

Ethical Theories:

There are six ethical theories:

- ↳ Utilitarianism
- ↳ Duty Ethics
- ↳ Rights
- ↳ Virtue
- ↳ self realization
- ↳ Justice

} introduced by Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill to help legislation.

Utilitarianism:

~~Utilitarianism~~
Principle: The right action is the one that maximizes overall happiness and minimizes suffering

Application: Professionals might consider the consequences of their actions and choose the option that results in the greatest good for greatest number

Types:

There are two types of utilitarianism

Act or emphasizes the importance of following general rules or principles, that when consistently applied lead to greatest overall happiness

They focus on actions rather than principles or rules for them actions are most important and are right or wrong, not rules.

proposed by "John Stuart"

↳ An action is right if it follows the

universal rules. e.g. don't steal, don't harm others, don't lie etc.

↳ proposed by "Reinhard Mandt"

"Evaluates the morality of individual actions based on principle of maximizing overall happiness"

They follow the theory of non consequentialism

↳ All are in favour of violation of some moral rules and to perform immoral actions. ↳ don't allow to perform immoral actions.

Example:

Stealing of an old computer from the employee will give benefit more than the laws of employer

According to act utilitarian this is right action but rule utilitarian observes this is a wrong action because employee should act as a faithful agent.

Duty Ethics: (Immanuel Kant / Non-consequentialism)

↳ According to him actions are the consequences of performance of one's duties such as being honest, not cause suffering to others, being fair to others.

↳ He stressed on universal principles of respect for autonomy - That is respect and rationality of persons.

Further, Kant believes that we have duties to ourselves because we are rational beings which differentiate us from other things - so he stressed on moral duties and argue that these duties are categorical imperative
→ Command which should be performed

There are three commands:

(A) → Act on those principles which you want to become universal law (applicable for all):

- 1) Suicide (so the person should do it first)
- 2) False promises (loss of trust & help) → immoral.
- 3) Idle life (Also not applicable universally)

Not helping others.

- ① \Rightarrow Treat other human beings as an end in itself and not as means (p. 11)
- ↳ Loss of loyalty, above 4 examples are also applicable to this categorical imperative.
- ② \Rightarrow Consider yourself as Sovereign (law maker) and as a follower at the same time while making rules.

Right Ethics: (Rights are just like barriers which protect us from problems)

Principle: Individual have certain fundamental rights and ethical actions respect & protect these rights.

Application: Professionals consider the rights of stakeholders and ensure that their decisions don't violate these rights.

Immanuel Kant.

Rights theory has its roots in the philosophy of Immanuel Kant who focus on individual rights to choose for one-self.

All to him what makes human beings ~~beings~~ different from other things is that they have dignity, which is based on the ability to choose freely what they will do with their rights to have these choices - according to him people are not like objects which can be manipulated.

For Kant there are 3 basic rights:

- ↳ Right to access the Truth → Taking action according to the norms of society
- ↳ Right of privacy.
- ↳ Right not to be injured. and not intervening in anything

John Lock:

All to him, to decide whether an action is moral or immoral we must ask does the action respect the moral rights of individuals or not

So an action is considered as wrong if they violate the rights of individuals so the more serious is the violation the more wrongful an action is.

He argues that actions are right if they respect human rights of everyone effected.

For lock there are 3 basic rights:

- ↳ Life
- ↳ Liberty ⇒ If action fulfills the human rights, it is right.
- ↳ Property

4) Virtue Ethics:

Principle: Focuses on development of good character traits; Emphasizes virtue such as honesty, integrity

Application: Professionals try to develop good qualities and make decisions by thinking about what a good & morally upright person would do.

Justice Ethics :

Principle: Emphasize fairness and equality -
Individuals should be treated with fairness.

Applications: Professionals consider distributive ethics (fair distribution of resources) and procedural justice (processes) in their decision making.

Self-Realization Ethics:

Emphasizes the importance of individual realizing their true selves or reaching their highest potential in terms of personal & moral development.

Occupational Crimes

- ↳ refers to illegal or unethical activities committed by individuals within their professional roles or occupations -
- ↳ These acts are typically carried out for personal gain or to benefit the organization at the expense of ethical standards and legal boundaries

Motivation & Rationalization:

professionals engaging in occupational crime may rationalize their actions often justifying unethical behaviours as necessary for personal success, job security or the prosperity of the organization.

Prevention & Detection:

Organization can implement preventive measures such as internal controls, ethical training programmes to deter occupational crimes - Audits and thorough investigations can help detect & address unethical behaviour.

Examples:

- Bribery & Corruption: offering, giving or receiving to influence the actions of an official or other person in position of trust
- Fraud: deceptive practices intended to secure unfair or unlawful gain.

Legal consequences:

Individual involved in occupational crime may face legal repercussion, including fine, imprisonment and damage to profession reputation - legal consequences aim to deter such behaviour & protect society.

Ethical leadership:

- ↳ plays a crucial role in preventing occupational crime - leaders who prioritize & model ethical behaviour set a tone that discourages misconduct within their organizations.

Types of Occupational crimes

(3) are page overleaf.

Human Rights:

↳ are moral entitlement that place obligations on other people to treat one with dignity & respect.

These can be expressed in 2 forms

Liberty Rights

those rights which enclose one's liberty and imposes duties on others to interfere in ones life.

Welfare Rights

those rights which give benefit to the needy people of the society i.e. when one can't earn those benefits.

There are 4 features of liberty rights:

- ↳ Rights are natural i-e they are not invented or created by any government.
- ↳ Rights are universal i-e they are not changed from country to country.
- ↳ Rights are same/equal for all i-e they are same and equal for all irrespective of cast, race & sex.
- ↳ Rights are unchangeable/inalignable i-e one can't hand over his rights to others such as oneself to slavery.

4) Virtue Theory:

↳ morally desirable features.

- ↳ They focus on character rather than actions so character is the pattern of virtues i-e morally desirable features.

There are 2 version of this theory;

Aristotle

He stressed on the tendency to sit b/w the extremes of conduct derives, emotions and attitudes to find a golden mean b/w the extremes of arises & deficiency.

Mae Intyre, 😊

→ According to him aim of actions is to achieve common of social goods i-e social justice, promotion of health and creation of useful & safe technological products and services

Some of the virtues that make responsible individuals

- ↳ Public spirited
- ↳ Team- Work
- ↳ Proficiency
- ↳ Self government (Self realization)

5) Self Realization:

Right actions consist of self fulfillment - One version of this theory focused on action and argued that self is to be realized by caring relationship with other people of society - In another version of this theory called ethical egoism the right actions consist of those actions which promote what is good for oneself -

Types of Occupational Crimes:

Price fixing : fixing the bidding rates with other companies are example of price fixing

This occupational crime prevalent in electrical equipment industries where there are large number of contracts but a few contractors - because of this public as well as government have huge loss.

Industrial Espionage : Simply espionage means spying for personal or organizational benefits e.g. in the silicon valley area there are several companies manufacturing computer chips and microprocessors, so the espionage is prevalent there because of following factors

- The development of chip is extremely competitive so the profit and loss can be made quickly.
- Manufacturing of chips is very costly so huge saving can be made only by breaking the competitors gadgets or fast tests
- Components which are involved are very small so removal or stealing of gadget could be done easily
- The crime detection & law enforcement is difficult & ineffective

Bootlegging: selling, buying or transporting products or manufacturing those products which are prohibited by law is called bootlegging. In engineering context it refers to working on those projects which are unauthorized or prohibited by law.

Occupational Hazards: Industries who expose their employees to hazards but escape from penalties. The family of the victim have the right to claim but this claim is only upto monetary.

OSHA act: Occupational safety and health act
↳ provision of rights to workers e.g. not more than 8 hours or else extra payment.

Professional Rights:

Human rights determine professional rights - Some of the professional rights are:

- 1) The right to form & judge express professional judgment
In following professional responsibilities make a professional able to do judgments, both technical & moral judgments.
- 2) The right to refuse to participate in unethical activities:

It is the right of every professional to refuse to engage in unethical actions if he/she refuse to do so because, he/she considered

it as unethical - the employer can't force or threaten any of his employee to do those actions which are unethical! some unethical activities are:

- changing data
- changing or removing documents
- Altering test results
- lying & bribing etc.

3) The right to fair recognition & receive remuneration for professional activities :

It is the right of every professional to receive professional recognition for their activities of work. This include inform of monetary & non-monetary which is moral as well as promote the self interest

4) Right to warn public about danger :

It is right of professional to inform the public but it should be done without damaging the reputation of their employer -

5) Right to talk publicly about the job :

It should be done within the limits of decency, confidentiality & loyalty

6) Rights to engage in professional activities :

i.e attending membership campaigns, Seminars, workshop which can improve their skill & update their education

Ethical Rights :

↳ refers to entitlements & protections afforded to individuals within the context of their employment
These rights are fundamental to ensuring fair & ethical treatment in workplace

Contractual Rights: These rights which are determined by institution due to the organisational policy or contracts such as the right to receive or specified salary, annual increments and profit sharing. These rights of contracts can be checked periodically or annually by the employee & employer both.

Non-Contractual rights: are provided in common besides the contractual rights which are:

- ↳ Right to privacy : It is the right to control the access and use of personal information about oneself - this right is limited to certain situations by employers right for example the pay bill section can access the personal information on insurance of that particular person for medical bills or whatever -
- ↳ Right to choose outside activities : this right is also interpreted as right to privacy as it means the right to have private life outside the job but this right can be violated in some situations such as when those activities lead to violation of duties regarding the job -

Human Rights

- ↳ Right to due process by employer : It's the right of every employer that he/she can be treated fairly in different situations such as firing, promotion, demotion and taking any type of disciplinary action against the employee.
- ↳ Right to equal opportunity (non-discrimination) : discrimination on the basis of cast, religion, sex or language are regressive actions so discrimination which mean morally unjust treatment of people in workplace which damage the human dignity.
- ↳ Rights to equal opportunity (sexual harassment) : the sexual harassment is the display of arrogance and misuse of power through sexual means it may be physically or psychological.
- ↳ Rights to equal opportunity (affirmative actions or preferential treatment) : This right is also called reverse preferential treatment that is this right give benefit to minorities & women because of their historical unjust treatment.

Engineer As Manager:

Engineers, known for their technical expertise and problem-solving skills, often find themselves taking on leadership roles where they must navigate not only the intricacies of technology but also the nuances of managing people & project.

Technical Proficiency: One of the strengths an engineer brings to managerial role is a deep understanding of the technical aspects of the work. This allows them to make informed decisions, provide valuable insights and bridge the gap b/w technical teams.

Problem-solving Mindset: Engineers are natural problem solvers. This mindset is invaluable in a managerial position where unforeseen challenges & obstacles are inevitable. The ability to approach issues analytically & systematically can lead to effective problem solutions.

Team Leadership: Managing a team requires a unique set of skills. Engineers who transition to managerial roles must cultivate leadership abilities, foster teamwork & understand the diverse strength of their team members. Effective communication becomes paramount in guiding the team towards shared goals.

Adaptability: The fast-paced nature of technological advancements demands adaptability. You have to stay current with industry trends, emerging technologies & management practices.

Computer Ethics :

In rapid evolving landscape of Technology, the ethical use of computers & information systems has become a critical concern. Computer ethics encompasses a set of principles and guidelines that guide individuals, organizations & society at large in the responsible and fair utilization of technology. Here are key considerations within the realm of computer ethics.

- 1) Privacy & Data Protection : emphasizes the right to privacy & the responsible handling of personal data. Individuals & organization are urged to safeguard sensitive information.
- 2) Cybersecurity : Ethical consideration in computer use extend to cybersecurity practices, protecting systems, networks & data from unauthorized access & cyber threats is not just a technical necessity but an ethical obligation to prevent breaches of trust
- 3) Online behaviour & Cyberbullying : Ethical consideration extend to online behaviour, emphasizing respectful & responsible interactions. Computer ethics discourages cyberbullying, harassment & any form of harmful behavior in digital spaces
- 4) Environmental Impact : of computing is growing concern. Ethical use of computer involves minimizing electronic waste, adopting sustainable practices & considering ecological footprint of technology.

5) Professional Responsibility: Computer professionals have responsibility to uphold ethical standards. Professional organizations often provide codes of conduct that guide individuals in industry to make ethically sound decisions & prioritize the well-being of society.

Contract Law:

It is a legal framework that governs agreements b/w parties, defining their rights & obligations. While not a subset of professional ethics, contract law intersects with ethical considerations in professional relationships. In context of professional ethics, individuals & organizations enter into contracts to formalize agreements & ensure ethical behaviour.

Contract Law :

Contract : more than a piece of paper - it's a legally binding agreement b/w two or more parties

Think of contracts as the building blocks of trustworthy agreements, creating a foundation for fair & lawful dealings

Elements of Contract :

- ↳ Contractual offer E.g. You tell your friend, that you're willing to sell your old phone for \$200.
- ↳ Acceptance E.g.: The offer is legal because selling a used phone is lawful activity.
- ↳ Consideration E.g. The \$200 that bob agrees to pay is the consideration.
- ↳ Legality E.g.: Bob thinks offer is fair & says "I agree to buy your phone for \$200".
- ↳ Capacity E.g.: If bob is minor the contract might be voidable because minors might not have legal capacity to enter into certain contracts.
- ↳ Mutually E.g. Both you & bob understand & agree on the terms of the deal he gets phone, you get \$200.

Types of Contracts:

Contracts can come in various forms, each with its own set of legal requirements & implications. Some common types includes:

i) Express Contracts :

Parties clearly explicitly outline their intentions & obligation. E.g. You and a friend write down rules for a game you created. That written list is like a contract. It clearly says what you both have to do during the game.

2) Implied Contracts :

↳ Terms inferred from parties not explicitly stated but legally binding e.g.: You order a pizza, if the delivery person gives it to you even if you don't talk about paying; there's an understanding that you need to give them money - that's like an implied agreement.

3) Unilateral Contracts :

↳ One party makes a promise in exchange for a specific action e.g.: You promise to give your sister a cookie if she cleans your room - The deal is done if you give her the cookie only - It's a one-sided promise for an action.

4) Bilateral Contracts :

↳ Mutual promises b/w parties e.g.: You promise to water your neighbor's plants; and your neighbor promises to share vegetables from their garden with you both. If you make commitments to do something for the other. It's like a two way deal.