**1.Explain about self confidence**

* **Self-confidence is positive attitude, wherein the individual has some positive and realistic view of himself, with respect to the situations in which one gets involved.**
* **The people with self- confidence exhibit courage to get into action and unshakable faith in their abilities, whatever may be their positions**
* **The self-confidence in a person develops a sense of partnership, respect, and accountability**

The people with self-confidence have the following characteristics:

* A self-assured standing,
* Willing to listen, to learn from others and adopt
* Frank to speak the truth, and
* Respect others’ efforts and give due credit. Sources of self-confidence
  + **Heredity**
  + **Friendship**
  + **Influence of superiors/role models**
  + **Training in the organization**
  + **Self-talk & SWOT analysis**

**2. Discuss about values classification of human 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.

Types of Values

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

**3.Describe caring sharing honesty courage cooperation and commitment**

CARING AND SHARING

* **Caring includes feelings, relationship, protecting others and causing least damage to others.**
* **Caring is feeling for others**
* **It includes showing respect to the feelings of others, and also respecting and preserving the interests of all others concerned.**
* **Sharing means ‘sharing’ of feelings, ideas thoughts, resources and profits. Sharing is always mutually beneficial**
* **Sharing is voluntary and it cannot be driven by force, but motivated successfully through ethical principles**
* **Sharing should be genuine, legal, positive, voluntary, and without any expectation in return**

HONESTLY

* **Honesty is speaking the truth.**
* **Being honest means you act in a way that you know is the right thing to do**

**Examples of what speaking the honest truth means:**

* **Honesty means you don't say things about people that aren't true**
* **Being honest means you admit to your actions, even if you'll get in trouble.**
* **Honesty means you explain how a situation really happened**
* **Honesty is a virtue, and it is exhibited in two aspects namely,**
* **1.) Truthfulness**
* **Truthfulness is to face the responsibilities upon telling truth**
* **2.) Trustworthiness**
* **Trustworthiness is maintaining integrity and taking responsibility for personal performance**

**COURAGE**

* **Courage is the tendency to accept and face risks and difficult tasks in rational ways. Self- confidence is the basic requirement to nurture courage.**

**Courage is classified into three types, based on the types of risks, namely**

**1.) Physical courage ( Physical strength, including the muscle power )**

**2.) Social courage (Leadership abilities )**

**3.) Intellectual courage (Empathy and Sacrifice)**

COOPERATION

* **It is a team-spirit present with every individual**
* **Cooperation is activity between two persons or sectors that aims at integration of operations (synergy), while not sacrificing the autonomy of either party**
* **Cooperation promotes collinearity, coherence (blend), co-ordination and the synergy.**
* **The absence of cooperation leads to lack of communication, misinformation etc.,**

**COMMITMENT**

* **Commitment means acceptance of the responsibilities and duties**
* **Commitment means alignment to goals and adherence to ethical principles during the activities.**

**Commitment helps :**

**1.) Maintain quality**

**2.) Attain production targets**

**3.) Decreasing complaints from team members 4.) Limited conflict between team members**

**4. Explain work ethics List out elements to build strong work ethics in an oranisation**

* **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**

**5.Determine the use of ethical theories in engineering profession**

* **Identifying the moral considerations or reasons that constitute a dilemma.**
* **Provides a precise sense of information**
* **Rank the relevant moral considerations**
* **Helps to reach balanced and insightful judgments**

**6.explain in detail the professional roles played by an engineer**

**MODELS OF PROFESSIONAL ROLES**

**(PROFESSIONAL ROLES TO BE PLAYED BY AN ENGINEER)**

1. **Engineers as Saviors**
2. **Engineers as Guardians**
3. **Engineers as Bureaucratic Servants**
4. **Engineers as Social Servants**
5. **Engineers as Social Enablers and Catalysts**
6. **Engineers as Game Players**

**7.discuss the moral dilemmas we observe in the engineering and Moral autonomy**

* **Moral dilemmas are situations in which two or more moral obligations, duties, rights, goods, or ideals come into conflict with each other**

**Causes of Moral Dilemmas**

* **Problem of vagueness;**
* **Problem of conflicting reasons; and**
* **Problem of disagreement.**

**Steps / Procedures in facing moral dilemma**

* **Identifying the relevant moral factors and reasons**
* **Collecting all the available facts which are relevant to the moral factors**
* **Ranking the moral considerations or principles on the basis of importance as applicable to the situation**
* **Considering alternative courses of action for resolving the problems**
* **Suggestions and alternative ideas on resolving that dilemma from colleagues, friend etc.,**
* **Arriving at solution by taking into consideration of all important moral factors**

**8.Discucss about utilitarian theory.**

**9.Explain moral autonomy and accountability social responsibility 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**

**10. Discuss the functions and limitatiions of code of ethics**

* A code of ethics is important because it **clearly lays out the rules for behavior and provides the groundwork for a preemptive warning**. While a code of ethics is often not required, many firms and organizations choose to adopt one, which helps to identify and characterize a business to stakeholders.
* One of the limitations of the code of ethics is when there is a **lack of commitment to the set code of ethics guidelines**. In an organization, the management may set rules that the employees need to adhere to, but in some cases, none of the management follows the rules.