

UCS1704 – Management and Ethical Practices

UNIT – IV

Respect for Authority and Collective Bargaining

Semester – VII

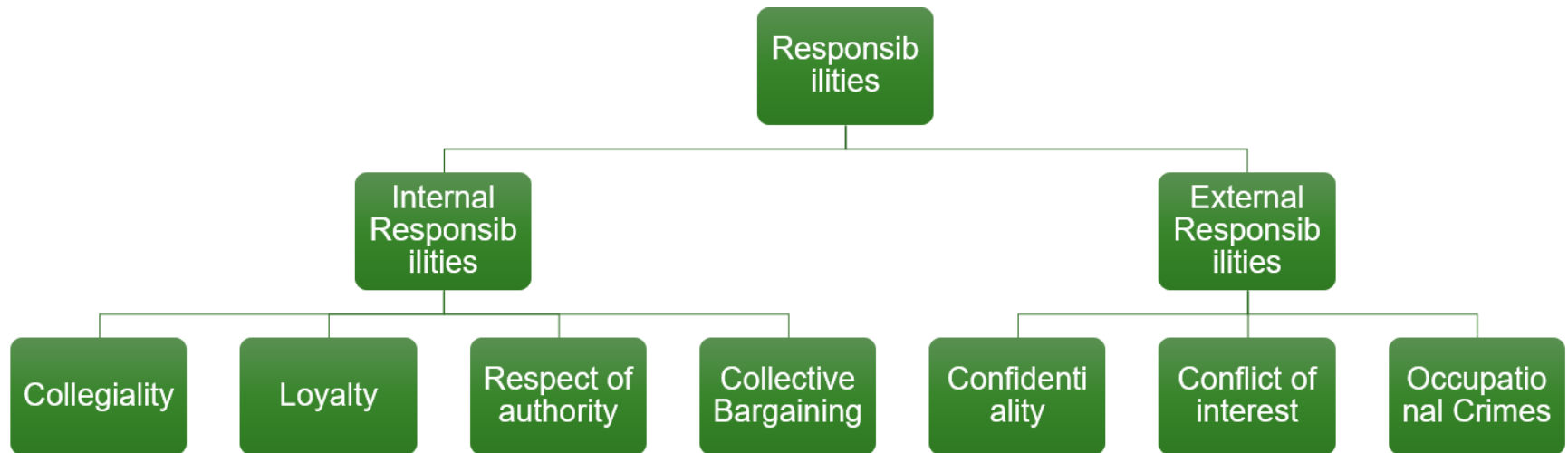
Dr. G. Raghuraman, Associate Professor/CSE



OUTLINE

- Safety and Risk
 - Assessment of Safety and Risk
 - Risk Benefit Analysis and Reducing Risk
 - Respect for Authority
 - Collective Bargaining
 - Confidentiality
 - Conflicts of Interest
 - Occupational Crime
 - Professional Rights
 - Employee Rights
 - Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
 - Discrimination
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Responsibilities of Engineers



Internal Responsibilities:

Responsibilities of an engineer towards an employer, that the Responsibilities within an organization

External Responsibilities :

Responsibilities of an engineer towards outside world, that the Responsibilities outside organization

Collegiality

- It is the tendency to support and cooperate with the colleagues
- According to NSPE , the collegiality should include following characteristics
 1. Engineers should not attempt to injure, unkindly or falsely directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects, practice or employment of other engineers
 2. Engineers should not untruthfully criticize other engineer's work.
 3. Engineers should bring unethical or illegal practice of other engineers to the proper authority for action

Collegiality

- According to Craig Ihara – “A kind of **connectedness** grounded in **respect** for professional expertise and in **commitment** to the goals and values of the profession
- Elements of Collegiality
 - Respect
 - Commitment
 - Connectedness

Elements of Collegiality

■ Respect:

- ❑ In general Means valuing one's colleague for their professional skill and their devotion to the social goods promoted by the profession
- ❑ For engineering : It means affirming the worth of other engineers engaged in producing socially useful and safe products
- ❑ Collegial respect Vs Friendship:
 - Collegial respect is Reciprocal like friendship
 - But not necessarily develops personal affection like friendship

Elements of Collegiality

■ Commitment:

- ❑ Sharing devotion to the moral ideals essential in the practice of engineering
 - ❑ Even when there is cut-throat competition b/w engineers, there should be a feeling that all engineers share a concern for overall good to the society
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Elements of Collegiality

■ Connectedness:

- Awareness of being part of a cooperative undertaking created by sharing commitments and skill
 - It means the sense of utility among engineers that includes cooperation and mutual support
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Why is collegiality a virtue

- Collegiality should be encouraged among engineers and other professionals because
 - **From the point of view of society**, collegiality is the influential value to promote the aims of professions.
 - It supports personal efforts act responsibly in concert with colleagues
 - It strengthen ones motivation to live up to professional standards
 - **From the point of professionals**, collegiality is more valuable as many individuals jointly working for the goodness of the public and society

Negative aspects of collegiality

- Collegiality may be **misused and distorted**.
 - Ex: colleagues appear to be silent about corporate corruption
- It may **degenerate more group of self-interest**, rather than shared devotion to the public
- Because of heavy competitions among engineers, collegiality may focus on the corporate goal of maximizing profit at the expense of public good

Loyalty

- The quality of **being true and faithful** in one's support
- It is more a function of attitudes, emotions and a sense of identity
- Senses of loyalty
 - Agency Loyalty
 - Identification Loyalty

Agency Loyalty

- It is fulfill one's prescribed duties to an employer
- The contractual duties may include particular task for which one is paid, general activities of cooperating with colleagues, and following lawful authority with the organization
- It concerns with the matter of actions, whatever it motives. It is motivated by identification with the group to which one is loyal.
- Example:
 - People may not like the job they do hate their employer, but still they would perform their duty as long as they are employees. This sense of loyalty is agency loyalty

Identification loyalty

- It is much concerned with attitudes, emotions, and a sense of personal identity as it does with action
- Employee should meet his moral duties to the organization willingly with personal attachment and affirmation.
- Some of the duties of loyal employees are,
 - ❑ To avoid conflicts of interest
 - ❑ To protect confidential information
 - ❑ To be honest in making estimates
 - ❑ To admit one's error

Is loyalty obligatory(responsibility)

- Agency loyalty to employers is an obligation within proper limits
- According to John H. Fielder, identification of loyalty is obligatory, only when the two conditions are met.
 - Employees must be treated fairly, they should be given their share of benefits and burdens
 - Employees must see that their goals are achieved by and through a group in which they participate
 - Identification loyalty is reciprocal in nature. That is employees can be expected to be loyal to employers only when employers show strong commitments to them

Professionalism and Loyalty

- Acting on professional *commitments* to the public is *more effective* to serve a company than just *following* company orders.
 - *Loyalty to employers may not mean obeying one's immediate supervisor.*
 - Professional obligations to both an employer and to the public might *strengthen rather than contradict* each other.
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Respect for Authority

- It is right to make decisions, the right to direct the work, and the right to give orders.
- It is crucial factor in organization, since engineers and employees must be authorized to carryout the jobs assigned to them.
- Authority can be defined as the legal right to command action by others to enforce compliance
- Clear lines of authority *identifies areas of* personal responsibility and *accountability*.

Sources of authority

- Authority derives from the several sources. They are the persons position or rank, and personal attitudes such as charisma, knowledge and expertise

Institutional authority

- ❑ It can be defined as the institutional right given to a person to exercise power based on the resource of institution
- ❑ It is an authority given by institution to the qualified individuals to meet their industries objectives
- ❑ This authority is exercised by making policy, allocating resources, issuing orders, carrying out actions, giving recommendations etc..
- ❑ Limitations:
 - It is given by owners. In practice sometime, it is given to ineffective persons. They are unable to exercise their authorities effectively in order to meet company's objectives.

Experts Authority

- It is the possession of special knowledge skill, competencies to perform some task or to give sound advice.
 - It proved that leaders with expertise can be more effectively guide and motivate others than the conventional leaders. This concept is referred as “**authority of leadership**”
 - In todays organization, the staff engineers, advisors, and consultants are given expert authority, while the institutional authority is assigned to the line managers
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Authority Vs Power

Sl. no	Authority	Power
1	It is the legal rights to superior, which compel his subordinates to perform certain acts	It is the ability of the person to influence others to perform an act. It may not have legal sanction
2	It is delegated to an individual by his supervisor	It is earned by an individual through his own efforts
3	It is mostly well defined and finite	It is undefined and infinite
4	It lies in the position held and the authority change in position	It resets in the individual. Even when the position has changed, his power remains with him

Morally Justified authority

- the institutional authority assigned to employee may ensure in achieving the institutional objectives. But those **institutional rights should necessarily be morally justified** institutional rights and duties
- The institutional authority is said to be morally justified when:
 - The goals of the institution are morally permissible or morally desirable
 - The way of implementation should not violate basic moral duties.

Accepting authority

- Employees accept their employers authority by accepting the guidance and obeying the directives issued by the employer.
- According to Herbert Simon, “ a subordinate is said to accept authority whenever he permits his behavior to be guided by the decision of superior, without independently examining the merits of that decision”
- All he employers have the limits on ‘zone of acceptance’ in which they are willing to accept the authority
- Generally employees are not interested to make an issue of every incident of questionable morality, because of fear of losing their job.
- ~~Therefore the ‘zone of acceptance’ can be used as a measure of the lack of individual moral integrity~~

Paramount Obligations

- The engineers paramount obligation is **to protect the public health, safety, and welfare**, rather than the obligations of loyalty and faithful service to employers
- The engineers have obligations to accept their employers institutional authority. But it does not mean that they have to obey obligations blindly.
- Engineers must weigh their obligations to the public, their employers, their colleagues, and others.
- ***Obligation – responsibility**
- **Paramount- supreme**

Collective bargaining.

- International Labor Organization (ILO) define it as : **Negotiation about working conditions and terms of employment between employer and one or more representative employee's with a view to reaching the agreement**
- The term bargaining refers to evolving agreement using methods like negotiation, discussion, exchange of facts and ideas rather than confrontation.
- * **confrontation- battle.**

Process of collective bargaining

- Presenting character of demands by the union on behalf of constituent elements
 - Compromise at bargaining table
 - Reaching the agreement
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Unionism & Professionalism

- Legally, any organization employing more than 20 employees could have a union. In a organization more than one union is permitted
- They employers from unions to safeguard the interests of employees and to prevent exploitation of employees
- According to john kemper, the unionism and professionalism are conflicting with each other. Professionalism offers Paramount importance to the importance to the interest of society and their employers. But unions are collective bargaining agents.
- Many professional societies indirectly instruct the engineers should not become members of the unions.
- Collective bargaining is ethical or unethical only on the basis of the given situation

Arguments over Unions

■ Arguments in favor of unions

- ❑ It play vital role in achieving high salaries and improved standard of living organization
 - ❑ Employees get greater sense of participation in organization decision
 - ❑ Ensure job security
 - ❑ Unions maintain stability by providing an effective grievance procedure for employee complaints
 - ❑ Unions can act as counterforce to any political movement that exploits the employees
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Arguments over Unions

■ Arguments against unions

- ❑ Unions destroys the economy of a country
 - ❑ Unions remove person to person negotiation between employers and employees
 - ❑ Unions encourage conflict and stressed relations between employees and employee
 - ❑ Unions prevents employer from rewarding individuals for their personal achievements
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