

Declaration and statement of authorship

I, bearing Registration Number 114119103, agree and acknowledge that:

1. The assessment was answered by me as per the instructions applicable to each assessment, and that I have not resorted to any unfair means to deliberately improve my performance.
2. I have neither impersonated anyone, nor have I been impersonated by any person for the purpose of assessments.

Signature of the Student : 

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1. (a) MOONLIGHTING:

Moonlighting refers to the practice of working a second job outside normal business hours.

Eg: An employee does work at night to earn extra.

(b) CODE or CODE OF ETHICS:

A code of ethics is a guide of principles designed to help professionals conduct business honestly and with integrity. It assists between right & wrong.

(c) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT:

Intellectual property rights are the rights given to person over the creations of ~~their~~ their minds. legal rights that protect creations and inventions resulting from intellectual activity.

(d) TWO HUMAN RIGHTS:

(i) Right to equality: Absence of legal discrimination only on ground of caste, race, religion, sex & place of birth.

ii) Freedom from Discrimination: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the declaration.

③ GLOBALIZATION:

Globalization can be defined as the increased interconnectedness and interdependence of peoples and countries. It is the speedup of movements and exchanges all over the world.

④ USES OF ETHICAL THEORIES:

i) It helps us to understand moral dilemmas and in justifying professional obligations & ideas.

ii) It helps us to relate ordinary & professional morality.

⑤ FEATURES of MNCs:

i) Huge Assets and Turnover: Operations on global basis.

ii) International operations through a network of branches

(h) ENGINEERS AS PUBLIC PLANNER AND POLICY MAKER:

(i) OBJECTIVITY: Within the specified conditions and assumptions, engineer should study all possible cost & benefits.

(ii) Study all aspects: They have to study the economic ~~values~~ viability, technical feasibility.

iii) Values

iv) Technical Complexity

v) National Security.

(i) Whistle Blowing:

It is a process by which an employee conveys information about a significant moral problems to a person in a position to take action on the problem, outside the approved organizational channel.

① REASONS FOR THE RISK - BENEFIT ANALYSIS:

- i) To know the risks and benefits and weigh them each.
- ii) To decide on design, advisability of product/project.

② SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

Sexual harassment is an unwelcome sexual advance, unwelcome request for sexual favours or other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature which makes a person feel offended, humiliated or intimidated.
 Ex: staring or leering.

② Engineering experiment with standard experiments.

There are many similarities and differences as well.

* SIMILARITIES:-

- i) Engineering projects, like the standard experiments are carried out in partial uncertainties. The

uncertainties may include:

- Design calculation.
- Exact properties of raw material.
- Constancies of material processing & fabrication.
- Nature of working of final products.

ii) The final outcomes of engineering projects are also generally uncertain like those of other experiments.

Eg:- A nuclear reactor may reveal unexpected problem that endangered the people surrounding.

ii) Both require thorough knowledge at pre-production & post-production stages.

* DIFFERENCES:-

i) Experimental Control.

In standard exp.

→ Selecting members for two different groups randomly.

→ 1st group gets special experimental treatment whereas 2nd group doesn't get that.

→ Though both groups are subjected to same environment; the group that was not given special treatment is called "CONTROL GROUP".

In Engineering Experiments:

→ Usually there is no control group.

→ Sometimes, control group is used only when the project is limited to laboratory exp.

∴ The discussion justifies the view of engineering as a social experimentation.

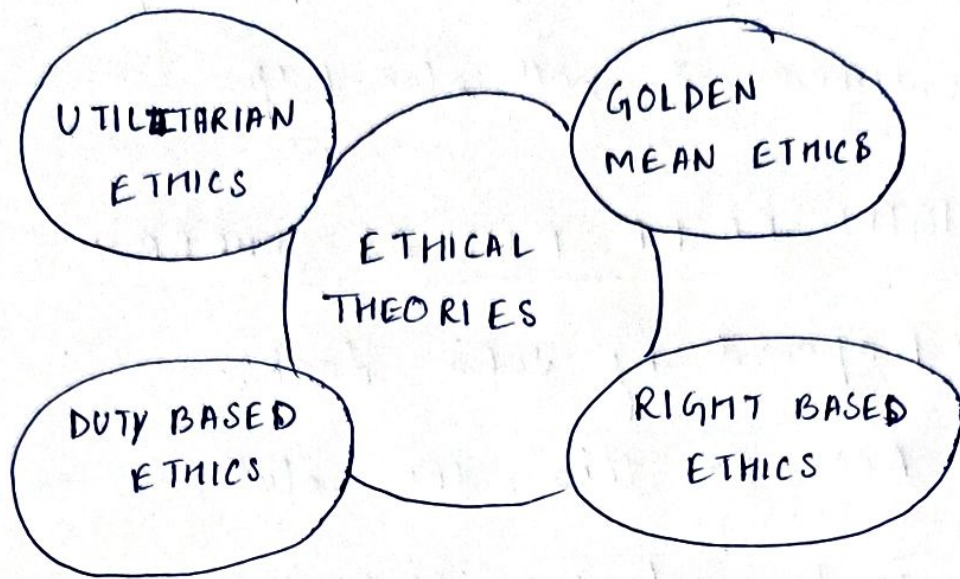
ii) Informed Consent:

→ Engineering exps are also viewed at par the medical experiments.

→ when a medicine or an engineering product is to be tested on a person, then the moral and legal right is to get "informed consent" for him.

iii) Voluntariness: The human subjects should show their willingness to be a human model voluntarily.

③ CHOICE OF ETHICAL THEORY TO STUDY A PROBLEM:



i) GOLDEN MEAN ETHICS:

- Proposed by Aristotle.
- Acc. to this theory the solution to a problem is found by analyzing the reason and logic.
- A "Mean value of Solution" which will be between the extremes of excess and deficiency.

eg: The solution to the problem of environment pollution is neither by avoiding industrialization and civilization, nor by neglecting the environment completely. A

A mean solution that will work towards controlling the pollution & protecting the environment will also help.

ii) RIGHT BASED ETHICAL THEORY:

- Proposed by John Locke.
- Acc. to this, the solution to a problem is by realising that every person has a right to live.
- Live and let live is the philosophy behind this theory.

Eg: Any action in terms of capital punishment, Jails, Income taxes and Medical charges etc. come under this theory.

iii) DUTY BASED ETHICAL THEORY:

- Proposed by Immanuel Kant.
- Acc. to this theory every person has a duty to follow which is accepted universally with no exceptions.

Eg: Expecting all around us to be honest, kind, generous and peaceful.

iv) UTILITARIAN ETHICS:

- Proposed by John Stuart.
- Acc. to this theory, the happiness or pleasure of a greatest number of people in the society is considered as the greatest good.
- An action is morally right if its consequences lead to happiness of people and wrong if they lead to their unhappiness.

Eg: The removal of reservation system in education and government jobs, which can really benefit the talented, But this can have an impact on the rights of the minorities.

—————END—————

THANK YOU !