

## 2b Features of Professional behavior in organization-

- He/she has the authority to take decision and does that with great honesty & integrity.
- He/she does a professional job meaning the quality of work done by him/her is high.
- He/she is able to utilize the natural & harnessed/acquired talent to do jobs that cannot be done by others or even by machine.
- He/she shows a high level of ethical conduct in the professional. This is a hallmark feature of a professional & the reason why ethics is important for a professional.
- He/she works in an area that is self-regulatory to some extent. There is centralized training & evaluation of new persons entering the profession.
- He/she is controlled by a professional organization related to that field in terms of registration to practice the profession, code of conduct & so on.
- He/she generally enjoys a high status & is highly rewarded in terms of money earned by practicing the profession.

## casuist theory -

- compare a present ethical problem with a similar problem of the past to find solution.
- criticism of the theory
- one may not find an identical problem for finding acceptable solution.
- A current situation & its solution may differ due to contextual & other differences in the time period.

## Moral Absolutism -

- Moral absolutism is a kind of dogmatism.
- Moral Absolutism believes in one correct perspective which is the one held by them.
- The theory lacks rationalism & does not respect moral autonomy.
- The theory does not accept that the issue may have a contextual bearing.
- This leads to a kind of fanaticism.

### 3a Honor confidentiality -

- The principle of honesty extends to issues of confidentiality of information whenever one has made an explicit promise to honor confidentiality or implicitly when private information not directly related to the performance of one's duties becomes available.
- The ethical concern is to respect all obligations of confidentiality to employee, clients & users unless discharged from such obligations by requirement of the law or other principles of this code. [ACM, code of ethics & professional conduct].
- Engineers shall solicit or accept financial or other valuable considerations directly or indirectly from contractors, their agents or other parties in connection with work for employees or clients for which they are responsible.
- The information it is the practice which helps in keep secret all information deemed desirable to keep secret. The maintenance of secrecy refers to the unrevealing of any data concerning the company's business or technical processes that are not already in public knowledge.

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## Bioethics -

- Bioethics deals with ethical issues in medicine and biology.
- Bioethics is defined as the philosophical ~~and~~ study of the ethical questions arising out of development in biology & medicine.
- Bioethics covers a wide range of areas such as abortion, euthanasia, surrogacy, suicide, cloning & health-care issues.

### → Abortion -

- Does one have the right to take the life of a child?
- Can abortion be ethical? What mitigating circumstances can make this practice legal?
- How does one deal with this menace? Is the law a sufficient deterrent?
- Which is more desirable, legal protection for the child or a mass movement to educate their parents?

These are the questions that arise on the account of bioethics that developed medical or biology system must answer.



## → Euthanasia

- can the quality of life be a sufficient reason to allow a person or his/her relatives to end his/her life?
- can suffering from pain eternally be a reason for allowing mercy killing?
- what mitigating circumstances should be there to allow a person to end his/her life?
- to what extend should the quality of life deteriorate for one to decide that life is not worth living?

5b

Trust is the foundation of individual cooperation & collective action. "Trust is the cement that makes possible institutional solidarity from the family to the world society". It is difficult to determine trust. David Carnevale defines trust as "faith or confidence in the intentions & action of a person or a group to be ethical fair & non-threatening concerning the rights & interest or other in social exchange relationship".

Trust is based on experience. Trust is not something that you are automatically given. It must be earned carefully & over time.

Trust is necessary increasingly being recognized as indispensable for social relation & the functioning of institution.

Trustworthiness

Whilst responsibility for one's action is very general virtue. Trustworthiness is very specific one.

Trustworthy literally means being worthy of trust. Trustworthiness professional:

- is honest does not deceive, cheat or steal;
- is reliable do what he/she says he/she will do.
- has the courage to do the right things
- build a good reputation
- is loyal stand by his/her family friend & country
- is competent has the range of knowledge & skills

Example —

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As Engineers you are expected to be honest in all your dealings with clients, colleagues, the public not telling half truth or misleading clients or others. Secondly you are expected to keep promise. Therefore if you offer to do something or find out information for someone then this offer is a promise as a professional, it is essential that you keep that promise.

∴ character traits such as trustworthiness are called 'virtues' in the language of ethics.