

# HVPE ASSIGNMENT-1

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## 1. Values Ethics And Self Confidence

### Values

Values are basic and fundamental beliefs that guide or motivate attitudes or actions. They help us to determine what is important to us. Values describe the personal qualities we choose to embody to guide our actions; the sort of person we want to be; the manner in which we treat ourselves and others, and our interaction with the world around us. They provide the general guidelines for conduct.

Values in a narrow sense is that which is good, desirable, or worthwhile. Values are the motive behind purposeful action. They are the ends to which we act and come in many forms. Personal values are personal beliefs about right and wrong and may or may not be considered moral. Cultural values are values accepted by religions or societies and reflect what is important in each context.

### Ethics

Ethics is all about actions and decisions. We face many challenges in life and the way we handle them speaks volumes about our character. In the end, our character embodies our values and is the sum of our behaviors.

Values are basic and fundamental beliefs that guide or motivate attitudes or actions. Some values are ethical because they are universally accepted: honesty, trustworthiness, kindness, responsibility, and so on. Others are non-ethical; they pertain to individual desires but not universal ones: wealth, power, fame and prestige.

Ethics is about creating an environment that supports the expression of ethical values while keeping in check non-ethical values. This doesn't mean the pursuit of non-ethical values is wrong. It simply means we should not allow them to

rule our lives because it can lead to greedy, self-centered behavior without regard for others.

Ethics is not what we think or feel is right or wrong. Ethics is not relative to an individual's desires and beliefs. Ethical relativism means each individual decides what is right and what is wrong in a particular circumstance. But, how can this be? If ethics was relative or situational, then one person might decide stealing is right to do when the theft is to right a perceive wrong while another might say stealing is always wrong because someone is taking something from someone else that doesn't belong to him or her.

## **Self Confidence**

self-confidence is an individual's trust in his or her own abilities, capacities, and judgments, or belief that he or she can successfully face day to day challenges and demands (Psychology Dictionary Online).

Self-confidence also brings about more happiness. Typically, when you are confident in your abilities you are happier due to your successes. When you are feeling better about your capabilities, the more energized and motivated you are to take action and achieve your goals.

Self-confidence, then, is similar to self-efficacy in that it tends to focus on the individual's future performance; however, it seems to be based on prior performance, and so in a sense, it also focuses on the past.

## **2. Honesty and Moral Autonomy**

### **Honesty**

Honesty implies being truthful. Honesty means to develop a practice of speaking truth throughout life. A person who practices Honesty in his/her life, possess strong moral character. An Honest person shows good behavior, always follows rules and regulations, maintain discipline, speak the truth, and is punctual. An honest person is trustworthy as he always tends to speak the truth.

### **Moral Autonomy**

The moral autonomy it is the capacity of a rational human being to be able to make decisions by applying the law of objective morality in himself, but in a

voluntary, self-conscious, authentic, independent and free of influence or interpersonal or intrapersonal interventions.

Moral autonomy completely denies that supernatural agents such as deities have determined any set of rules about good and bad and have given it to humans to have moral sensitivity and to be their guide in life

### 3. Models of Professional Roles

Promotion of public good is the primary concern of the professional engineers. There are several role models to whom the engineers are attracted. These models provoke their thinking, attitudes and actions.

#### **Savior:**

The engineer as a savior, save the society from poverty, illiteracy, wastage, inefficiency, ill health, human (labor) dignity and lead it to prosperity, through technological development and social planning.

#### **Guardian**

He guards the interests of the poor and general public. As one who is conversant with technology development, is given the authority befitting his expertise to determine what is best suited to the society. For example, Lawrence of Arabia (an engineer).

#### **Bureaucratic Servant**

He serves the organization and the employers. The management of an enterprise fixes its goals and assigns the job of problem solving to the engineer, who accepts the challenge and shapes them into concrete achievements. For example, Jamshedji Tata.

#### **Social Servant**

It is one who exhibits social responsibility. The engineer translates the interest and aspirations of the society into a reality, remembering that his true master is the society at large. For example, Sir M.Viswesvarayya.

#### **Game Player**

He is neither a servant nor master. An engineer is an assertive player, not a passive player who may carry out his master's voice. He plays a unique role

successfully within the organization, enjoying the excitement of the profession and having the satisfaction of surging ahead in a competitive world. For example, Narayanamurthy, Infosys and Dr. Kasthurirangan, ISRO.

## 4.Theory Of Right Action

Right actions are the ones that produce the greatest satisfaction of the preferences of the affected persons.

The theories of right actions are classified into 3 types.

1. Ethical Egoism
2. Ethical Altruism
3. Ethical Utilitarianism

### **Ethical Egoism**

Ethical egoism can be understood as a consequentialist theory according to which the consequences for the individual agent are taken to matter more than any other result.

In ethical egoism, a person focuses on her own self-interests before all others. According to this theory the benefit to others is not what makes an action right, however an action is right only insofar as it is to one's own advantage.

We have no duty except to do what is best for our self. Sometimes one's interests may happen to coincide with the interests of others—in that by helping oneself, one will coincidentally help them, too.

### **Ethical Altruism**

Altruism is a consequentialist theory which is defined as a desire to help others without regard for your own interests or well-being. Altruism prescribes maximizing good consequences for everyone except the actor. According to Ayn Rand's argument " If a man accepts the ethics of altruism, his first concern is not how to live his life, but how to sacrifice it."

### **Ethical Utilitarianism**

Utilitarianism is a theory of moral philosophy that is based on the principle that an action is morally right if it produces a greater quantity of good or

happiness than any other possible action. Whether an action is morally right or wrong depends entirely on its consequences. An action is right if it brings about the best outcome of the choices available. Otherwise it is wrong.

## 5.Safety and Risk Assessment

A safety risk assessment is a systematic procedure for identifying and managing hazards. It encompasses thorough examination of the entire work environment, processes and equipment to determine any hazard to the health of the employees in the short or long term and implementing remedies

Safety risk assessments are essential for protecting employees, businesses and complying with the law. Assessments promote employee awareness regarding workplace hazards, aide in identifying personnel at risk, determine existing control measures and their adequacy, prevent illness and injuries, and prioritize hazards and their control measures.

Safety risk assessments are usually conducted at the beginning of a new project, when a new or renovated machine or new or an amended process is to be implemented, when a machine is relocated, appointment of new employees, introduction of new raw materials or on receipt of new information about a product.

Safety assessments consist of the following stages:

- Identifying a hazard
- Collecting information and analyzing risk associated with it
- Determining how to remove or reduce its effect by completely eliminating the process or equipment
- Replacement with a better equipment or process
- Using advanced technology or design and physically isolating processes or direct contact of user by the use of appropriate collective or personal protective equipment