

EndSem:- (prev)

1. What are the Ethical problems initiated by computers in the work place?

Ans:

Computers In Workplace The ethical problems initiated by computers in the workplace are:

- 1. Elimination of routine and manual jobs: This leads to unemployment, but the creation of skilled and IT-enabled service jobs are more advantageous for the people. Initially this may require some upgradation of their skills and knowledge, but a formal training will set this problem right. [For example, in place of a typist, we have a programmer or an accountant.](#)
- 2. Health and safety: The ill-effects due to electromagnetic radiation, especially on women pregnant and employees, mental stress, wrist problem known as Carpel Tunnel Syndrome, and backpain due to poor ergonomic seating designs, and eye strain due to poor lighting and flickers in the display and long exposure, have been reported worldwide. Over a period of long exposure, these are expected to affect the health and safety of the people. [The computer designers should take care of these aspects and management should monitor the health and safety of the computer personnel.](#)
- 3. Computer failure: Failure in computers may be due to errors in the hardware or software. Hardware errors are rare and they can be solved easily and quickly. But software errors are very serious as they can stop the entire network. Testing and quality systems for software have gained relevance and importance in the recent past, to avoid or minimize these errors.

2. Who is an Expert witness and how are they being misused?

Ans:

• The engineers, who act as expert-witnesses, are likely to abuse their positions in the following manners:

1. **Hired Guns** Mostly lawyers hire engineers to serve the interest of their clients. Lawyers are permitted and required to project the case in a way favorable to their clients. But the engineers have obligations to thoroughly examine the events and demonstrate their professional integrity to testify only the truth in the court. They do not serve the clients of the lawyers directly. The hired guns forward white lies and distortions, as demanded by the lawyers. They even withhold the information or shade the fact, to favor their clients.
2. **Money Bias** Consultants may be influenced or prejudiced for monetary considerations, gain reputation and make a fortune.
3. **Ego Bias** The assumption that the own side is innocent and the other side is guilty, is responsible for this behavior. An inordinate desire to serve one's client and get name and fame is another reason for this bias.
4. **Sympathy Bias** Sympathy for the victim on the opposite side may upset the testimony.

The integrity of the consultants will keep these biases away from the justice. The court also must obtain the balanced view of both sides, by examining the expert witnesses of lawyers on both sides, to remove a probable bias.

3. What is Collective Bargaining and its objectives?

Ans:

Collective Bargaining

- The term collective bargaining refers to the process of negotiation that takes place between workers or labourers and their employers on the terms of their contracts.
- In most instances, the labourers are represented by a trade or labour union.
- This is usually done in order to achieve certain demands and rights of the labourers, namely those pertaining to working hours, salaries, working conditions, etc.
- This form of industrial dispute resolution has been revolutionary for labour relations in the Indian industries, both private and public.
- This is because conflicts in the area of commerce and business are inevitable and it is not practical to resolve all such disputes through courts. Hence, collective bargaining has become a suitable alternative to adjudicate industrial disputes.

• "collective bargaining extends to all negotiations which take place between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers' organisations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other, for

- (a) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or
- (b) regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or
- (c) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and workers or workers organisations"

Objectives of collective bargaining

- Upholding industrial democracy
- Ensuring equality and justice for socially and economically backwards groups
- Protecting the working class from exploitation
- Meeting the legitimate expectations of labourers regarding the work they have undertaken

4. Describe in detail about Risk Benefit Analysis.

Ans:

RISK BENEFIT ANALYSIS

- It is a technique used to analyze the risk in a project and to determine the project should be carried out or not.
- It is a comparison between the potential risks of a situation and its potential benefits.
- The results can fall in favor of the risks or in favor of the benefits, depending upon the situation.
- Risk does not need to be catastrophic to be considered one it can be any undesirable outcome.
- Why we do risk benefit analysis:
 - what are the benefits of a project or product?
 - is the project or product worth the risk connected with its use?
 - do benefits outweigh the risk?

Conceptual Difficulties in Risk Benefit Analysis

1. Difficult to quantify - because both lie in the future and both are associated with uncertainties.
2. Difficult to predict who is going to take the risk
3. It is difficult to express both risk and benefits in common set of units. eg. When the risk can be expressed and measured in one set of units

(eg. Travelling in airways) then very difficult to do risk benefit analysis.

Here risk benefit analysis is used to judge the relative merits of different designs)

5. Explain Lawrence Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development?

Ans:

I. Preconventional Level

Moral reasoning is guided by external consequences. No internalization of values or rules.

- Stage 1: Punishment and Obedience

"Right" is obeying the rules simply to avoid punishment because others have power over you and can punish you.

- Stage 2: Mutual Benefit

"Right" is an even or fair exchange, so that both parties benefit.

Moral reasoning guided by a sense of "fair play."

II. Conventional Level

Moral reasoning is guided by conformity to social roles, rules, and expectations that the person has learned and internalized.

- Stage 3: Interpersonal Expectations

"Right" is being a "good" person by conforming to social expectations, such as showing concern for others and following rules set by others so as to win their approval. For example, behaving like a "good" child, student, citizen, spouse, friend, or employee.

- Stage 4: Law and Order

"Right" is helping maintain social order by doing one's duty, obeying laws simply because they are laws, and showing respect for authorities simply because they are authorities.

III. Postconventional Level

Moral reasoning is guided by internalized legal and moral principles that protect the rights of all members of society.

- Stage 5: Legal Principles

"Right" is helping protect the basic rights of all members of society by upholding legalistic principles that promote the values of fairness, justice, equality, and democracy.

- Stage 6: Universal Moral Principles

*"Right" is determined by self-chosen ethical principles that underscore the person's profound respect for ideals such as the sanctity of human life, nonviolence, equality, and human dignity. If these moral principles conflict with democratically determined laws, the person's self-chosen moral principles would take precedence, such as the conscientious objector who refuses to be drafted because of moral principles against war.

6. Write the Code for Builders by Hammurabi.

Ans:

7. What is Intellectual Property rights and what are the problems faced while adopting it?

Ans:

Intellectual Property

- It is the information and original expression that derives its original value from creative ideas and is with a commercial value. IP permits people to have fully independent ownership for their innovations. and creativity, like that of own physical property. This encourages the IP owners towards innovation and benefit to the society. It is an asset that can be bought or sold, licensed, and exchanged. It is intangible i.e., it cannot be identified by specific parameters.
- IP plays an essential role to stabilize and develop the economy of a nation. This protection actually stimulates creativity, research, and innovation by ensuring freedom to individuals and organizations to benefit from their creative intellectual investments. The IP serves many purposes, namely

(a) it prevents others using it

- (b) prevent using it for financial gain,
- (c) prevent plagiarism
- (d) fulfill obligation to the funding agency. ICICI Bank has advanced loan against
 - IP as security to Shopper's Stoppe, New Delhi, and
- (e) provides a strategy to generate steady income.
 - Some of the challenges in the acquisition of IP are:
 - (a) Shortage of manpower in the industry. Educational institutions can play a vital role in providing the same.
 - (b) High cost of patenting and lengthy procedure. This was being considered by the Government and a simpler and faster procedure is expected, and
 - (c) Lack of a strong enforcement mechanism.

8. What are the characteristics of Engineers as Managers?

Ans:

ENGINEERS AS MANAGERS

The characteristics of engineers as managers are:

- Promote an ethical climate, through framing organization policies, responsibilities and by personal attitudes and obligations.
- Resolving conflicts, by evolving priority, developing mutual understanding, generating various alternative solutions to problems.
- Social responsibility to stakeholders, customers and employer
- They act to develop wealth as well as the welfare of the society.
- Ethicists project the view that the manager's responsibility is only to increase the profit of the organization, and only the engineers have the responsibility to protect the safety, health, and welfare of the public.
- But managers have the ethical responsibility to produce safe and good products (or useful service), while showing respect for the human beings who include the employees, customers and the public. Hence, the objective for the managers and engineers is to produce valuable products that are also profitable.

Ct1 (prev):

1. What is Work Ethics?

Ans:

- Work ethics has been understood as a value based on hard work and diligence (doing work carefully and deligence).
- Work ethics is a set of moral principles or values that an employee abides by and uses in their job performance.
It covers an employee's behavior and attitude towards their job, career, and the workplace

2. What is meant by Act Utilitarianism?

Ans:

The Utilitarian ethics was proposed by John Stuart.

- According to this theory, the happiness or pleasure of a greatest number of people in the society is considered as the greatest good.

- There are two main types of Utilitarianism.
They are-

1. Act Utilitarianism
2. Rule Utilitarianism

Act Utilitarianism-" A particular action is right if it is likely to produce the higher level of good for the most people in a given situation, compared to alternative choices that might be made"

3. Explain the concept Civic Virtue and write two civic virtues?

Ans:

CIVIC VIRTUE

- Civic virtue is morality or a standard of righteous behavior in relationship to a citizen's involvement in society
- Civic virtue is the harvesting of habits important for the success of the community
- Eg. voting

4. Write any two criteria required for a Profession.

Ans:

Profession means a job or an occupation, that helps a person earn his living. The main criteria of a profession involves the following.

- Advanced expertise - The criteria of a profession is to have sound knowledge in both technical aspects and liberal arts as well. In general, continuing education and updating knowledge are also important.
- Public good - Any occupation serves some public good by maintaining high ethical standards throughout a profession. This is a part of professional ethics where each occupation is intended to serve for the welfare of the public, directly or indirectly to a certain extent.

5. What are the uses of Ethical Theories?

Ans:

Uses of Ethical Theories

- Identifying the moral considerations or reasons that constitute a dilemma.
- Provides a precise sense of information
- Rank the relevant moral considerations
- Helps to reach balanced and insightful judgements.

6. List out the logical steps in confronting Moral Dilemma?

Ans:

- i) Identify the relevant moral factors and reasons.
- ii) Gather all available facts that are pertinent to the moral factors involved.
- iii) Rank the moral considerations in the order of their importance as they apply to the situation.
- iv) Consider alternative course of action, tracing the full implications of each, as ways of solving dilemma.
- v) Talk with colleagues, seeking the suggestions and perspectives of the dilemma.
- vi) Arrive at a carefully reasoned judgment by weighing all the relevant
- vii) moral factors and reasons in light of facts.

7. What is Honesty?

Ans:

Honesty is a virtue, and it is exhibited in two aspects namely,

- Truthfulness is to face the responsibilities upon telling the truth. One should keep one's word or promise. By admitting one's mistake (one needs courage to do that!), it is easy to fix them. Reliable engineering judgment, maintenance of truth, defending the truth, and communicating the truth, only when it does "good" to others, are some of the reflections of truthfulness.
- But trustworthiness is maintaining integrity and taking responsibility for personal performance. People abide by law and live by mutual trust. They play the right way to win, according to the laws or rules (legally and morally). They build trust through reliability and authenticity. They admit their own mistakes and confront unethical actions in others and take tough and principled stands, even if unpopular.

EndSem Prev Prev(2023):

1, Engineers' duty towards Environmental Ethics?

Ans:

Engineers as experimenters have certain duties towards environmental ethics, namely:

1. Environmental impact assessment: One major but sure and unintended effect of technology is wastage and the resulting pollution of land, water, air and even space. Study how the industry and technology affects the environment.

2. Establish standards: Study and to fix the tolerable and actual pollution levels.

3. Counter measures: Study what the protective or eliminating measures are available for immediate implementation

4. Environmental awareness: Study on how to educate the people on environmental practices, issues, and possible remedies.

2, Write any two objectives of Professional Ethics?

Ans:

3, List out any two characteristics of engineers as managers?

Ans:

ENGINEERS AS MANAGERS

The characteristics of engineers as managers are:

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- Ethicists project the view that the manager's responsibility is only to increase the profit of the organization, and only the engineers have the responsibility to protect the safety, health, and welfare of the public.

But managers have the ethical responsibility to produce safe and good products (or useful service), while showing respect for the human beings who include the employees, customers and the public. Hence, the objective for the managers and engineers is to produce valuable products that are also profitable.

4, What is Occupational Crime?

Ans:

OCCUPATIONAL CRIME: An occupational crime may be committed by (1) wrong actions of a person through one's lawful employment or (2) crime by an employee to promote one's own or employer's interest or (3) theft/pilferage by the employee or (4) damage to the property or an employee of one's organization. These are also called white-collared crimes.

- Many of these crimes are examples of conflicts of interest. These are motivated by the greed, corporate ambition and misguided loyalty. Even the crime to promote the interests of the employers, is an occupational crime. Some examples of occupational crimes are:
 1. price fixing
 2. industrial Espionage
 3. Bootlegging
 4. Endangering Lives

5, List out any two general features of Morally Responsible Engineers?

Ans:

6, Write any two consequences of Conflict of Interest?

Ans:

- **Negative Impacts of a Conflict of Interest in the Workplace**
- Conflict of interest at the workplace interferes with the employee's decision-making process, leading to bias or a compromise of the company's goals. The outcomes of such decisions have questionable integrity or reliability. At a fundamental level, the employee's devotion to the primary duty is impaired, implying that there is little or no productivity in exchange for what the employee is receiving in the form of salary. Negative impacts of conflict of interest in the workplace include:
 - Loss of revenue for a company - When employees have side jobs, it implies that they devote a fraction of their effort to other dealings. The company misses out on the maximum output of its employees. This translates to lower productivity and not meeting the customers' needs. The same can be said if the employee works for another organization that competes directly with the current company. The employee's decision-making will be based on what brings him the most gain, even if it harms the organization, which in this case is declining revenue.
 - Stolen company secrets. An example is a case where an employee is working for two competing companies. An employee can be tempted to sell the competitive advantage strategies to the company's competitor. Such an employee cannot be loyal to either of the organizations and therefore would possibly do anything, including selling the company's secrets, for **personal gains**.
 - Loss of efficiency. The loss of efficiency is first seen when the employees lose their enthusiasm and motivation to work for the benefit of the organization. Cases such as unfair promotion due to **nepotism** or romantic relationship can create poor relationships between coworkers. Extreme conditions can create an uncomfortable work atmosphere, hindering collaboration and productivity.
 - Loss of work-life balance. This occurs when an employee works for more than a single organization. Usually, each organization has different policies on work-life balance, and such employees would have to overwork to meet the needs of all the organizations he or she is working with. This will deny such an employee an opportunity to have free time with family or for other non-work-related activities.

- Litigation. Working to **attain personal gains at the expense of harming the organization's interest is illegal**. For instance, an employee can be used for selling the company's secret to a competing organization. Other activities such as self-dealing, a high-ranking official using the company's resources for personal gains, can attract litigation. Other forms of conflict, such as nepotism or any other form of favoritism, are considered corruption, which can attract legal charges.
- Loss of job or position in a company. When employers realize that an employee has a conflict of interest, they will do everything in their power to ensure that the business remains successful. This could include firing employees who do not devote their optimum loyalty to the organization. If the conflict of interest involves a minor case, like abuse of power for personal gain, the high-ranking official will be demoted to a lower position. For example, if a director has a romantic relationship with an employee in the company, he or she would be removed from the board.

7, What is Conflict of Interest?

Ans:

Definitions Interest An interest may be defined as a commitment, goal, or value held by an individual or an institution. Examples include a research project to be completed, gaining status through promotion or recognition, and protecting the environment. Interests are pursued in the setting of social interactions.

Conflict of Interest (COI) A conflict of interest exists when two or more contradictory interests relate to an activity by an individual or an institution. The conflict lies in the situation, not in any behavior or lack of behavior of the individuals.

Personal business may not be done on company time.

Your outside business cannot conflict or interfere with your regular responsibilities or duties.

You should not use company equipment or tools for your outside job, ever.

You must not work for any company suppliers, contractors, customers or competitors without prior full disclosure.

You must be certain that information you use is not company proprietary information.

8, Write any four elements of Collegiality?

Ans:

Collegiality is the tendency to support and cooperate with the colleagues. It is a virtue essential for the team work to be effective.

This consists of various aspects such as:

- 1. Respect to the ideas and work of others: this result in support and cooperation with ones colleagues. One gets back the support and cooperation in return and this mutually beneficial.
- 2. Commitment to moral principles: commitment is towards moral decisions, action, goal of the organizational and values of the profession.
- 3. connectedness: It means the shared commitment and mutual understanding. It ensures the absence of egoism and paves way for progress for both.

9, What is Bottlelegging?

Ans:

10, Who are Consulting Engineers?

Ans:

The consulting engineers work in private. There is no salary from the employers. But they charge fees

from the sponsor and they have more freedom to decide on their projects. Still they have no absolute freedom, because they need to earn for their living.

- The consulting engineers have ethical responsibilities different from the salaried engineers, as follows:

1. Advertising The consulting engineers are directly responsible for advertising their services, even if they employ other consultants to assist them..

- But in many organizations, this responsibility is with the advertising executives and the personnel department. They are allowed to advertise but to avoid deceptive ones.

Deceptive advertising such as the following are prohibited:

- (a) By white lies.
- (b) Half-truth, e.g., a product has actually been tested as prototype, but it was claimed to have been already introduced in the market. An architect shows the photograph of the completed building with flowering trees around but actually the foundation of the building has been completed and there is no real garden.
- (c) Exaggerated claims. The consultant might have played a small role in a well-known project. But they could claim to have played a major role.
- (d) Making false suggestions. The reduction in cost might have been achieved along with the reduction in strength, but the strength details are hidden.
- (e) Through vague wordings or slogans

2. **Competitive Bidding** It means offering a price, and get something in return for the service offered. The organizations have a pool of engineers. The expertise can be shared and the bidding is made more realistic. But the individual consultants have to develop creative designs and build their reputation steadily and carefully, over a period of time. The clients will have to choose between the reputed organizations and proven qualifications of the company and the expertise of the consultants. Although competent, the younger consultants are thus slightly at a disadvantage.

3. **Contingency Fee** This is the fee or commission paid to the consultant, when one is successful in saving the expenses for the client. A sense of honesty and fairness is required in fixing this fee. The NSPE Code III 6 (a) says that the engineers shall not propose or accept a commission on a contingent basis where their judgment may be compromised. The fee may be either as an agreed amount or a fixed percentage of the savings realized. But in the contingency fee-agreements, the judgment of the consultant may be biased. The consultant may be tempted to specify inferior materials or design methods to cut the construction cost. This fee may motivate the consultants to effect saving in the costs to the clients, through reasonably moral and technological means.

4. **Safety and Client's Needs** The greater freedom for the consulting engineers in decision making on safety aspects, and difficulties concerning truthfulness are the matters to be given attention. For example, in design-only projects, the consulting engineers may design something and have no role in the construction. Sometimes, difficulties may crop-up during construction due to non-availability of suitable materials, some shortcuts in construction, and lack of necessary and adequate supervision and inspection. Properly-trained supervision is needed, but may not happen, unless it is provided. Further, the contractor may not understand and/or be willing to modify the original design to serve the clients best. A few on-site inspections by the consulting engineers will expose the deficiency in execution and save the workers, the public, and the environment that may be exposed to risk upon completion of the project. The NSPE codes on the advertisement by consultants provide some specific regulations. The following are the activities prohibited in advertisement by consultant: 1. The use of statement containing misrepresentation or omission of a necessary fact. 2. Statement intended

or likely to create an unjustified expectation. 3. Statement containing prediction of future (probable) success. 4. Statement intended or likely to attract clients, by the use of slogans or sensational language format.

11, How is Computer used as an Instrument for unethical behaviour?

Ans:

Computer as the Instrument of Unethical Acts

- (a) The usage of computer replaces the job positions. This has been overcome to a large extent by readjusting work assignments, and training everyone on computer applications such as word processing, editing, and graphics
- b) Breaking privacy. Information or data of the individuals accessed or erased or the ownership changed.
- (c) Defraud a bank or a client, by accessing and withdrawing money from other's bank account.

(or)

List out the benefits of having Multinational Companies in developing countries?

Ans:

Employment generation

- Automatic inflow of Foreign capital
- Proper use of idle resources
- Technical Development
- Managerial Development
- End of local monopolies
- Improvement in Standard of Living
- Promotion of international brotherhood and culture

12, How do Expert Witness are likely to abuse their positions?

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Here risk benefit analysis is used to judge the relative merits of different designs)

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Briefly explain the benefits of having loyal employees in an organisation?

Ans:

1. Employee Retention: Once loyalty is developed, which remains intact throughout the employment, it is harder for the employees to leave and find another opportunity. But when an employee identifies the benefits they receive by their organization, they will try to stick with the culture, which eventually reduces the turnover.

2. Loyal Customer Support: If the organization offer benefits to the employees and care about their wellbeing, the employee will also stay devoted to their job. Similarly, employees will also provide such support that will retain customers. Many prospects wish to connect with the organization just because they receive excellent customer service and any time support.

3. Target-Based Achievement: The loyal employee always knows what the organization's target is and always try to achieve the same with enthusiasm and passion for making a positive impact on the business and guaranteeing profitability.

4. Easy Adaptability: The true nature of the employees also helps them in complying with the environment and other changes. It becomes a step in defining a comfortable and healthy working culture.

14, How can you ensure Confidentiality in the workplace?

Ans:

1) Be Aware of Confidential Info of your Company

Mark the highly sensitive and confidential information well in advance. Make it known to the person who handles the information and manages the data so that he/she can stay aware and responsible for it.

2) Decide the safest location for sensitive information

Do not store confidential information at easily accessible locations. It is advisable to change the location of the storage of sensitive data now and then.

3) Have guidelines for the use of confidential info in Personal/Professional Conversations

The personal conversations or even professional conversations out of the scope of the confidential information need to be driven away from sharing confidential information. Also, if you need to share that information inevitably, you should ask for the consent of the owner.

4) Always include confidential clauses

Confidentiality clauses are an essential way to check a breach of confidentiality. These serve as legal bondage against violating the rules of privacy. Non-disclosure agreements and confidentiality agreements also impart the rules and consequences of a breach of confidentiality.

(or)

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