1. **Explain work ethics. List out elements to build strong work ethics in an organization**

* **Work ethics has been understood as a value based on hard work and diligence.**

**Importance of Work Ethic :**

* **Productive Work**
* **Cooperation**

Basic Work Ethic for an Organization

* **Uniform rules and regulations**
* **Communication of the rules and regulation to all employees**
* **Allow a degree of freedom to employees**
* **Clear and uniform holiday schedule**

How to develop strong work ethic

**Step 1: Be professional about your work**

* Reliability and honesty
* Deliver best outputs
* Be consistent in delivering good quality work and earn good reputation

**Step 2: Manage your time**

* Know your strength and weaknesses
* Set yourself deadlines for delivering even small tasks
* Prioritize tasks
* Avoid procrastination
* Avoid negative talk and gossip

Step 3: Keep a balance and deliver consistent high performance work

**Step 4: Develop good work habits**

* Create and learn habits
* “Do it now” habit

Elements of a strong work ethic

* **Honesty & Integrity**
* **Alertness**
* **Openness**
* **Respect for others**
* **Reliability and Dependability**
* **Determination & Dedication**
* **Accountability & Responsibility**
* **Confidentiality**
* **Initiative**

1. **Define Morals, values & ethics in your own words**

VALUES

* The term ‘VALUE’ comes from the Latin word

‘VALERE’ which means ‘to be of worth’.

* Values are defined as something which are desirable and worthy of esteem for their own sake.
* Human values are defined as those values which help man to live in harmony with the world.

Sources of Values

* Family Values
* Social Values
* Personal Values
* Cultural Values
* Religious Values
* Life Experiences
* Role Demands
* Halo Effect

Types of Values

1. Ultimate Values
2. Democratic Values
3. Educational Values
4. Subjective (Or Internal) Values
5. Objective (Or External) Values

MORALS

* Morals are the prevailing standards of behavior that enable people to live cooperatively in groups.
* Moral refers to what societies sanction as right and acceptable.
* Morality often requires that people sacrifice their own short-term interests for the benefit of society.

ETHICS

* Ethics defined as **“system of moral principles, rules and conduct.”**
* Ethics is a “science of morals.”
* The words ethics has emerged from Latin ‘Ethicus’ or in Greek ‘Ethicos’.

**3. Explain in detail about integrity and pillars of integrity**

**Integrity** is a term used to describe a person's level of honesty, moral commitments, and willingness to do what's right.

Five Pillars of Academic Integrity:

1. **Pillar 1 : Honesty**
2. **Pillar 2 : Trust**
3. **Pillar 3 : Fairness**
4. **Pillar 4 : Respect**
5. **Pillar 5 : Responsibility**
6. **Discuss the challenges faced in work place**
   1. Problems with communication and relationships.
   2. Executive uncertainty in a changing world.
   3. Concerns about technology and innovation.
   4. Workplace environment issues.
   5. Challenges related to employee motivation.
   6. Worries about job security and career growth.
   7. Training methods that don't meet workforce needs.

**4.Explain the levels of Moral Development suggested by Kohlberg**

**KOHLBERG’S THEORY**

**Lawrence Kohlberg proposed that people progress in moral reasoning based on their ethical behavior.**

* **He postulated this theory based on the thinking of younger children throughout their growing period as adults.**
* **He conveyed that younger children make judgment based on the consequences that might occur and the older children make judgment based on their intuitions.**

**3 Stages of Kohlberg’s Theory**

1. **Pre-conventional Level**

**The first level of moral thinking, which is generally found at Elementary school level. The thinker at this stage tends to think and behave based on the direct consequences that might occur**

**There are two sub-stages in this.**

* 1. **Avoid Punishments**
  2. **Self–interest**

1. **Conventional Level**

**The second level of moral thinking, which is generally found at the primary and high school level. The thinker at this stage tends to think and behave based on the want to please others.**

**There are two sub-stages in this.**

* 1. **Getting people to like them**
  2. **Maintain functioning in society**

**3. Post-Conventional Level**

**the third level of Moral thinking, which is generally found after the high school level. The thinker at this stage tends to think and behave based on a sense of justice.**

**There are two sub-stages in this**

* **Reject rigidity of laws**
* **Sense of justice**

**5. Distinguish between Profession and professionalism**

**Profession**

* **Profession means a job or an occupation, that helps a person earn his living. The main criteria of a profession involves the following.**
* **Advanced expertise**
* **Self-regulation**
* **Public good Professional**
* **A person who is paid for getting involved in a particular profession in order to earn a living as well as to satisfy the laws of that profession**

**Professionalism**

* **The art of Professionalism can be understood as the practice of doing the right thing, not because how one feels but regardless of how one feels**
* **Professionalism covers comprehensively all areas of practice of a particular profession.**
* **It requires skills and responsibilities involved in engineering profession.**
* **Professionalism implies a certain set of attitudes**

**6.Define Engineering ethics and senses of engineering ethics**

* **Engineering ethics aims at knowing moral values related to engineering**
* **How to solve moral issues related to engineering field.**
* **Codes and standards which are to be followed by group of engineers**

**SENSES OF ENGINEERING ETHICS**

* **Engineering ethics has also various senses which are related to one another.**
* **2 different senses (meanings) of engineering ethics A.) Normative senses B.) Descriptive senses Normative sense includes:**
* **Knowing moral values, finding accurate solutions to moral problems and justifying moral judgments in engineering practices,**
* **Study of decisions, policies, and values that are morally desirable in the engineering practice and research, and**
* **Using codes of ethics and standards and applying them in their transactions by engineers.**

**Descriptive senses includes:**

**The descriptive sense refers to what specific individual or group of engineers believe an act, without justifying their beliefs or actions.**

7.Discuss about Utilitarian theory

* **The Utilitarian ethics was proposed by John Stuart.**
* **According to this theory, the happiness or pleasure of a greatest number of people in the society is considered as the greatest good.**

**There are two main types of Utilitarianism. They are −**

1. **Act Utilitarianism > “A particular action is right if it is likely to produce the higher level of good for the most people in a given situation, compared to alternative choices that might be made.”**
2. **Rule Utilitarianism > “Right actions are those required by rules that produce the higher level of good for the most people.”**

**7.Explain role of experiments in engineering**

Responsibility in Experimentation

Although the experiments and the results are uncertain, there are few things which an engineer is ought to keep in mind. Consider the following points which are related to the moral aspects of human behavior −

* To maintain the safety of human beings.
* To procure their rights of consent.
* To keep them aware regarding the experimental nature of the project.
* To warn them about the probable safety hazards.
* Should monitor the results of the experiment continuously.
* Having autonomy in conducting experiments.
* Accepting accountability for the results of the project.
* Exhibiting their technical competence and other characteristics of professionalism.

**8.Explain moral autonomy and accountability social responsibilities of an engineer**

* **Moral Autonomy is the philosophy which is self-governing or self-determining**
* **The moral autonomy is the ability to think critically and independently about moral issues and apply this moral thinking to situations that arise during the professional engineering practice.**
* **Moral autonomy helps in improving self- determination.**

**Skills required for Moral Autonomy**

* **Ability to relate the problems with the problems of law, economics and religious principles**
* **Skill to process, clarify and understand the arguments against the moral issues**
* **Ability to suggest the solutions to moral issues**
* **Must have the imaginative skill to view the problems from all the viewpoints**
* **Tolerance while giving moral judgment**