

## Assignment-3

1.) What is collegiality, & what are different aspects of collegiality? Describe.

- Tendency to support and co-operate with the colleagues essential for the team work to be effective.

It has the following aspects:

- (i) Respects to the ideas and work of others
- (ii) Commitment to moral principles
- (iii) Correctness

2.)

⇒ Loyalty is a characteristic of working values and goals outside it.

- Organisational loyalty:

Obligation to fulfill his/her contract duties to the employer.

It consists of moral obligation like safety, health & welfare of the public.

Moral Loyalty : It is concerned with the attitude, emotions and a sense of personal identity.



3)

→ Institutional authority is the right given to the employees to exercise power to complete the task and to achieve their goals.

Es: Project managers have the institutional duty to make sure that the project are completed successfully.

'Expertise Authority': possession of special knowledge, skills and competence to perform a job thoroughly. It is also known as authority of leadership.

4)

→ It is the bargain by unions for improving the economic interest of the work members.

- Union have created healthy salaries high of living of employees.
- They give a sense of participation in company decision making.

His advantages



- Union and dissension the hierarchy of a country. Union a main source of inflation
- Unions do not promote quality performance by making job promotion and retention based on seniority

5.)

- 1.) Preparing
- 2.) Applying
- 3.) Signalling
- 4.) Proposal
- 5.) Packaging
- 6.) Bargaining
- 7.) Closing
- 8.) Applying

6.)

- Respect for autonomy
- Respect for promises
- Trustworthiness
- Respect for human welfare
- Different types of confidentiality
  - Privileged information
  - Proprietary information

7.)

It occurs when employee has more



an interest

- Professional Conflict of interest is a situation where the professional has an interest that if pursued might prevent him from meeting his obligation to his employer or clients.

Situations that may generate conflict of interest

- Personal relationship with other employees either current or previous
- Personal financial interest in matters which involve the University

8.)

Organizational as heard and free Enterprise Disaster 1987  
State based authority. Ex: Bhopal  
Under Carbide Chemical Company

Professional: Ex: Daily Poila Fyry  
Individual: Ex: Thailand - 1996

- 9.)
- The rights that engineers have as professionals are called professional rights.
  - The basic right of professional/consent
  - The right of consultation refusal

\* The right of professional recognition

10.)

\* Human Rights

- Fundamental freedom
- Freedom of conscience and religion
- Freedom of association
- Mobility rights

\* Legal Rights

- Life, Liberty
- Not be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned
- Equality Rights
- No discrimination based on race, ethnicity

\* Employee Rights

- ~~Pursue~~ Pursue activities within
- Includes political or special interest groups
- other employment pursuits