and preserve the integrity and reputation of acceptable profession.

Ethics:-

The philosophical study of what is right or wrong in human collect and what rules/principles should be govern it OR

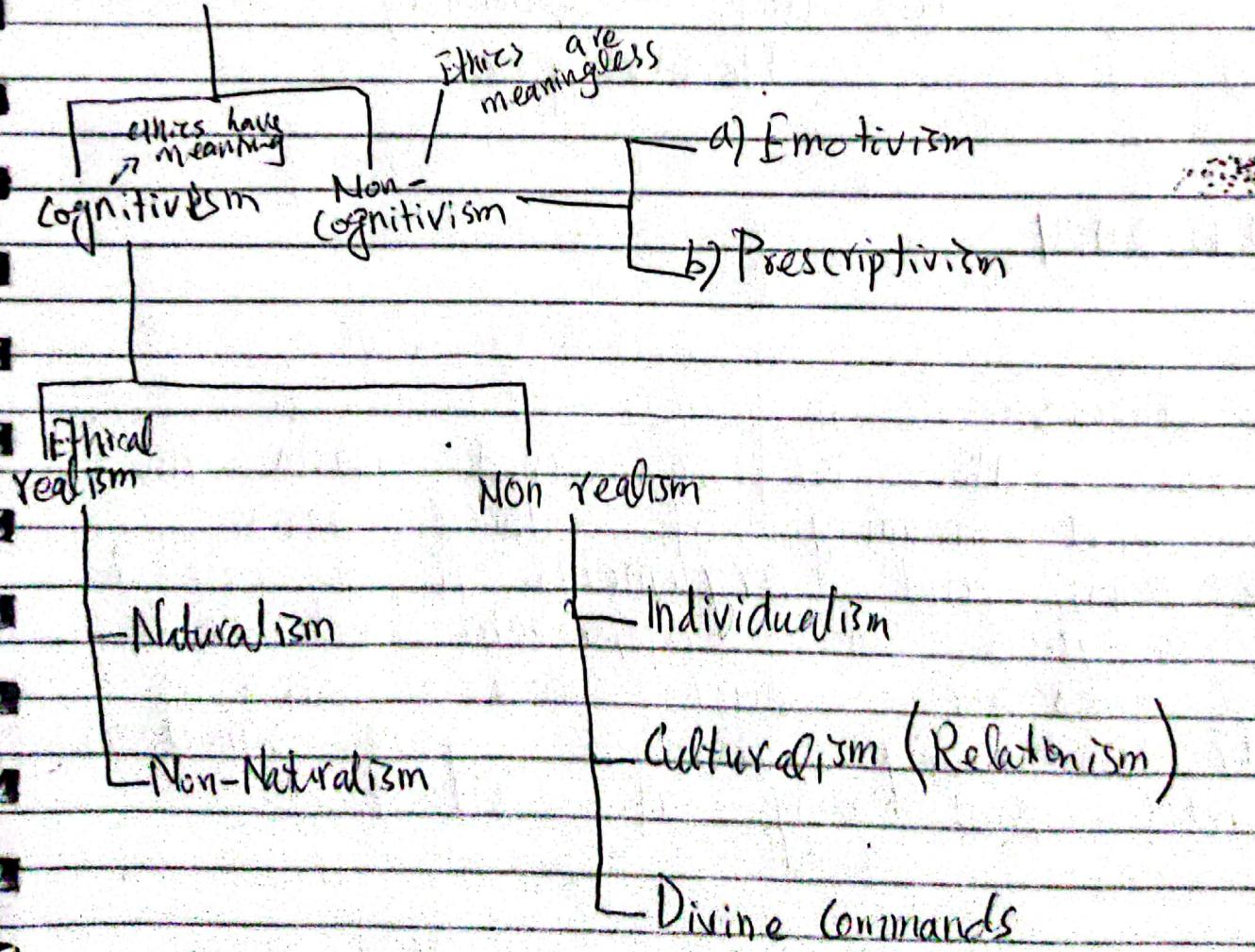
Ethics is a normative signs of conduct and conduct is a collective name of voluntary actions.

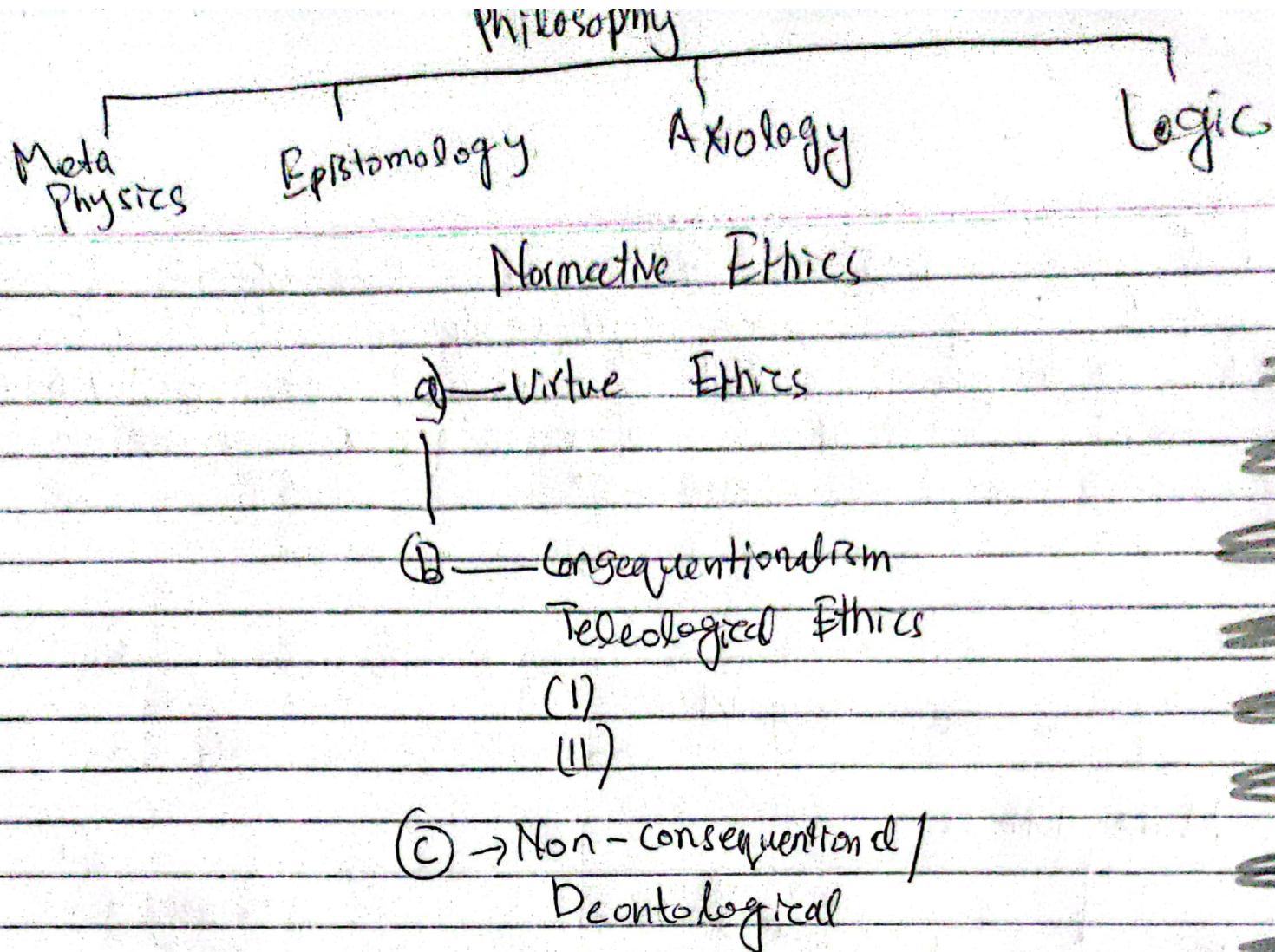
Ethics is derived from greek word which means ~~habit~~ customs, character

For the first time this word is used by Greek philosopher Aristotle. In simple words, we can say that ethics deal with your conduct, character, custom, etc.

means beyond

Meta Ethics





9 Oct 2024

Meta Ethics:-

It is concerned with the origin and meaning of ethical terms, propositions, and arguments. It is critical and analytical in approach and deals with questions such as what is good? And why it is good, what is bad? And why it is bad.

→ G D Moore → Good is a yellow color.
It can't be defined.

Two types:-

(1) Cognitivism

(2) Non-Cognitivism

(1) Cognitivism:-

moral
they
words,

Moral language is meaningful,
standards are propositions so
can be true/false. In other
moral statements are truthapt.

(2) Non-Cognitivism:-

According to Non-Cognitivism,
moral language is meaningless.
Moral statements are not propositions/
truthapt, so cannot be true/false.

PROPOSITION :-

A proposition is 'statement/sentence'
which can be affirmed/denied. On the
other hand, a sentence is a group of
words which may have some meaning
but it cannot be affirmed/denied.

Saccharates

Thrasymachous

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Morality is real→ It is a fact/fixed→ Objective for all→ Good exist independant of our mind.→ Good refers to something out there in the world→ Good is a fact about the universe. It is not created of us | <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Morality is made-up→ It is not fixed→ It is made of opinion→ It is subjective (vary from person to person)→ Good does not exist independantly but it depends upon human mind.→ Good does not refers to something independant of human mind.→ Morality is mind dependant and it is made up. |
|--|--|

Realism

Non-Realism

- 6 Sources of knowledge who has experience

 - ① Five Senses ② Reason ③ Authority

Sensations only human beings capability

- Prophetic
experience
- ④ Revelation ⑤ Intuitions ⑥ Faith

directly
~~but~~

→ Ethics deals with voluntary actions.

Moral

Those actions which
follow some moral
standards.

60 - 120 km/h

Immoral

Any action which
violates some
moral standards
is called immoral
actions

160 Km/h

Non-M

~~Neutral~~ are
morally
neutral
actions.

400 km/h

Moral

Those actions which follow some moral standards.

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Any action which violates some moral standards is called immoral actions.

160 km/h

Non-Mor

~~Neutral~~ are morally neutral actions.

400 km/h

Date 22/10/2024

Erik Erikson's Theory of Psychological development

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) Trust vs mistrust | 0-18 months |
| 2) Autonomy vs Shame | 1.5 - 3 years |
| 3) Initiative vs guilt | 3-5 // |
| 4) Industry vs inferiority | 5-12 // |
| 5) Identity vs Role-Confusion | 12-18 // |
| 6) Intimacy vs Isolation | 18-40 // |
| 7) Generativity vs Stagnation | 40-65 // |
| 8) Ego-integrity vs Despair | 65+ // |

Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development
in 1958 Not Sufficient in book

What is Dilemma?

Ans:- A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made b/w two/more alternatives.

lawyer
Teacher Student
A B

Moral Dilemma:-

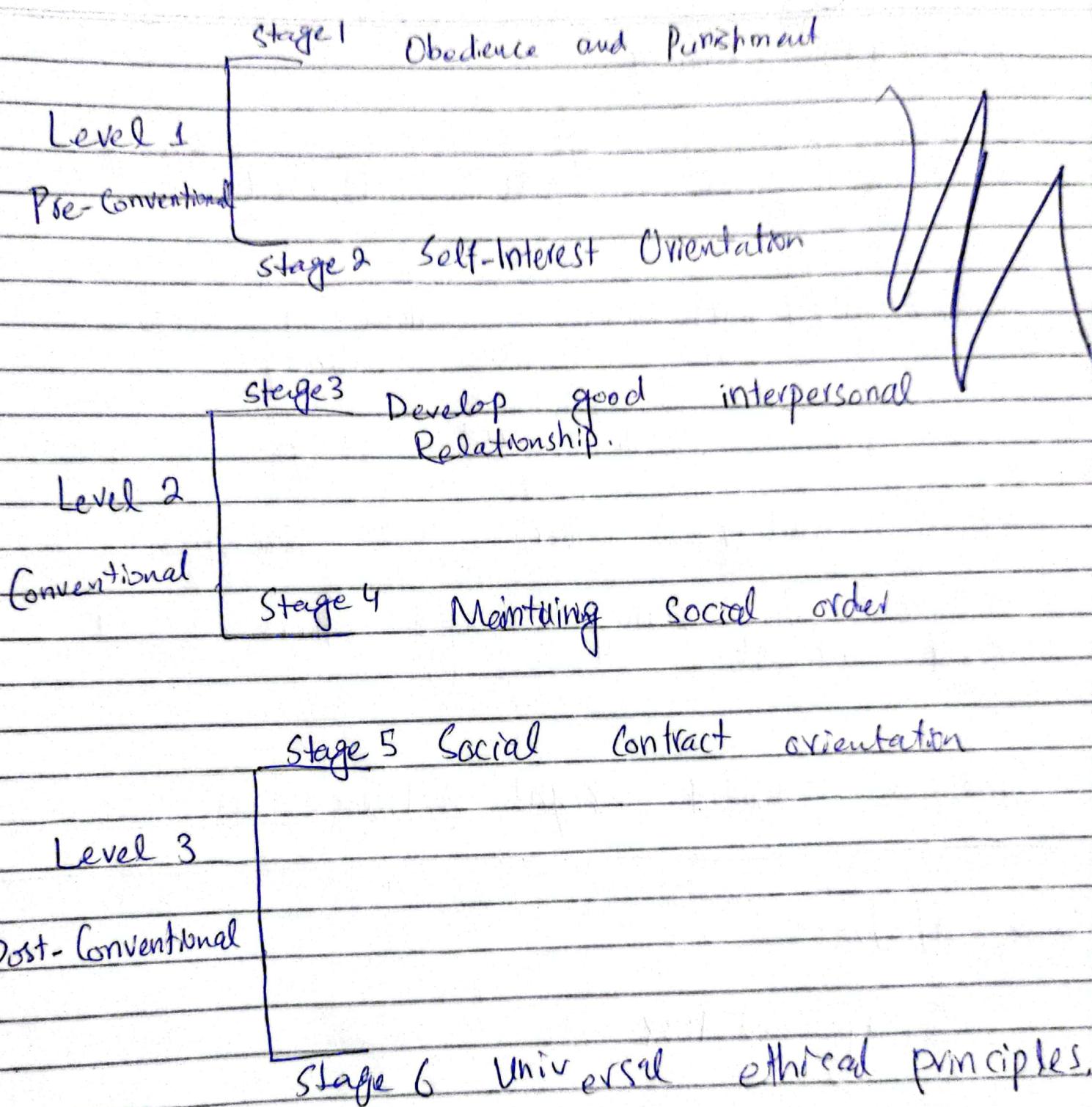
A situation in which moral reason comes into conflict when 2 different ethical theories come into conflict.

- 1) vagueness
- 2) Conflicting reason
- 3) Problem of disagreement

details in book

→ has 3 levels.

each level is divided into 2 stages.



QONNA

Gilligan's Theory

According to Gilligan, Kohlberg
theory is more biased.

Gilligan introduces ethics of care.
Women are more caring.

Disagree with 3rd stage.

- Not hurting other and sacrifice
- Balance b/w caring of others and self interest.

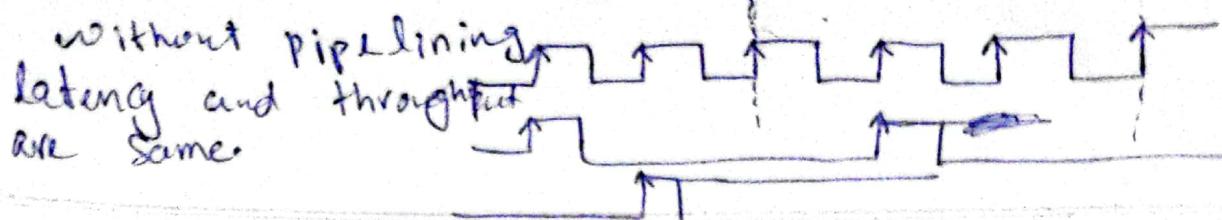
Theories about right actions.

Date 29/10/2024

Safety and Risk

→ Kaise risk seen chahiye?

→ Safety: A product/project is safe if its risks were fully known and if the risks are judged to be acceptable.



→ Mobile example:

→ Probability of Safety $\propto \frac{1}{\text{Prob. of Risk}}$

$$\text{Probability of safety} = 1 - \text{probability of risk.}$$

→ Proximity of risk.

→ Method of information.

③ Major Responsibilities of Engineers Regarding Risk:

- (i) Allow the project/product to fail safely.
- (ii) Abandon the project/product safely.
- (iii) To provide the safe escape plan.

Different Methods to determine & recognize risk :-

(i) Testing the function
read book.

;

Human Error :-

Assessment of Safety & Risk:

Date 30/10/2024

Risk-Benefit Analysis

- Professional Ethics POV
- Medical Lab Technician Example. ①
- WHO imposed law to pay 20% to technician for Risk-Benefit balance.
- Narsak Dam. Example ②
- - ★ Voluntary
 - ★ involuntary
- Whistle Blowing
 - Whenever you see any moral issue/moral problem.
 - Page ⑧3: defined as conveying information by an employee on a moral issue to somebody in the position to take the action on the problem.
 - The problem must be moral.
 - The whistle blower must be employee recent/ex-employee

- The recipient must have power.
- There must be some remedy available.

Aspects of whistle blowing:

- ① On the basis of disclosure.
- ② Relevance about the topic.
- ③ Agent.
- ④ Recipient

Types of whistle blowing:

- (i) internal
 - (ii) External
- HR deptt.

Open whistle blower

Anonymous // //

Partly anonymous // //

- The recipient must have power.
- There must be some remedy available.

Aspects of whistle blowing:

- (1) On the basis of disclosure.
- (2) Relevance about the topic.
- (3) Agent.
- (4) Recipient

Types of whistle blowing:

- (i) Internal
- (ii) External

HR deptt.

→ to HR deptt

→ No response

Open whistle blower

Anonymous // //

Partly anonymous // //

→ who shows identity to Authority only.

5th Nov.

* When whistle blowing is justified. (84)

- (2) When sufficient data is available (defamation)
- (3) Prob. must be discussed with high authority.
- (4) Regular channel.
- (5) When there's a remedy/solution available

* Things to consider -

* If necessary hire a lawyer. (civil engineer story)

→ Whistle blowing complete here.

Papers 4 Qs

Egotism