HMBB 101

CLASSTIME Pg. No.
Date 30/08/23

Ethics is a body of principles & standards that govern the behaviours of individual & organisation.
It is the awareness & training imparted since the childhood to know what is right or what is wrong in day-to-day activities & how one's actions affect the society

Ethics Resource Centre → 1977 in the U.S.

Ethics as a discipline can be defined as the discipline dealing with moral duties & obligations explaining what is good for us & others.

Fleddermann first distinguished b/w personal & professional ethics.

Goal → To stimulate critical & responsible reflection on the ethical issues on surrounding engineering practices.

Ethics as a core :—

Systematic enquiry due to moral norms or standards of behaviour & understanding their underlying values & justification.

Oxford definition of Values → Beliefs about what is right & what is wrong & what is important in life.

Domains of learning →

1. Cognitive Learning
2. Psychomotor Learning
3. Affective Learning

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Taxonomy of Affective Domain –

S1 – Recieving
S2 – Responding
S3 – Valuing
S4 – Organising
S5 – Characterising

Ethics	Values
a) Guidlines for conduct Rules & Regulations that govern	a) Personal principles & ideas on the basis of which one judges / evaluates a situation
b) Systematic approach of moral principles that compells you to take a course of action	b) Changes from person to person and ~~is not governed~~ for reflects intensions

Engineering Ethics → consists of responsibilities & rights that ought to be endorsed by those engaged in engineering & also of desirable ideals & personal commitment in engineering.

Alternate definition ↓

⁂ It is a study of decisions / policies / values that are morally desirable.

Explained by – Normative or Descriptive Sense (Refer)

Moral Autonomy → Considered a skill / thinking rationally about ethical issue on the basis of moral concern

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Myers Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) →

Goals → To be versatile like Alan Mathison Turing
Creator of ~~B~~ Computer Science, founding father of AI
Mathematician, Theoretical Biologist, Computer Scientist,
Philosopher, Cryptanalyst & Logician
Explore the field of Immunology & how AI can help
Maybe micro or nano computers that can work as T-lymphocytes

HMBB 101 Lab

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1. a) Introduction to self
   b) Natural Acceptance Limitations
   c) Future goals as CSE engineers

2. An incident that challenged your moral values

SWOT Analysis →

S. Strengths — Creativity & confidence
Equality in a broader aspect { separating factors }
Open to all, Knowledge whether of religion or science

W. Weakness — ~~Not~~ too Sports,

O. Opportunities — Learning from Gauri didi
Performing for Sangeet Natak Akademy & ~~[illegible]~~
Meeting Ruskin Bond & talk~~s~~ about "A face in the dark" || Talking to Arundhati Katju & Monika Gurnani
Preparing for NEET, getting into NIT

T. Threats — ~~Migso~~ Misogyny
Alpha / Sigma Male Philosophy
Fragile & Toxic Masculinity

Natural Acceptance — ① All Gender Identities
Can't be a cat or an Ambulance with pronouns woe / woo, ~~Son~~ Can be anything but a Homo sapiens sapien under the family Hominidae

Self — Societal / Non Self

Basic Principle
Not harming others
Vikriti Avam Prakriti

② Acceptance to all sexual orientations, ~~with~~ ~~clear dist~~ Clear distinction of pedophilia, Necrophilia & Beastiality to ensure a few

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Skills (Ethical) →

i. Moral Awareness
ii. Cogent Moral Reasoning
iii. Moral Coherence
iv. Moral Imagination
v. Moral Communication
vi. Moral Reasonableness
vii. Respect for others
viii. Tolerance of diversity
ix. Moral Hope & Integrity

Codes, norms & standards ⟹ Can't be influenced by other professions

Issues in Engg. Ethics ⟶

a) Conceptualisation — Utility Consideration
b) Investigation —
c) Product Specification Costing
d) Analysis & Design — Apt procedures & use of latest tech.
e) Bidding & Contracting — Fairness & Principles of Equity
f) Implementation of Design
g) Installation & Use — Manuals & Precautions
h) Maintainance
i) Product Recall & Decommissioning

Ethical Obligations →

a) Legalist View / Laws / Rules / Regulations
b) Organisational Contracts / Prof. Code of Ethics
c) Personal Conscience / Society & Public

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Dimensions of Personality →

1) Trait –

a) Introversion / Extroversion ⇒ Bipolar Trait

Slow decision makers → Introverts
Realistic, Practical & participate in activities → Extroverts

Cortical excitation level → High for introverts
Low for extroverts

b) Neuroticism ⇒ Opposite of stability

Slowness in thought process
lack of emotional control
increased emotional impulsiveness
increased autonomic reactivity
Prone to mental disorders {anxiety, depression, OCD}

c) Psychoticism ⇒ Low concentration

Insensitive towards others

d) Internal & External 'locus of Control' ⇒

Internal or External control over reinforcement resulting from operating response over the environment → locus of Control

Internal locus → Believe in foresightedness & hardwork // reinforcement
External locus → Believe that Reinforcement is out of one's control and have faith in luck.

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4) Unique Adjustment to Environment → Unique Referal Frame

5) Development of Personality ~~structure~~ Structure →
diffused
At birth, (~~different~~ mass.) Mental organisation
Progression | Progressive differentiation
Integrated Whole

6) Consciousness → The concept of Self
↓ ↓
Self Esteem Self ~~stor~~ Efficacy

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Personality →

Personal Characteristics & traits that lead to some consistent pattern

'Persona' → latin {personality derived} - To speak

Can be external or internal, can be inherited & and created by external environment

Salvatore Maddi → Stable set of characteristics & determine those commonalities & differences in the physiological behaviour {thoughts, feelings & actions} of people that have continuity in time & may not be easily understood as the sole reason of social & biological pressures of the moment.

{definition of Personality}

Characteristics →

1) Psychophysical → Psychological → Work independently, interlocked manner & subject to change
   - ① Emotions
   - ② Character
   - ③ Temperament
   - ④ Intellect

   Physical → ① Neurology, ② Endocrinology

2) Dynamic Organisation →

3) Consistency → Type A: Same Situation & Same Behaviour
   Type B: Diff. Situation & Same Behaviour
   Type C: Same Situation & Diff. Behaviour
   Type D: Diff. Situation & Diff. Behaviour

Internal Locus	External Locus
(i) Independent thinking	(i) Quick decision makers
(ii) Good decision makers	(ii) Influenced by others & society easily
(iii) Calculative	
(iv) Not influenced by society	

e) Field Dependence & Independence →

Field dep. → directly influenced by external events.
less problem solving

Field indep. → selects info from environment based on internal cues.
less responsive to social environment, less friendly

2) Motivation —

a) Achievement → Accomplish tasks based on comparison, success oriented, involve in tasks/acts which have prob. of success, try to control outcome. It reflects gender biases.

b) Affiliation → More liberal +ve & -ve dimension
+ve → Hope for something
-ve → fear of rejection

c) Power → Channelise other people, intolerant to lower socio-economic strata, like to collect antique & expensive stuffs.

d) Approve → Seek social approval for their thoughts & responses
Want to impress society.

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The Big 5 Personality Traits

The result of finding a general taxonomy & these dimensions do not represent ~~the~~ any particular theoretical perspective but derived from people's description of themselves & others in their natural language.

Cattell & Fiske → 35 variables → C } used corelation
{derived the big 5 personality trait model} 22 variables → F } matrix

AK Chitali's — "Organisational behaviour"
{Ch. 1, 2 & 4}

b) Our glandular system affects ~~our~~ personality & behaviours.
Release of Hormones affects Brain

c) Naturally developed & complex brain → high intellectual & adjustment capability

Responsible
Punctual
Emotionally Stable
Self Confident
Ego Strength
} ⇒ People with complex & developed brain

② Environmental Factors—

a) Social — (i) Parents
(ii) Home environment
(iii) Birth Order
Adler → propagated that the ordinal position of a child among the siblings also affects how personality changes.
(iv) School — affects in 2 ways
(v) Neighbourhood — More objective than parents
(vi) Overall social acceptance — approval & praise from others

b) Cultural — Tradition, folks, fashion

c) Economic — Determines the access to opportunities
Affects attitude & perception, and consequently personality

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3) Temperament —

derived from the word "temparare"
Early indicator
Innate quality

4) Character —

Adopted from external/social environment
learned aspect of personality that is acquired

Factors influencing Personalities →
(Determinants)

① Hereditary Factors —

Personal / Biological / Biographical

a) Physique
b) Endocrine System
c) Nervous System

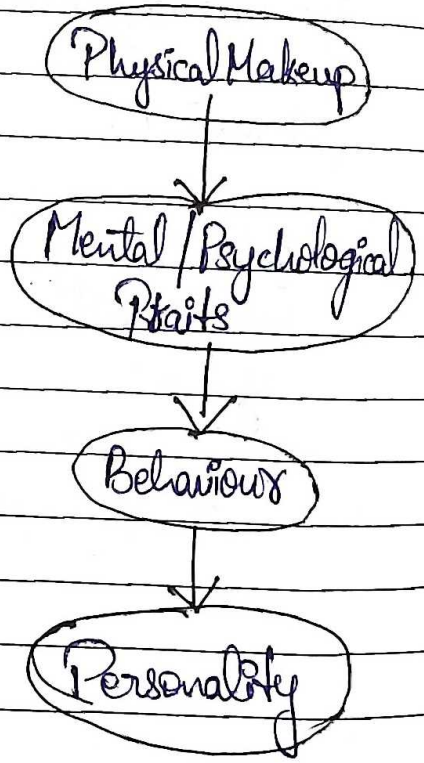
Inherited from our parents
'Blueprint of personality'

a) Mendel → pie nuts exp.
proved children inherit the avg.
of the physical traits of their parents

A child is likely to recieve biological
characteristics of the ancestors in
the prev. 7 generations.

~~② Environmental factors~~

~~by Our glandular~~



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Big 5 Personality Traits // 5 Factor Model

1. Extraversion / Surgency
2. Agreeableness
3. Conscientiousness ~~=> organised & goal oriented~~
4. Neuroticism
5. Open to experience / Culture / Intellect / Imaginative Thinking

"BIG FIVE" → represents taxonomy of personality traits. coordinate system that maps which people's description or ratings of one another

Coined by — Lew Goldberg
Derived from — Statistical procedure { Factor Analysis Procedure

There exists a certain level of disagreement in regards to the 5th dimension.

Significance — Captures the commonalities amongst most of the existing systems of personality description

Citation → "_____" (researcher, year)
"Its a model of what people want to know about one another"
(Srivastava, 2010)

Tests → ① Big 5 Inventory — Oliver John's Lab → website (free)
~~Oliver~~
② ~~Internet Per~~ International Personality Item Pool
③ Big 5 Aspect Scale — Colin De Young
④ 'Neo PI-R' — Paul Costa and Jeff

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Characteristics / Features of Big 5 Personality Traits Model.

① Factors are not types but dimensions.

② Factors are stable over a 45 year period beginning from ~~young~~ age young adulthood.

③ Factors and their respective 'facets' are inheritable also to some extent.

④ Factors have adaptive value.

⑤ Factors are considered universal in nature.

⑥ Factors are helpful in the sense they provide you insights & help you improve..

Assignment → ① Big 5 PT.

10 marks

② Ethics

3 ~~marks~~ Research Paper

2 ~~mark~~ Conference proceedings / papers

1 ~~mark~~ Govt. ~~Yearly~~ report. {UN, NGO}

4 ~~mark~~ Case / Real life event

Website source

#References—

Per source - 1 paragraph
Per para - 1 mark

3 RP + 2 CP
1 GR + 1 CS (4 mark)

Scihub - russian gateway {paid pubs → unpaid pubs}
URL / doi needed

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Organisation → group of people who are together to achieve a particular goal / common goal

Coherent → group of people who work towards a common goal

Organisation As System

Environment supplies ⇒ Organisation Creates ⇒ Environment Consume

Resource inputs		Resource Output
people / labour	Work activities	Product
money		Finished goods & services
materials	Transformation process	
technology & information		

← Consumer / Client Feedback ←

Richard L. Daft

Organisations are social entities that are goal directed activity system
Organisations are designed as deliberately structured, coordinated
Organisations are linked to the external environment

Organisational Performance ⇒

Resource Utilisation → (Efficiency) → (Input Nature)

(Output Nature) ↓ Goal Attainment ↓ (Effectiveness)

Effective & Not efficient - Goal achieved - Resources wasted	Efficient & Efficient - Goal achieved - high productivity - No resource wasted
Neither effective nor efficient - Goal not achieved - Resources wasted	Not effective & efficient - Goal not achieved - No wastage of resource

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Organisational Goal ⟶

Organisations enables → ① Specialisation & division of labour
② Harnessing of Technology
③ Management of External Environment
④ Transactional Cost Control
⑤ Judicious use of (managers) power of management.

Value Creation & enhancement

Objective - multiple product portfolio in large quantity → can be achieved by harnessing of technology

Factors of External Environment ⟶

① Micro ⇒ Competitors, Suppliers & Market
② Macro ⇒ Gov., Political situations

x	2	y
x	4	4
3	8	6
4		11
5		24
6		1
7		13
8		38
9		
2		

2+4 = 6
5+6 = 11
7+8+9 = 24
9 > 4

$(9)_{10} = (1001)_2$
$(4)_{10} = (100)_2$

1001
0100
1101

1+4+8

2|9|1
2|4|0
2|2|0
1