

30) limitations of code of ethics:-

1. having possible legal challenges related to ethical matters.
2. Costly in time and money
3. losing employee support or confidence due to inconsistent application of the code of ethics
4. losing public or employer confidence.

29) Professional Societies:-

- a) IEEE - institute of electronics and electrical engineering (world's leading professional association)
- b) ACM - Association for Computing Machinery
- c) CSI - Computer Society of India

28) Professionalism:- (Professional ethics)

Professional ethics are a code of conduct that govern how members of a profession deal with each other and third parties

27) four professional rights

1. Academic staff as Teachers
2. Academic staff as Scholars
3. Academic staff as Colleagues
4. Academic staff and service

Duty ethics

Duty ethics is an ethical theory that uses rules to distinguish right from wrong. It is often associated with philosopher Immanuel Kant. Kant believed that ethical actions follow universal moral laws such as don't lie, don't steal, don't cheat.

25) Moral Autonomy:-

Autonomy means the self-determining (or) independent. Moral autonomy means the skill and habit of thinking rationally about ethical issues, based on moral binding.

24) Three types of Authority:-

- (i) Rational-legal authority (discussed by Weber)
- (ii) Traditional authority (derives from long-established customs, habits & social structures)
- (iii) Charismatic authority

23) Team Work Virtues:-

These virtues are important to enable professional to work successfully with other people. They include collegiality, cooperativeness, ability to communicate effectively & respect for

authorities .

22) Defining problems

Conducting and narrowing research

Analyzing criteria

finding & analyzing solutions

making decisions

21) (i) Code that does work

(ii) Code that coordinates work

20) Ethical relativism:-

Ethical relativism is what one culture considers a behavior wrong, or immoral whereas the same behavior is completely acceptable in a different culture

19) (i) memorize the professional codes of ethics

(ii) ^{to} develop moral awareness

(iii) to have moral autonomy

(iv) to have moral imagination

(v) to develop the ability for moral

Communication .

18) Define Conscientiousness?

- is the personality trait of being careful
- a desire to do task well
- Conscientious people are efficient ~~and~~ organized ~~as~~ and aim for achievement
- Conscientious individuals are generally hardworking and reliable.

17)

16) Sense of responsibility :-

Sense of responsibility is an awareness of one's obligations. It can be defined as a general conscious awareness; "a sense of security", "a sense of happiness", "a sense of danger", "a sense of self. It is an important factor that cannot be overemphasized.

15) Integrity :-

Integrity means "soundness of moral character". integrity means honesty, loyalty, honour, incorruptibility, rectitude, righteousness, uprightness and similar virtues. Integrity reveals one's state of mind attitude and behaviour.

- 14) (i) The first mistake NASA and vehicle made was excluding the engineers who are experts on the parts from being a part of conference.
- (ii) faulty design of the solid rocket boosters.
- (iii) failure of the solid rocket booster O-rings.

13) Dilemma:-

Dilemma is the state of mind (or) situation in which we are unable to decide in one way or other.

12) Moral autonomy:-

Autonomy means "self determining" (or) "Independent".

Moral autonomy means the skill and habit of thinking rationally about ethical issues, based on moral binding.

11) Macro Ethics:-

Macro Ethics means the problems that resurface on a regional level or national level.

10) Micro Ethics:-

Micro Ethics means the everyday problem faced by an engineer in his life (or) in an engineering office.

9) Three types of inquiries:-

1. Normative inquiry
2. Conceptual inquiry
3. Factual inquiry

8) A safe workplace starts with identifying and understanding what your work-related safety risks are particularly those that have the potential to cause people serious injury.

7) Safety:-

The condition or feeling of being safe, security, certainty. A mechanism on a weapon designed to prevent accidental firing

Safety means the various risks a person judges to be acceptable.

6) Profession:-

Profession means a job or an occupation

Profession can be applied only to certain occupation which meets special criteria such as (i) knowledge, (ii) Organization (iii) public good etc.

5) (i) Eliminating the need of Lifting

(ii) Eliminating accidents with machinery, tools (or) materials

(iii) Eliminate fall from height

4) Accountability generally refers that one is willing to submit to one's actions. One is to be open and responsive for the assessment by others.

3) Ethics of care is a normative ethical theory about what makes actions morally right or wrong. It is one of a cluster of normative ethical theories. Ethics of care emphasize the importance of response.

1) Engineering Ethics is the study of moral issues and decisions confronting the engineers, organizations in engineering.