

# Values & Ethics of Profession (HU 501)

## Assignment

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## Group A

1.

i) d) Nuclear.

ii) b) Environment.

iii) c) Oil.

iv) b) Soil.

v) a) 1974.

vii) b) beauty.

viii) b) business policies.

ix) d) All of these.

x) b) Corporate.

xi) d) religious.

xii) a) E.F. Schumacher.

## Group B

### 2. How do you explain value crisis at individual level?

Answer:

Values develop on some principles and fundamental faiths and beliefs. A society needs values to become ethical.

Indian philosophy of life has been based on the values and principles emanated from the days of the Gita, Ramayana, Mahabharata and the Upanishads. These values were imbibed deeply into the minds of every Indian. Indian values have been characterized by (a) Respect for and fear of God the Almighty (b) Respect for parents and teachers (c) sacrifice for the family - father mother, brother and sister (d) love and affection for children of own and others families (e) participate in community puja like Durga, Kali, Jagaddhatri, Annapurna, Narayan, Lakshmi, Saraswati and other god-dieties (f) Micro level distribution of Prasadam (g) Plain living and high thinking (h) importance to education more than money (i) get together during every festival in the family, like marriage, holy thread ceremony, sradh, and other social occasions (j) good character building (k) victory of Goodness over evil (l) to be good citizen, forming a good society, nice and kind behaviour to all, (m) sacrifice all property, prosperity and assets on setting values etc.

On the basis of these sense of values; Lord Rama looked after his subjects even divorcing Lady Sita, Pandavas won over the Kauravas, Robber Ratnakar became Great Valmiki, Prince Gautama became Lord Gautama Buddha, Sri Ramakrishna showed the path of dharma, Vivekananda sacrificed life for the people and nation, Mahatma Gandhi led the Nation and died for causes like truth and non - violence, Rishi Arabinda went into meditation to understand God the creator, and hundreds and thousands of Sadhus, monks, sages, wise people have set examples of good human values in India. But we find a lot of difference in the contemporary society, many Indians have become greedy running after materialistic philosophy of the west, neglecting and ignoring the poor, the

downtrodden, the so called low caste and backward people, leaving all good qualities and indulging evil activities like corruption, nepotism, coterie formation, pouncing upon other property, wealth, showing disrespected parents, teachers and woman etc.

The politicians are busy in scams, the businessmen have forgotten about all values and ethics, teachers have been ignoring their profession and neglecting students, some people have been terrorizing others, sacrifice, patience and dedication have become forgotten virtues.

This has led to a value crisis in all spheres and life. The engineers and technologies, many of them have taken recourse to accepting bribe, use poor materials in bridges, buildings and roads, infusing viruses in computers, cheating one other, fighting over politics, religion and imprisonments.

But if one looks at the western world they have houses, cars, good dress, large amount of money but where is the peace for them where has the smile and laughter gone from their faces, where is their time to be good citizens.

One should not forget about the reports of Rome, appropriate technology of Schumacher, Malthus's law of Nature's fury, and the concept of limits of Growth.

In these days of value crisis we should all try to go for establishing values side by side with development.

### 3. Give an idea of value spectrum at a good life.

Answer:

#### **Nature of values and value spectrum of a Good Life**

A good society with a good life refers to a society which should provide means and conditions for material growth and encourage and inspire all its members to achieve their full human potential in all fields and aspects of life including moral and spiritual.

Thus a modern and good Indian society and good Indian life provides to all its citizens the facilities and infrastructure for material benefits as well as moral, ethical and human values which give them security and protection on a social level.

In a good society there should be minimum of fraud, cheating, violence, scam, scandals, robbery and terrorism.

A good society should accept certain human values of love, compassion, kindness, empathy etc. for each other and such a society should be caring, sharing and cooperating so that there is no social aberration.

### 4. Mention the main characteristics of self-actualising persons.

Answer:

Characteristics of self-actualizing persons:

- (a) A completely satisfied man.
- (b) Ready to help others in the society.
- (c) Prepared to meet needy people.

(d) Ready to offer suggestion & guidance to others

(e) No banking for basic needs.

#### 5. Highlight the concept of sustainable development.

Answer:

Sustainable development refers to an optimum level of development that just meets the needs, not all greeds and aspirations of the present generation without compromising and jeopardizing the needs, ability and reasonable expectations, of the future generations to satisfy their own needs and demands.

Environment and ecology comprise two very important components of sustainable development. Environment is an item which is not limited within the geography or political boundary of each county. Air pollution may occur in Africa and Asia by the generation of various gases like CFC which destroys ozone or carbon dioxide which results in global warming generated by the industrial activities of Europe and America. Also the chemicals thrown into the rivers and oceans by the giant chemical plants of America and Europe may pollute the water of Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean. In order to maintain, retain and achieve sustainable development three steps are essential:

(a) To maintain world population to a zero growth level by slowly reducing the present figure of 6000 million to a maximum of about 2000 million all over the world. This will reduce the consumption of natural resources to about 1/3rd of the present level.

(b) To slow down the pace of development to a level which will offer employment to almost everyone. This will entail reduction of mechanization and automation and engage human beings wherever possible.

(c) To prevent environmental degradation as far as possible. To stop air and water pollution or rectify and cure the environmental pollution by developing suitable means by research e.g.

(i) Absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> all over the atmosphere to reduce the level to a maximum of 1.5% by developing suitable technology.

(ii) To prevent perforation of ozone level in the layer which protect the human beings from harmful effects of solar and other rays.

With these three steps sustainable development may be possible. At least an effort can be made. But this requires the dictum of United Nations to all the three norms, agreement and co-operation. between the big and developed powers like USA, China, Japan, Korea, Russia, and poor, countries of Africa, S. America and a few countries of Europe, India remaining in both the groups.

#### 6. State the ethical issues in Engineering Profession.

Answer:

The engineering profession which has in term of ethical challenges namely in engineering large number of specification have to be observed and maintained both in the quality of material used as well as the norms and standards of the particular way those materials are utilized. If we take the case of engineering profession like civil, mechanical, electrical, electronics and chemical the following challenges with have to be faced namely (a) to quality of cement that a civil engineer will used has to be 100% OK because the house, buildings and the bridges that will be constructed with

this cement will be utilized by a large number of people and any deviation of defect will be quality of cement may lead to loss of life to many people. In case of mechanical and electrical, taking Indian Railways as an example, if the specifications are not strictly observed the trains may face a large no. of accident it will be disaster for the passenger. In case of electronics, a small defect may lead to large loss in terms of accuracy, destination and objectives. In case of chemicals, if those are used in making food any impurity or poisons elements may destroy life of chemical determination of pollution of air and water may also lead to illness and ailment of people.

On the other hand non engineering profession like administration, management, teaching and rendering health services do not faced civiler challenge and therefore is less risky and will have to be careful in different ways other than engineering.

### **Group C**

7. Define limits of growth. Write details about the report of the Club of Rome.

Answer:

#### Limits of Growth:

The second half of the twentieth century showed a great rise in economic growth and life style in almost all countries of the world, in fact over 180 countries of about 200 countries under the United Nations have improved tremendously. At the end of the twentieth century came the globalization which has given a big opportunity to all countries to utilize each other's resources with proper planning and through WTO. With the rise of living standard the resources position started becoming scanty and scare in most of the countries except for some resources which are non-renewable, only some agricultural products are renewable that also is not the case with generation and production of wood and timber. USA alone with 5% of world population consume over 30% of the world's resources. Like this Russia, China, Japan, India, Korea, Taiwan, along with all small developing countries like some African and Middle East countries, some South American countries are also consuming steel, cement, petroleum etc. as well as FMCG products like bread, butter, tooth paste, biscuit, etc. All these taken together the net result is the shortage of resources already felt which is likely to be further deteriorated.

This will mean two things:

1. Either man will have to slow down their pace of growth, or
2. They have to go on innovating, creating and producing newer and newer materials as fast as they are depleted.

None of the above two proposals is very easy to follow as the humanity, at large, by pressure of circumstances is unlikely to agree to slow down the pace of economic growth as that would create many other problems.

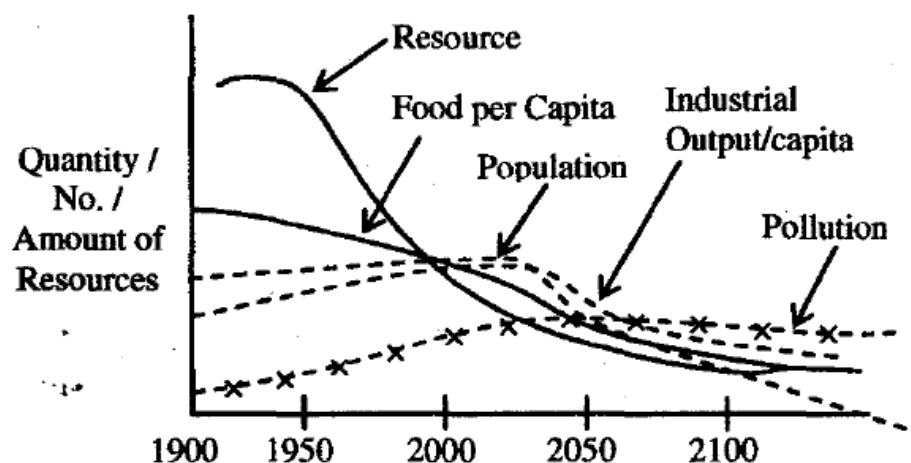
On the other hand innovation and recreation of energy, mineral and plant and animal resources require continuous research and development engaging huge high quality manpower, huge investment and instead of systematic research, they may have to depend on serendipity i.e. sudden and unexpected miraculous invention of new products and services.

This will compel man in course of the first century of the third millennium to accept a limit of growth of economy of the world as a whole. This will on the one hand offer food, clothing and shelter to humanity and reduce the luxurious life style using air conditioner, luxury cars, jet aircrafts for uneconomic flights, high quality and highly expensive social functions etc. This according to Prof Galbraith, an authority on economics and one time American Ambassador to India, is known and termed as "limits to growth".

#### Report of Club of Rome:

The Club of Rome has produced a standard "World model" produced by computer which depicts the future of humanity in the world by drawing graphs where the ordinate is quantity of goods and services and the abscissa is the time or years. Inside the coordinates there are basically five graphs e.g. (a) population (b) Food per capita (c) Resources (d) Industrial output per capita (e) pollution.

The following graph has been produced by the club:



#### 8. State the meaning of value crisis. Discuss about the value crisis at different levels.

Answer:

##### **1<sup>st</sup> Part:**

Values develop on some principles and fundamental faiths and beliefs. A society needs values to become ethical. Value crisis is when the practice of members of the society starts deviating from the values we hold dear. When there is a general acceptance of corrupt practices and unethical activities, then the society as a whole is in value crisis. It creates a new normal of acceptance of dishonesty, lies and immoral behaviour.

##### **2<sup>nd</sup> Part:**

News about India's booming economy is hard to miss these days. This is especially true because all sectors of economy - from IT to agriculture - have grown. Yet, the profits from this growth have not

been shared equally - and many people feel marginalized. As Sundeep Waslekar writes, the country is facing a profound value crisis.

India is actually divided sharply into three economies.

### **India's three economic tiers**

The Business Class economy - consisting of the people who form the market for consumer durables, cars, mobile phones and credit cards - comprises only 5 million households, or 2% of the country's one billion population.

The Bike economy - comprising another 15% of the population - consists of people on the periphery of the market, with the purchasing power of its constituents limited to television sets, telephones and housing with basic amenities.

### **The periphery**

The 2% elite cannot sustain themselves forever, surrounded by 98% periphery. It is not a question of inequity. Almost every Western country has 2% or 5% or 10% of wealthy citizens. But there, they constitute the periphery, whereas the heartland is made up of a large middle class.

To have 2% elites is normal. To have them at the core - rather than the periphery of the nation - is not sustainable.

### **The implications of growth...**

The issue of sustainability has not found a place in the Indian public debate. Globally, too, sustainability is still defined mainly in ecological terms. Until the 1960s, growth was never questioned.

In the last 40 years, the West has understood the limits to growth. It has initiated a project to balance relations between human beings and the environment. It is yet to realize the need to balance relations amongst human beings.

### **...and the forces of greed**

There is no doubt that the fabric of humanity is being torn apart by forces of greed. Terrorist groups - and their state sponsors - personalize this force. But there is another side of the story - grievances.

For economists in planning commissions and corporate headquarters, economics is business. For India's poor masses, economics is life.

### **Omnipresent poverty**

Poverty, for the poor, is measured not in terms of statistical indicators, which may provide evidence of improvement.

Poverty is measured in terms of their ability to meet socially defined expenditure. Poor people feel poor not only when they consume less than 2,500 calories a day.

### **Rigid class divisions**

They also do so when they see a minister's daughter hosting a lavish wedding - not because of her own accomplishments, but because of her father's control over the public treasury.

Poverty is then seen as a result of absence of power. Those who are born in power-endowed families tend to be rich.

Those with less power-endowment tend to be poor, however competent they may be. Investment reforms are introduced so that colas and perfumes can be availed of easily by the endowed segments of the society.

### **A demand for violence**

Land reforms are aborted half way, so that those who are really competent may not eventually overtake those who are merely born in the right families. India's conflicts are still limited to a few parts of the country. There is a lesson to be learnt from neighbouring Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nepal.

### **Extremism along India's borders**

Monopolists' control of agriculture, the creation of classes of a privileged few in cities through expansion of the state sector and the capture of political institutions by a few has generated a demand for violence.

In Afghanistan, warlords of today and Taliban of yesterday woo the dejected youth, as al Qaeda will do again tomorrow. In Pakistan, clerics use latent frustration to create battalions of religious extremists.

In Nepal, the Maoists produce ideological extremists. Different names. Different forms but the same underlying dynamics. India need not look too far to understand the implications of the neglect of the periphery for the sustainability of the core.

### **Disintegrating value and ethic codes**

But there are plenty of home-grown factors limiting the development of India's full potential. Corruption per se exists everywhere.

There are two issues: Profits and acceptance. Violation of ethics and justice proves to be profitable, at least in the short run.

A hard-working farmer barely earns 1,000 rupees (\$20) per month. A usurer of food items in Mumbai or New Delhi makes at least 100 times as much.

If the farmer does not sell his produce through government monopolies, he is punished. If a usurer is arrested by the police, the higher authority releases him. In theory, values are a matter of philosophy.

### **Corruption equals economic gain**

In practice, values are a matter of economics. The character of a nation is judged by the values that are profitable in it.

As human beings by nature try to gain, they prefer values which enable them to earn profits. India has run into ethical deficit because it is not profitable in today's India to follow ethics and justice.

### **The spiral wheel of extortion**



A breach of ethics destroys the level playing field. It works against honest people, since their competitors can win by unfair means. Moreover, those who amass wealth by crooked means tend to display it.

As they host bigger and bigger parties - in more and more expensive designer clothes, at larger and larger houses, with smaller and smaller mobile phones in their pockets - the teenager from the slum next door feels restless.

Since he cannot inherit an industry, he sets up an extortion racket. He discovers that he can command even greater fame, inspiring many others to follow. In this culture, every boy wants to be a don and every girl a beauty queen.

### **Only a recent trend**

Forty years ago, ethics still mattered. As a child, the most popular story I heard was that of a poor schoolboy who stole a neighbour's gold chain. His mother patted him affectionately, as she could now buy him good clothes and food.

The boy went on to steal bigger things. As he graduated from one level of crime to another, he finally attained skill in big time robberies.

### **Uniting the ideal and the practical**

Even today, those who behave without integrity are few in our large nation of more than a billion. Unfortunately, those who tolerate them and applaud them are many more.

That is why India is in a crisis of values. And as for childhood stories, they are replaced by heroic tales of underworld dons.

The supporters of an unethical way of life defend it on the grounds of pragmatism, even though they may believe in India's core values. The Indian mind is seized with a conflict between the ideal and the practical. What is ideal is not considered practical - and vice versa. India's future depends upon its ability to establish a unity of the ideal and the practical.

### **9. Give an idea of technology transfer. Explain the problems of technology transfer.**

Answer:

**Technology transfer:** Technology transfer refers to the act of transferring or shifting the technology from the place of origin to another place within or usually outside that country with the help of

- (a) Handing over of descriptive information, process parameters, Flow-sheet, tables, clarification, technology, sketches, reactions, etc.
- (b) Handing over of engineering drawings, specifications, quantities, process instrumentation, process technique etc.
- (c) Plant layout, photographs and drawings of machines, parts, components, assembly, foundation drawing.
- (d) Training - Manual, manpower, demonstration, monitoring, control, machine and furnace design and operation etc.
- (e) Testing laboratories and equipment's -Testing procedure and
- (f) Extraneous parameters for packaging, marketing, quality control, transportation etc.

**The problems of technology transfer are the following:-**

- (a) Raw materials of the acceptor country or company may not and do not fall exactly with the donor country or company. Hence lot of adjustment, trial and error necessary.
- (b) Steel sections, types, strength, design of donor country may not agree with the acceptor. Necessary adjustment has to be made.
- (c) The process parameters, dimensions, pH of water, shade and tone of color, raw material finished product may not agree between the donor and acceptor.
- (d) The terms and conditions, because of obvious reasons, often omits a large number of product and services. It becomes a problem to procure them at a later stage.
- (e) Payment, if not made in stages as per agreement, a lot of delay and consequent other problems arise.
- (f) The weather, air, rainfall, water quality etc. of acceptor country may vary to a great extent between the two countries.
- (g) Miscellaneous problems relating to skill of the donor company imported raw material and components etc. may make the finished products look and performance may not be as good as the original. This may cause attrition, delay, non-payment, loss, late payment etc.

**10. Define Whistle Blowing. State the factors involved in this process. Write down how to manage whistle blowing.**

Answer:

**1<sup>st</sup> Part:**

**Whistle blowing** is the process of exposing any kind of information or activity that is deemed illegal, unethical, or not correct within an organization that is either private or public. The information of alleged wrongdoing can be classified in many ways: violation of company policy/rules, law, regulation, or threat to public interest/national security, as well as fraud, and corruption. Those who become whistle blowers can choose to bring information or allegations to surface either internally or externally.

Whistleblowing is where an employee makes a protected disclosure to their employer or the relevant regulator regarding specific concerns that they have discovered through their work.

To qualify as a genuine protected disclosure, the employee has to believe there is wrongful conduct by the employer, colleagues, clients or third parties which usually have danger or illegality that affects others - such as the public - and disclose the information in good faith. Examples include failure to comply with legal obligations/criminal offences, risks to health and safety, environmental damage and miscarriages of justice.

The disclosures must be in the public interest to be protected and normally made to the employer or an appropriate body.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Part:**

**The factors in this process are as follow:**

1. Evidence: A whistle blower must have evidence that someone, usually a corporation or government contractor, has knowingly and intentionally not paid taxes or overbilled the government.

2. Documentation: The whistle blower needs to have more than just suspicions; he or she needs to collect concrete and legitimate documentation of the wrongdoing.

3. Information Gathering: To do this, the whistle blower needs to gather the following information: names and contact information of the parties involved in the wrongdoing, laws that he or she believes are being violated by said parties, and locations of incriminating documents, files, or computers.

4. Confidentiality: The whistle blower should keep the information and the case absolutely confidential and avoid discussing it with anyone other than a trusted attorney.

5. Settle in for the Long Haul: Since cases like these often take a long time to settle, the whistle blower should prepare for a long process.

6. Prepare for Backlash: Since companies and individuals do not take accusations of wrongdoing lightly, the whistle blower should be prepared for personal and professional backlash. It's not uncommon for a whistle blower to be accused of being privy to the wrongdoing or even participating in it. Additionally, the accused may even launch an investigation on the whistle blower.

7. Look for New Employment: Finding a new job should be a priority. Whistle blowers can get a bad reputation, which can act finding a new job, so getting a new one before that happens is important.

8. Be a Model Citizen: Whistle blowers should make sure that nothing they do risks the case or their own credibility. Being a model citizen and not doing anything that can be used against them is important for whistle blowers.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Part:**

#### **To manage whistle blowing:**

Identify the unethical behaviour in question and determine how it is affecting you or the organization in which you work. Decide whether the problem is worth reporting and if it will put your job or someone else's job in jeopardy. Create a support group. Find peers and co-workers whom you can trust to keep the issue to themselves. Explain the unethical or illicit behaviour and determine the correct supervisor or authority figure to whom you will report the problematic behaviour in the question, identify your boss's supervisor or an external legal figure who has the power to influence the situation. Blow the whistle. If you fear that whistle-blowing may get you fired or put you into a legal battle, write an anonymous letter or use a third party such as an attorney to report the unethical behaviour. Explain the behaviour or issue in detail, explain why you believe it is.

#### **11. Define societal value. Describe the concepts on a good society in terms of justice, rule of law and democracy.**

Answer:

### **1<sup>st</sup> Part:**

Social value is the quantification of the relative importance that people place on the changes they experience in their lives. Some, but not all of this value is captured in market prices. It is important to consider and measure this social value from the perspective of those affected by an organisation's work.

Examples of social value might be the value we experience from increasing our confidence, or from living next to a community park. These things are important to us, but are not commonly expressed or measured in the same way that financial value is.

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Part:**

A good society with a good life refers to a society which should provide means and conditions for the material growth and encourage and inspire all its members to achieve their full human potential in all fields and aspects of life including moral and spiritual.

Thus a modern and good Indian society and good Indian life provides to all its citizens the facilities and infrastructure for material benefits as well as moral, ethical and human values which give them security and protection on a social level.

In a good society there should be minimum of fraud, cheating, violence, scam, scandals, robbery and terrorism.

A good society should accept certain human values of love, compassion, kindness, empathy etc for each other and such a society should be caring, sharing and cooperating so that there is no social aberration.

This is like a million dollar question and involves a large number of factors of life and society. A good society with justice and democracy is achievable to a large extent but secularism is a rule of law does not depend on a particular person or a group of person. It depends on several of social fragment and the attitude and policy of the government. A good society can be maintained only if all people of the society are good.