



## APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

### Scheme for Valuation/Answer Key

*Scheme of evaluation (marks in brackets) and answers of problems/key*

**Third Semester B.Tech Degree Examination December 2021 (2019 scheme)**

**Course Code: HUT200**

**Course Name: Professional Ethics**

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

### PART A

*Answer all questions. Each question carries 3 marks*

Marks

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | <p>Define empathy. What is the difference between empathy and sympathy?</p> <p>Definition (1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Defined as the ability to put one's self into the psychological frame or point of view of another, to know what other person feels.</p> <p>Difference using an example (2)</p>  | (3) |
| 2 | <p>What is a civic virtue and how is it related to respect for others?</p> <p>Definition of civic virtue (1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Morality or a standard of righteous behaviour in relationship to a citizen's involvement in society.</p> <p>Relation to respect for others (2)</p>   | (3) |
| 3 | <p>Compare and contrast tradition and custom. Give an example.</p> <p>Comparison (2)</p> <p>Example of each (1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A tradition is a belief or behaviour passed down within a group or society with symbolic meaning or special significance with origins in the past. When a custom continues from generation to generation, it becomes a tradition.</p> | (3) |
| 4 | <p>Explain Normative Senses.</p> <p>Definition of Normative Senses (1)</p>   | (3) |



### Explanation (2)

There are two different senses (meanings) of engineering ethics, namely the Normative and the Descriptive senses.

The normative sense includes knowing moral values, finding accurate solutions to moral problems and justifying moral judgments in engineering practices, and Study of decisions, policies, and values that are morally desirable in the engineering practice and research.

- 5 Why are codes of ethics important? (3)

### Definition (1)

### Importance with at least 2 points (2)

A code of ethics is a guide of principles designed to help professionals conduct business honestly and with integrity.

Foster an environment of trust, ethical behaviour, integrity, and excellence. Companies that pay strong attention to ethics also find it easier to establish lasting partnerships both within and outside their industry. Companies that implement a code of conduct have a strong incentive to ensure ethical treatment of its employees, clients, partners, as well as the public.

- 6 Explain the term “Balanced outlook on law” (3)

### Definition (1)

A balanced outlook of laws emphasizes the necessity of laws and regulations and their limitations in governing engineering practice.

### Explanation with examples (2)

- 7 What is confidentiality and why is it needed. (3)

### Definition (1)

### Need of confidentiality (2)

Confidentiality refers to a duty of an individual to refrain from sharing confidential information with others, except with the express consent of the other party. There are rules and regulations which place restrictions on the circumstances in which a professional, such as a doctor or attorney, may divulge information about a client or patient, and other



situations may be deemed confidential by the use of a contract.

- 8 Explain collegiality and loyalty. (3)

Explanation of collegiality (1.5)

Explanation of loyalty (1.5)

Collegiality is a kind of connectedness grounded in respect for professional expertise and in a commitment to the goals and values of the profession. The central elements of collegiality are respect, commitment, connectedness and cooperation.

Loyalty means an employee is obligated to render “loyal and faithful” service to the employer, to act with “good faith,” and not to compete with but rather to advance the employer's interests.

- 9 What is environmental ethics? (3)

Description with an example (3)

Environmental ethics is the discipline in philosophy that studies the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents.

- 10 Justify the need of moral leadership in today's business environment? (3)

Description with an example (3)

Some examples are: It lead people towards the achievement of global and objectives, It will direct and motivate to move through morally desirable ways, Sustain professional interest among social diversity

## PART B

*Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 marks*

### Module 1

- 11 a) Explain the role of caring and sharing in a workplace. (5)

Description of caring and sharing (2)

Role in the workplace with examples (3)

Caring involves feelings, relationship, contends with other persons and protecting others and causing least damage to others. Sharing means sharing of feelings, ideas thoughts, resources and profits. (9)



- b) How integrity plays a major role in work ethics. Discuss with suitable examples.  
Description of the role of integrity in workplace (5)  
Examples (4)  
Integrity is the foundation for a successful employee-employer relationship. It promotes a professional culture in which individuals can depend on one another and treat each other with respect.
- 12 a) Explain the need of cooperation and commitment. (8)  
Definitions of cooperation and commitment (2)  
Explanation with examples (6)
- b) Commitment means acceptance of the responsibilities and duties and cooperation means help and assistance. Work teams that are committed and cooperative are more likely to achieve the goals the business has set. (6)  
Write a note on “Social Expectations”.  
Definition (1)  
Description of social expectation with examples. (5)  
Social expectation is an internalized social norm for individuals and organizations, thus for society as a whole, about what people should do.
- Module 2**
- 13 a) What is professionalism? (4)  
Definition (1)  
Professionalism: It is the status of a professional which implies certain attitudes or typical qualities that are expected of a professional  
Description of criteria for professionalism (3)  
Examples of the criteria are Advanced expertise, Self- regulation, Public good etc.
- b) Discuss the motives of professionalism and the models for professional engineers. (10)



Description on motives (4)

Description of any three models for professional engineers (6)

Examples are Saviour, Guardian, Bureaucratic Servant, Social Servant, Social Enabler, Game Player etc.

- 14 a) Compare and Contrast Kohlberg's and Gilligan's Theories with real life examples. (14)

Description of Kohlberg's theory (4)

Kohlberg theory: Indicates that moral development occurs over age and expertise. It has three levels- Pre-conventional, conventional and post conventional levels.

Pre-conventional level: Right conduct for his benefit. It is gained by obedience or desire to avoid punishment. It satisfies needs or influences by power on them.

Conventional level: It is due to respect to law and authority. Rules and norms of family set standards of morality. Individuals try to please (satisfy/ get approval) others to meet expectations of society than self-interest (loyalty)

Post conventional level: People are autonomous. They think originally and live for universal good for the welfare of the people. They have no self-interest.

Description of Gilligan's theory (4)

Men were found to resolve moral dilemma by choosing the most important moral rule, overriding others. Women give importance to preserve personal relationships with people involved. Gilligan revised 3 levels of moral development of Kohlberg as stages of growth towards ethics of caring.

Comparison (4)

Examples (2)

One major difference is that Kohlberg's theory is based on the study of man whereas Gilligan's theory is based on both men and women.

Another is that Kohlberg's theory is Ethics of rules and rights whereas



Gilligan says that women give attention to circumstances leading to critical situations than to rules

### Module 3

- 15 a) What are the different roles and functions of “Code of ethics” (14)

Description of codes of ethics (4)

Example (2)

Description on the roles and functions (8)

Codes provide a positive stimulus for ethical conduct and helpful guidance and advice concerning the main obligations of the members of the group to which it applies. Codes give positive support to those seeking to act ethically. Codes can serve as the formal basis for investigating unethical conduct. Where such investigation is possible, prudence becomes a motive for acting ethically. Codes can be used in the classroom and elsewhere to prompt discussion and reflection on moral issues and to encourage a shared understanding among professionals, the public, and government organizations concerning the special moral responsibilities of individuals in professions. Codes can present a positive image to the public of an ethically guided profession, organization, or practice. The public is assured of a good conduct and professionals, organizations, and other practitioners are provided a fair playing field in which to compete.

- 16 a) Explain the Bhopal gas tragedy. Discuss the violation of moral, ethics, and professional codes of standards in it. (14)

Description of the disaster with sufficient details and reasons for disaster (7)

Description of violation of codes, norms etc. (7)

On December 3, 1984, about 45 tons of the dangerous gas methyl isocyanate escaped from an insecticide plant that was owned by the Indian subsidiary of the American firm Union Carbide Corporation. The gas drifted over the densely populated neighbourhoods around the plant, killing thousands of people immediately and creating a panic as





tens of thousands of others attempted to flee Bhopal. The final death toll was estimated to be between 15,000 and 20,000. Some half a million survivors suffered respiratory problems, eye irritation or blindness, and other maladies resulting from exposure to the toxic gas; many were awarded compensation of a few hundred dollars. Investigations later established that substandard operating and safety procedures at the understaffed plant had led to the tragedy.

#### Module 4

- 17 a) Discuss the methods to improve collegiality and loyalty. (7)  
 Definition of collegiality and loyalty (2)  
 Description of methods for improvement with suitable examples (5)
- b) Explain collective bargaining. (7)  
 Definition (2)  
 Explanation (3)  
 Examples (2)  
 “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 a workers' organisation or workers' organisations.”
- 18 a) What are occupational crimes? Give examples (8)  
 Description of occupational crimes with examples (8)  
 Some examples are price fixing, endangering lives, nepotism, grease payments etc. (6)
- b) How conflicts can be managed in a workplace?  
 Definition and description of conflicts (2)  
 Description on managing it with examples (4)  
 Examples of some steps that are helpful in managing conflicts are Open-



door policy, Management review, Peer review, Mediation, Arbitration.  
Etc.

### Module 5

- 19 a) Discuss in detail about the moral and ethical issues involved in the use of computers and internet with examples. (14)

Description (10)

Examples (4)

Computer ethics means “ethical problems aggravated, transformed or created by computer technology”. Computer ethics promotes the discussion of how much influence computers should have in areas such as artificial intelligence and human communication. Some examples are Respect the privacy of others, Respect the integrity of the computing systems, Respect copyrights and licenses, Respect the intellectual property of others.

Some examples of violation of computer ethics are Personal Intrusion, Deception, Breach of Privacy, Cyber-bullying, Cyber-stalking, Defamation etc.

- 20 a) Discuss the following in detail: (14)

- a) Engineers as consultants
- b) Engineers as expert witnesses

Description of Engineers as consultants with examples (7)

Description of Engineers as expert witnesses with examples (7)