Government Engineering College, Thrissur

HS210 – LIFE SKILLS

Assignment -

Module 4 and 5 –
Ethics, Managerial Skills
and
Seven Great Leadership Traits

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Engineers as Managers Consultants and Leaders

Engineer according to ethics should work as managers consultants and as leadership qualities must be cultivated inside them. When we are strictly bounded by the ethics in mind we may feel some difficulties in some situations. In this section we are going the situations that they need to tackle. Engineer go through the technical training as professionals but still in their early careers many engineers move to the managerial roles. Some companies prefer dual role. As they have the both skill of problem solving using the technology they have got training so this skill makes them apt for the managerial jobs. They can work in the supply chain managements and help the company reduce the cost.

Second reason for the engineers switch is that with this dual skills they are paid high salaries, greater authorities, prestige, and recognition as well. The managerial role comes with greater risks, taking vital decisions in some stages. In some situations we may need to motivate the co-workers in order to reach the goal in time with greater success rates.

Primary objective of a engineer is to produce valuable products while maintaining respect for the people he meets during the production – Customers, Employees, and the General Public. The product must be safe to the public based on the first principle in Ethics described earlier. Engineer must be able to resolve conflicts. There may be time to decide the short as well as the long term decision of a company. They will be having greater responsibility. ***Greater power comes with greater responsibility.*** Ethical climate of the organization does matter, there may be multiple extremes for the ethical stand taken by an organization.
As managers we have the authority and responsibility to resolve and prevent conflicts that threaten the corporate efficiency.

In a study, it was found that there are seven most common confronted conflict in engineering project managers.

1. Conflicts over the schedule, it is more when there was a need from other departments.
2. Conflicts between the projects in departments as well as in other departments.
3. Conflicts over personal resources
4. Conflicts over technical issues.
5. Conflicts over administrative procedures.
6. Personal conflicts.
7. Conflict over cost.

Conflict resolution include the personal interest based resolution. The people may be having

different interests. Generate variety of options before deciding what to do by considering all the parties involved. Results should be based on some objective standards. We must express our views clearly that everyone can understand and follow without conflicts. So the communication and interpretation of information is important.

ACM/IEEE Code of Ethics

This is a summary from the https://www.acm.org/code-of-ethics

1. *Contribute to society and to human well-being*, acknowledging that all people are stakeholders in computing. This principle, which concerns the quality of life of all people, affirms an obligation of computing professionals, both individually and collectively, to use their skills for the benefit of society, its members, and the environment surrounding them.

2. *Avoid harm.* Well-intended actions, including those that accomplish assigned duties, may lead to harm. When that harm is unintended, those responsible are obliged to undo or mitigate the harm as much as possible.

3. *Be honest and trustworthy*. Honesty is an essential component of trustworthiness. A computing professional should be transparent and provide full disclosure of all pertinent system capabilities, limitations, and potential problems to the appropriate parties.

4. *Be fair and take action not to discriminate*. The values of equality, tolerance, respect for others, and justice govern this principle. Fairness requires that even careful decision processes provide some avenue for redress of grievances.

5. *Respect the work* required to produce new ideas, inventions, creative works, and computing artifacts.

6. *Respect privacy.* The responsibility of respecting privacy applies to computing professionals in a particularly profound way. Technology enables the collection, monitoring, and exchange of personal information quickly, inexpensively, and often without the knowledge of the people affected.

7. *Honor confidentiality*. Computing professionals are often entrusted with confidential information such as trade secrets, client data, nonpublic business strategies, financial information, research data, pre-publication scholarly articles, and patent applications.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.
1. Strive to achieve high quality in both the processes and products of professional work.

2. Maintain high standards of professional competence, conduct, and ethical practice.
3. Know and respect existing rules pertaining to professional work.
4. Accept and provide appropriate professional review.
5. Give comprehensive and thorough evaluations of computer systems and their impacts, including analysis of possible risks.

How To Be A Leader – The 7 Great Leadership Traits

1. *They Radiate Positive Energy.* Will to proceed in with passion. Those who spreads negative status is not a good habit. This not only makes the teammates more like-able its also boosts their moral. This also increases the trusts among the teammates. Studies have shown that the morality and the productivity are directly proportional.

2. *They have proactive attitude.* It is easy for someone to blame if something goes wrong, but the good leaders shift their point to how to tackle the situation rather than to spend time blaming for the issue. When the problems remains unsolved they will be delivering their full attention to problem solving and after problem solving they may advise the teammates how they can avoid from happening next time on wards.

3. *They Delegate tasks completely* They will try to solve the most difficult tasks while giving other tasks to the teammates. Delegation makes the team trust in you without micro-managing their every move.

4. *They are approachable.* Even sitting in the highest position making you approachable to all the employees even the lowest ranked ones personally can be a sign of success. A non productive work environment is one where employees are discouraged to speak-up fearing the loss of their jobs. A good leader accepts feedback of his actions from every teammates for better next next time.

5. *They do what they expect of others.* Creating feeling that the leader is one of the team just like the others. Avoid being a leader. He gains respect of his/her entire team.

6. *They are accountable.* The teams mistakes are your mistakes as you are their leader. Its not just about the responsibility its also about taking the next step make things right.

7. *They are decisive.* Most of the time the leaders may not be knowing how to solve the problem. They thing intensively ask for suggestion. When they have the enough knowledge they do it with the confidence. Its not important to make the RIGHT decision

all the time. Its important to make a decision so that the team remains together. A scattered team is a disaster than to trying to make the things right with a scattered team.

References

- Engineers as managers consultant and experts - https://youtu.be/yfwjnnmlWLc
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  Article - https://www.acm.org/code-of-ethics
  Video - https://youtu.be/8Lswk6DgUyY
- How to be a good leader – The 7 Great Leadership Traits -
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2lEp4TVpxgA&feature=youtu.be