



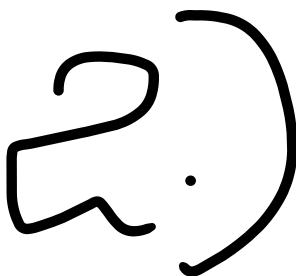
## Differences between Morality and Ethics

### *Morality*

1. More general and prescriptive based on customs and traditions.
2. More concerned with the results of wrong action, when done.
3. Thrust is on judgment and punishment, in the name of God or by laws.
4. In case of conflict between the two, morality is given top priority, because the damage is more. It is more common and basic.
5. Example: Character flaw, corruption, extortion, and crime.

### *Ethics*

1. Specific and descriptive. It is a critical reflection on morals.
  2. More concerned with the results of a right action, when not done.
  3. Thrust is on influence, education, training through codes, guidelines, and correction.
  4. Less serious, hence second priority only. Less common. But relevant today, because of complex interactions in the modern society.
  5. Example: Notions or beliefs about manners, tastes, customs, and towards laws.
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Truthfulness is to face the responsibilities upon telling truth. One should keep one's word or promise. By admitting one's mistake committed (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.

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 stand, even if unpopular.

## **HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY**

**Honesty is reflected commonly in terms of :**

- (a)* Beliefs (intellectual honesty).
  - (b)* Communication (writing and speech).
  - (c)* Decisions (ideas, discretion).
  - (d)* Actions (means, timing, place, and the goals). and
  - (e)* Intended and unintended results achieved.
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### **1.13 COURAGE**

Courage is the tendency to accept and face risks and difficult tasks in rational ways. Self-confidence is the basic requirement to nurture courage. In addition the following attitudes are required (a) Facing the criticism, (b) owning responsibility

- c) accepting the mistakes and vigilance against the past mistakes
- d) creative in finding the alternate means to achieve the desired objectives
- (e) involvement (attitude, clear and firm resolve to act) and Commitment (willing to get it) (f) Perseverance (sustained hard work),
- (i) Experimentation (preparedness to face the challenges, that is, unexpected into action and to reach the desired goals by any alternative but ethical means).

Courage is classified into three types, based on the types of risks, namely

- (a) Physical courage,
- (b) Social courage, and
- (c) Intellectual courage.

- In physical courage, the thrust is on the adequacy of the physical strength, including the muscle power and armaments. People with high adrenalin, may be prepared to face challenges for the mere 'thrill' or driven by a decision to 'excel'.
- The social courage involves the decisions and actions to change the order, based on the conviction for or against certain social behaviors. This requires leadership abilities, including empathy and sacrifice, to mobilize and motivate the followers, for the social cause.
- The intellectual courage is inculcated in people through acquired knowledge, experience, games, tactics, education, and training. In professional ethics, courage is applicable to the employers, employees, public, and the press.

## 1.14 VALUING TIME

Time is the most perishable, most valuable and rare resource which is Once spent, is lost for ever. It can not be either stored or recovered. Hence, 'Time and tide wait for none' and 'Procrastination(postponing action) is the thief of time' amply illustrate this point.

To realize the value of one year, ask the student who has failed in the examinations; To realize the value of one month, ask the mother who has delivered a premature baby; to realize the value of one week, ask the editor of weekly; to realize the value of one day, ask the daily-wage laborer; to realize now the value of one hour, ask the lovers longing to meet; to realize the value of one minute, ask a person who has missed the train; to realize the value of one second, ask the person who has survived an accident; to realize the value one milli second, ask the person who has won the bronze medal in Olympics; to realize the value of one micro second, ask the NASA team of scientists; to realize the value of one nano-second, ask a Hardware engineer!; If you have still not realized the value of time, wait; are you an Engineer?

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### 1.20.1 Spirituality in the Workplace

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**Building spirituality in the workplace:** Spirituality is promoted in the workplace by adhering to the following activities:

1. Respect the individuals as human beings and recognize their values in the profession.
  2. Interact with work team members try to know their goals, aspirations, ideas and dreams too.
  3. Share your personal ethics and beliefs without hesitation.
  4. Support the noble causes outside the profession and business.
  5. Encourage leaders to formulate and perform value-based policies and actions
  6. Illustrate self-knowledge and spiritual awareness in all your actions.
  7. Do for others the things what you expect from them.
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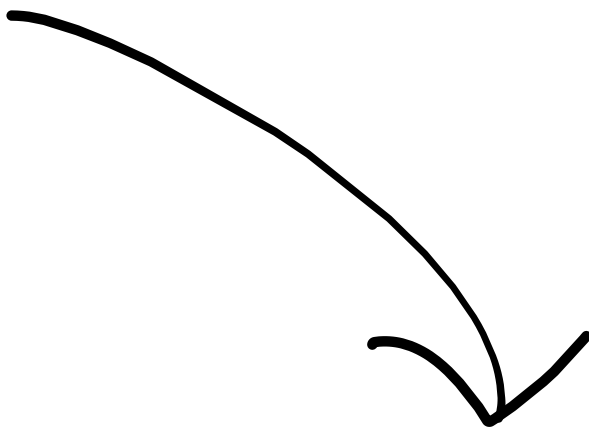
## 1.7 VIRTUES

Virtues are *positive* and *preferred* values in terms of desirable attitudes that enable us to be successful and to act in ways that develop our highest potential. They energize and enable us to pursue the ideals that we have adopted.

Virtues are tendencies which include, solving problems(issues) through peaceful and constructive means and follow the path of the golden mean between the extremes of ‘excess and deficiency’.

Examples of virtues: Honesty, courage, compassion, generosity, fidelity, integrity, fairness, transparency, self-control, and prudence

A person who has developed virtues will naturally act in ways consistent with moral and ethical principles. They are like habits, once acquired, they become characteristics of a person.



## 1.7.1 Civic Virtues

Civic virtues are the moral duties and rights, as a citizen of the village or the country or an integral part of the society and environment. An individual may exhibit civic virtues by voting, volunteering, and organizing welfare groups and meetings.

The civic duties are:

1. Paying Tax punctually
2. Keeping cleanliness in and around.
3. Avoiding pollution of the environment garbage disposal.(air, water,sound,garbage)
4. Following traffic safety rules.

The civic rights are:

1. Voting in Elections(local,state,central)
  2. Contesting in the elections.
  3. Seeking a public welfare facilities(education,health,transfortation, commutation).
  4. Establishing and maintaining a green,pollution free and safe environment, pollution free.
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K.M.C

