

Environmental Ethics:-

- ① Appropriate Technology was coined by 'Schumacher'.
- ② Corporate Values are those values which don't support the fact that profit is the only target but it caters to devotion to its customer and giving lifetime employment.
- ③ Bhopal Gas Tragedy.
→ 1984.
- ④ Entrepreneurship.
— It is the designing, ~~for~~ launching and running a new business which includes self-employment, calculated risk taking & leadership.
- ⑤ 'Sustainable Development.'
↳ ~~by~~ ~~Brown~~ has been coined by Brundtland Commission.
- ⑥ Environmental Ethics
→ It is a part of environmental philosophy, which considers extending the traditional boundaries of ethics, from solely including human to including the including the non-human world. Therefore, it is concerned with human being ethical relationship with the natural world.
- ⑦ Renewable & Non-Renewable Source of Energy
→ Renewable ⇒ natural sources of energy. weather, geothermal energy, wind
(Energy derived from the heat generated from the surface of the earth.)
→ Non-Renewable → coal, oil, gas.
Atomic Energy → Both renewable & non-renewable.

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(8) Consumerism

→ It is a social & economic order & ideology that encourages the acquisition of goods & services in ever increasing amount.

(9) Technology Transfer

→ Refers to the act of transferring or shifting technology from the place of its origin to another place, within or outside that country. It is also known as transfer of technology.

(10) 'Limits of Growth'

→ The purpose of 'Limits of Growth' is to explore how exponential growth, interact with finite resources. Only general behaviour can be explored, because the density of the resources are not known.

(11) 'Club of Rome'

→ It is an organisation which looks after and into the interest of humanity on long term basis to keep an eye on the depletion of resources and other factors like rise of population and so on. One of its main objective is 'inter-alia', which is the correlation of the people with

the resources of the world.

(12) "Whistle blowing & beyond"

→ is the system of raising the voice of protest against corrupt activities both in private & government organisation. From this term, we have the derivative in Internal & external whistle blowers. Internal whistle blowers includes employees within an organisation who investigate corporate misconduct & expose it to the public. External whistle blowers include organisation such as media, law enforcement agency, who expose to the public.

(13) Professional Engineers / Technologist &

A professional engineer is a part of group of employees, who enjoys the position of authority and also have a lot of responsibility socially & ethically.

He is also entitled to a high remuneration & his job is to scrutinize his own action & behaviour.

If it harm any1 in the group, it is a gross violation of professional ethics. His duty is to take care of quality & quantity management & to provide precise & accurate service.

Topic:-

- ① Green Engineer.
- ② Brain & Drain.
- ③ Technology.
- ④ Technological Discontinuity.
- ⑤ Government of India Technology Policy.
- ⑥ Implication of Technology.
- ⑦ Non-Commercial means of Technology transfer.
- ⑧ Definition of Ecology.
- ⑨ 3Es in the "The B Decade".
- ⑩ Definition of Pollution.
- ⑪ Normative basis of conduct of human beings.
- ⑫ Organizational ethics.
- ⑬ Ethical Dilemma.
- ⑭ Instrumental Values.
- ⑮ Terminal Values.
- ⑯ Culture lag.
- ⑰ Appropriate technology move of 6 such makers in detail.
- ⑱ Total 10 Social welfare in utilization.
- ⑲ Canon's of professional ethics.
- ⑳ Anthropocentrism.
- ㉑ Material Values.
- ㉒ Maslow's Hierarchy of needs.
- ㉓ Ogborn's Concept of Cultural Lag.

VALUES AND ETHICS:-

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(1)

① Green Engineering approaches the design of products & processes by applying financially and technologically feasible processes & products in a manner that simultaneously decrease the amount of pollution that is generated by a source, minimizes exposures to potential hazards as well as protecting human health without relinquishing the economic efficiency & viability.

② Brain Drain - can be described as the process in which a country loses its most educated and talented workers to other countries through migration. This trend is considered a problem, because the most highly skilled & competent individuals leave the country, & contribute their expertise to the ~~country~~ economy of other country.

③ Technology is the collection of techniques, skills, methods and processes used in the production of good & services or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as scientific investigation. Technology can be the

knowledge of techniques, processes & the like or it can be embedded in machines to allow for operation without detailed knowledge of its working.

④ Technological Discontinuity is a situation i.e. it occurs, industry conditions are conducive to the use of alliances to acquire critical technology needed for new product development.

⑤ (i) Shaping the Future of Aspiring India
(ii) Changing Phases of National policies.

~~(iii) Its need~~ Scientific research utilizes money to generate knowledge & by providing solution, innovation converts knowledge into wealth and value.

Its objective is to increase revenues of IT & ITeS Industry from 100 Billion USD at present (2012) to 300 Billion USD by 2020 & expand from 69 Billion USD at present (2012) to 2020 Billion USD by 2020.

⑦ Non-Commercial means of Technological Transfer.

→ Technological transfer is the process of transferring technology from the places & ingroups of its origination to wider distribution among more people and places. It occurs along various axes: among universities, from universities to business, from larger to smaller ones, both formally & informally. Efforts made to share skills, knowledge, technology to government or universities.

⑧ → Ecology is the scientific analysis & study of interactions among organisms & their environment. It is an interdisciplinary field that includes biology, geography & earth science. Ecology is the study of interactions that organisms have with each other & environment.

⑨ The 3E's of "Three E-Decade"
are Energy, Excitement and Enthusiasm. These are the brightest part of one's life that surges all the others that makes a man sad in any way.

⑩ Pollution is any undesirable change in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of environmental components, i.e., air, water and soil that adversely affects the life forms and life support system of the biosphere directly or indirectly. In other words it is an unfavourable alteration of our environment mainly due to human activity.

⑪ Normative ethics is the study of ethical action. It is the branch of philosophical ethics that investigates the set of questions that arise when considering how one ought to act, morally speaking. Normative ethics is distinct from meta-ethics because it examines standards for the rightness & wrongness of actions, while meta-ethics studies the meaning of moral language & the metaphysics of moral facts.

⑫ Organizational ethics are the principles & standards by which business operates according to Reference for Business. They are best demonstrated through act of fairness, compassion, integrity, honour

and responsibility. The key for business owners & executives in ensuring that all employees understand these ethics. One of the best ways to communicate organizational ethics is by training employees on company standards.

(13) An ethical dilemma or ethical paradox is a decision-making problem between two possible moral imperatives, neither of which is unambiguously acceptable or preferable. The complexity arises out of the situational conflict in which obeying one would result in transgressing another. It is also ethical paradoxes in moral philosophy.

(14) Instrumental values can be defined as specific methods of behavior. Instrumental values are not an end goal, but rather provide the means by which an end goal is accomplished. Character traits & personal characteristics such as being imaginative & independent make up most of the instrumental values. It is useful because

they provide acceptable ways of behaving which allow us to reach our terminal values.

(15) The end goals that we strive to achieve and are most important to us are known as terminal values. Terminal values are the overall goals that we hope to achieve in our lifetime. Terminal values include inner harmony, social recognition and a world of beauty. Our terminal values define the overarching goals that we hope to achieve in our life.

(16) The term cultural lag refers to the notion that culture takes time to catch up with technological innovations and that social problems and conflicts are caused by this lag. Subsequently, cultural lag doesn't only apply to this idea only, but also relates to theory and explanation. It helps by identifying and explaining social problems to predict future problems.

⑪ Appropriate technology is a movement encompassing technological choice and application that is small-scale, decentralized, labor-intensive, energy-efficient, environmentally sound and locally autonomous. It is originally articulated as intermediate technology by economist Schumacher. It has been used to address issues in a wide range of fields. It is most commonly discussed in its relationship to economic development.

⑫ In welfare economics, a social welfare function is a function that ranks social states as less desirable, more desirable or indifferent for every possible pair of social states. Inputs of the function include any variable considered to affect the economic welfare of the society. One point of a social welfare function is to determine how

close the analogy is to an utility function for an individual.

(19) "It is a good rule of conduct and ought to be adopted". The rule was then adopted without any change. Section 5 of the Code, which is today 22nd Canon of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association, stated the rules of candor and fairness, which should guide attorneys in their dealing with the court.

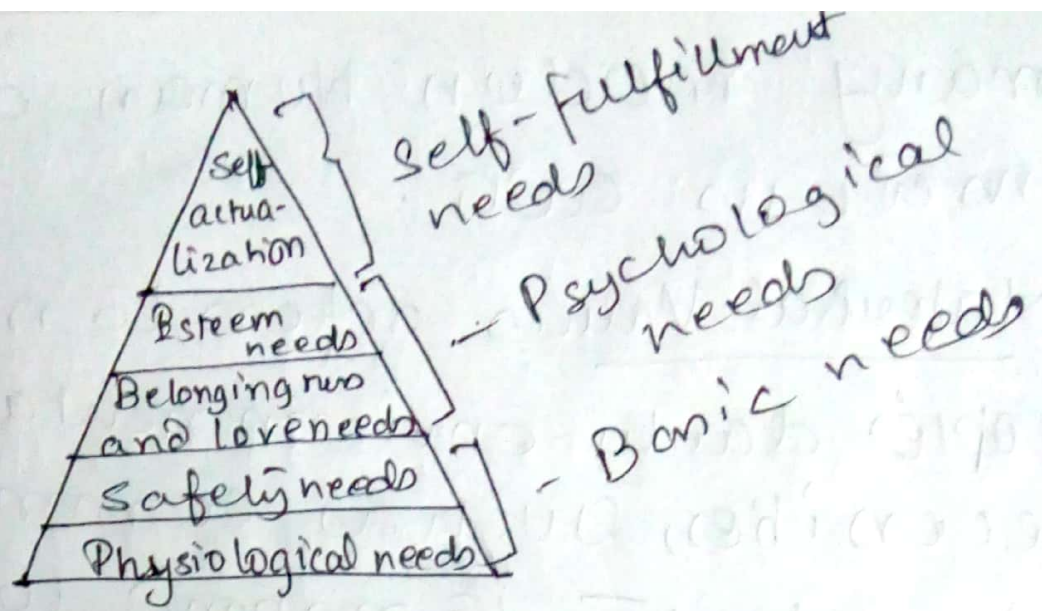
(20) Anthropocentrism is the belief that considers "human beings" to be the most significant entity of the universe and interprets or regards the world in terms of human values and experiences. The term can be used interchangeably with humanocentrism, and some refer to the concept as human supremacy or human exceptionalism. It is considered to be profoundly embedded

in many modern human cultures and conscious acts.

(21) Material Values refers to need of people's daily environmental necessities, such as commodities. This capacity to respond to the environment with mechanical material activity evolved to process sensory inputs for the practical purpose of organisation, security & power through projects & schemes. It permits us to speculate, to consider the lessons of the past & project possibilities into the future.

(22) Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a motivational theory in psychology comprising a five tier model of human needs, often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid.

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This 5-stage model can be divided into deficiency needs & growth needs.

(23) Ogburn's concept of cultural lag
(search in net)

NO CLASS

MISSED.

ALL DAY CLASS

NOTES PRESENT.