

Ethics

Q1) Define ethics and give the types of ethics?

⇒ Ethics :-

Ethics is the word that refers to morals, values and beliefs of the individuals, family or the society.

* TYPES of ethics :-

There are mainly three types of ethics.

- 1) Common ethics
- 2) Personal ethics
- 3) Professional ethics.

* 1) Common ethics :-

- Common ethics is a set of moral belief shared by all.
- It is the basic for the other type of morality.
- In morality we usually think of such principles as Ahimsa, satya, contentment etc.
- But our personal moral beliefs may differ from morality in some areas.

* 2) Professional ethics :-

- Professional ethics is the set of standards adopted by professional.
- Every profession has its professional ethics. medicine, law, pharmacy etc.
- engineering ethics is the set of ethical standards applied to the engineering.
- Same to the important characteristics or professional ethics.

* 3) Personal ethics :-

- It is the set of moral beliefs that a person holds is called personal ethics.

Q2) Define human values. Give the types of Tillage ?

⇒ Human values :-

The values which are considered as basic inherent values in human. It include truth honesty love and Peace.

* TYPES of Human values :-

- 1) value related to Right conduct
- 2) value related to Peace
- 3) values related to truth.
- 4) values related to love.
- 5) values related to non-violence
- 6) Preservation.
- 7) Accuracy
- 8) Discernment.

* 1) values related to Peace :-

are attention, calmness, concentration, contentment, dignity, discipline, equality, focus, gratitude, optimism, self acceptance, sense control, tolerance and understanding self respect, Inner Silence

* 2) values related to Love :-

are acceptance, affection, care, consideration, dedication, devotion, empathy, friendship, generosity, gentleness, humanness, Interdependent, kindness, service, sharing, simpathi, etc.

9) values related to truth :-

are Accuracy, curiosity, fairness, fearlessness, honesty, Integrity, Justice, Purity, Knowledge, reason, self analysis, spirit of enquiry, and determination.

Q3) explain a code of professional ethics for engineers?

→ we shall use the code of ethics adopted by IEEE (Institute of electrical and electronics engineers)

- ① To accept responsibility in making engineering decision consistent with safety, health and welfare of the public and to disclose promptly factors that might endanger the public or the environment.
- ② To avoid real or perceived conflict of interest whenever possible and to disclose them to the affected parties when they do exist.
- ③ To be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data.
- ④ To reject bribery in all its forms.
- ⑤ To improve the understanding of technology it's appropriate application and potential consequence.
- ⑥ To maintain and improve our technical competence and to undertake technologically tasks for others only if qualified by training.

⑦ To avoid Injuring others thiers Property reputation or employment by false or malicious action.

⑧ To Treat fairly all persons regardless of such factors as religion, genders, disability, age or National origin.

Q4) Define computer ethics explain types of issue related to computer ethics ?

⇒ Computer ethics :-

① study and analysis of nature and social impact of computers.

② Formulation and Justification of policies for ethical use of computer.

* Types of issue related to computer ethics :-

1) Computer as the instrument of unethical Act

2) Computer as the ~~to~~ object of ethical Act

3) Problems related to the Autonomous nature of computer.

4) Computers in work place.

* 1) Computer as the instrument of unethical act :-

a) The usage of computer replaces the job positions.

This has been overcome to a large extent by readjusting work assignments, and training everyone on computer application such as word processing, editing, and graphics.

(b) breaking privacy :- information or data of the individuals accessed or erased or the ownership changed.

(c) Defraud a bank or a client by accessing and withdrawing money from others bank account.

* 2) Computer as the object of unethical Act :-

The data are accessed or delayed or changed

(a) Hacking :-

- The software is stolen or information is accessed from other computers.

- This may cause financial loss to the business or violation of privacy rights of the individual or business.

- In case of defence information being hacked, this may endanger the security of the Nation.

(b) Spreading virus :-

- through mail or otherwise, other computers are accessed and the files are erased or changed together.

(c) Health Hazard :-

The computers pose threat during their use as well as during disposal.

- These are discussed in # 5.2.1 and # 5.3.2 respectively in details.

* 3) Problems related to the Autonomous Nature of computers :-

(a) security risk

(b) loss of human lives.

Q5) what is your present vision of a happy and prosperous life?

⇒ ① Happiness :-

The state/situation in which I live, if there is harmony / synergy in it, then I like to be in that state of situation.

② Unhappiness :-

The state/situation in which I live, if there is conflict / contradiction in it, then I do not like to be in that state or situation.

③ Prosperity :-

Prosperity is the feeling of having or making available more than required physical facilities.

④ Two essential things for prosperity are as follows.

- a) correct assessment of need for physical facilities.
- b) The competence of making available more than required physical properties.

⑤ Wealth: Wealth is a physical thing, it means having money or having a lot of physical facilities or both.

⑥ This is very important distinction. We mostly fail to make this distinction today. We keep working for wealth, without realizing that the basic desire is for the feeling of prosperity. To have a feeling of having enough.

⑦ Having requisite wealth and feeling prosperous.

⑧ Continuous happiness and prosperity are the basic human aspiration. This can be verified to be true by each one of us.

9) A common saying ' Happiness and sadness are the two sides of the coin.

10) A common saying ' I cannot be sure of happiness unless I am unhappy.

Q 6) Define stress and measures of stress management ?

⇒ Stress :-

Stress is the reaction of people have to excessive pressures or ~~their~~ other types of demand placed upon them. It arise when they worry that they one can't cope.

* measures of stress management -

- ① Identifying sign
- ② Proper personal care
- ③ Decide one priorities
- ④ improve emotional intelligence
- ⑤ eliminated or reduce job stress related behaviours.
- ⑥ managers as a role model
- ⑦ improve communication with employee.
- ⑧ Involve and motivate employees.

Q7) Explain the concept of SWOT Analysis.

⇒ SWOT analysis.

- SWOT analysis is a scientific methodology to assess the status of an organisation in respect of its probability of sustaining and succeeding.

- SWOT analysis gives idea about strong and weak points of the organization.

⇒ SWOT is an acronym for strength, weakness, opportunities and threats in an organisation.

- SWOT analysis is a quality assessment of industrial business and any profit and non-profit organization, management and institution.

- SWOT analysis is a simple of strategic planning generating strategies alternatives from a situational analysis.

- The SWOT frame work can be designed in short in the following way.

Attributes of organisation	Helpful in attaining objectives	Harmful obtaining objectives
Internal attributes	Strength	Weakness
External attributes	Opportunities	Threats

* Internal attributes :- The organisation has some inbuilt potentialities which need to be identified and used for the development of the organization.
- These are the strength and weakness of the organisation.

* External attributes :- These are the factors which affect the organisation from outside.
- These are the opportunities and threats of the organisation.

* 1) Strength :- It is positive internal factors that contribute to accomplishing the mission, goals and objectives of an organisation.

- Some of the strength of an organisation are :

- 1) Availability of necessary infrastructure
- 2) Skilled manpower
- 3) Adequate production capacity
- 4) low cost of manufacture
- 5) efficient management
- 6) good reputation.

* 2) Weakness :- It is the negative internal factors that inhibit the accomplishment of the mission, goals and objectives of organisation.

- Some of the weakness of the organisation.

- 1) Rising cost of operation
- 2) outdated technology
- 3) Inadequate infrastructure
- 4) lack of effective coordination.
- 5) In efficient management.

* 3) Opportunities :- It is the positive external factors the organisation can enjoy to accomplish its mission, goals and objectives.

- Some of the opportunities of the organisation.

- 1) good location
- 2) Increase in disposal income
- 3) Availability of appropriate technology
- 4) favorable government policies.

* 4) Threats :- It is the negative external factors that inhibit the organisation's ability to accomplish its mission, goals and objectives.

- some of the threats of an organization are

- 1) shortage of power, water, fuel
- 2) rejection by the market
- 3) tough competition
- 4) obsolete technology
- 5) Resource crunch

Q8) Define Anger management and give the techniques of Anger management?

⇒ Anger management :-

Anger management is a set of guidelines that are designed to help people control their anger.

* Techniques of Anger management :-

- 1) Count to 20 before saying anything.
- 2) Leave the room for several minutes, or hours, if necessary before discussing sensitive issue that may provoke your anger.
- 3) Write out a response to a problem before tackling it orally or in debate. This will give you time to think about the best approach to a problem rather than responding with random anger.
- 4) Keeping a diary and writing about negative emotions to get them out of our system.
- 5) You may also want to keep a pet, since studies show that petting a dog or cat for example, helps to reduce blood pressure levels and harmful substances in your system that can damage blood vessels left unchecked.
- 6) Talking over situation with a trusted friend and venting to a therapist.

Q9) Define ethics and give the scope (significance) of ethics ?

⇒ Scope (significance) of ethics :-

- ethics deals with systematic explanation of rightness or wrongness in the light of the highest good of man.
- It means ethics deals with norms, and concerned with what ought to be done rather than what is the case.
- ethics is considered as Normative science, because it is concerned with judgement of value standards or norms by which we can judge human action to be right or wrong.
- for example, logic and aesthetics are concerned with truth & beauty. Similarly ethics deals with norms or principles of life.
- ethics is a not practical science, like producing oxygen in the class room.
- for instance medical science is a practical science, concerns with the to remove the causes of disease.
- ethics is a science of values forms of conduct or behaviours, which have the character of oughtness.
- ethics deals with moral phenomena and it observes and classifies them and explain them by the moral ideal.
- The subject matter of ethics indicates the scope of ethics.
- ethics as a normative science deals with moral ideal or good in the ideal or the good in order to enquire the nature of our conduct.
- moral judgements passed on our voluntary action are also included within the scope of ethics.