



HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Government Degree College, Manuguru ethics Profession is a commitment to a designated and organized occupation by virtue of being an authority over a body of knowledge with requisite skills acquired through specialized training. An occupation becomes a profession when a group of people sharing the same occupation work together in a morally acceptable way with members setting and following a certain ethics code. A professional is a practitioner belonging to a specific profession. Professional ethics, as opposed to personal values and morality, is a set of ethical standards and values practicing students is required to follow. It sets the standards for professional practice, and is only learned in a professional school or while practicing one's own profession. Today, it is an essential part of professional education because it helps students deal with issues they will face.

1.2 OBJECTIVES (WHY PROFESSIONAL ETHICS)

The objectives of this course on 'Professional Ethics and Human Values' are:

- (a) To understand the moral values that ought to guide the profession,
- (b) Resolve the moral issues in the profession,
- And (c) Justify the moral judgment concerning the profession.

It is intended to develop a set of beliefs, attitudes, and habits that engineers should display concerning morality. The prime objective is to increase one's ability to deal effectively with moral complexity in managerial practice. Alternatively, the objectives of the study on Professional Ethics may be listed as:

(A) Improvement of the cognitive skills (skills of the intellect in thinking clearly)

1. Moral awareness (proficiency in recognizing moral problems)
2. Cogent moral reasoning (comprehending, assessing different views)
3. Moral coherence (forming consistent viewpoints based on facts)
4. Moral imagination (searching beyond obvious the alternative responses to issues and being receptive to creative solutions)
5. Moral communication, to express and support one's views to others. (B) To act in morally desirable ways, towards moral commitment and responsible conduct
6. Moral reasonableness i.e., willing and able to be morally responsible.
7. Respect for persons, which means showing concern for the well-being of others, besides oneself. 8. Tolerance of diversity i.e., respect for ethnic and religious differences, and acceptance of reasonable differences in moral perspectives.
9. Moral hope i.e., believes in using rational dialogue for resolving moral conflicts.
10. Integrity, which means moral integrity, and integrating one's professional life and personal convictions.



[Handwritten Signature]
PRINCIPAL
 Govt Degree College, Manuguru
 Bhadradi Kothagudem Dist
 Telangana State



1.3 VARIETY OF MORAL ISSUES:

It would be relevant to know why and how do moral issues (problems) arise in a profession or why do people behave unethically? The reasons for people including the employer and employees, behaving unethically may be classified into three categories:

1. Resource Crunch: Due to pressure, through time limits, availability of money or budgetary constraints, and technology decay or obsolescence. Pressure from the government to complete the project in time (e.g., before the elections), reduction in the budget because of sudden war or natural calamity (e.g., Tsunami) and obsolescence due technology innovation by the competitor lead to manipulation and unsafe and unethical execution of projects. Involving individuals in the development of goals and values and developing policies that allow for individual diversity, dissent, and input to decision-making will prevent unethical results.

2. Opportunity:

- (a) Double standards or behaviour of the employers towards the employees and the public. The unethical behaviours of World Com (in USA), Enron (in USA as well as India) executives in 2002 resulted in bankruptcy for those companies,
- (b) Management projecting their own interests more than that of their employees. Some organizations over-emphasize short-term gains and results at the expense of themselves and others, (c) Emphasis on results and gains at the expense of the employees, and (d) Management by objectives, without focus on empowerment and improvement of the infrastructure.
- This is best encountered by developing policies that allow 'conscience keepers' and whistle blowers and appointing ombudsman, who can work confidentially with people to solve the unethical problems internally.

3. Attitude:

- Poor attitude of the employees set in due to
- (a) Low morale of the employees because of dissatisfaction and downsizing,
- (b) Absence of grievance redressal mechanism,
- (c) Lack of promotion or career development policies or denied promotions,
- (d) Lack of transparency,
- (e) Absence of recognition and reward system, and
- (f) Poor working environments.
- Giving ethics training for all, recognizing ethical conduct in work place, including ethics in performance appraisal, and encouraging open discussion on ethical issues, are some of the directions to promote positive attitudes among the employees. To get firm and positive effect, ethical standards must be set and adopted by the senior management, with input from all personnel.



Bhargava
PRINCIPAL
Govt Degree College, Manuguru
Bhadradi Kothagudem Dist
Telangana State



Professional Codes of Ethics

A code of ethics prescribes how professionals are to pursue their common ideal so that each may do the best at a minimal cost to oneself and those they care about. The code is to protect each professional from certain pressures (for example, the pressure to cut corners to save money) by making it reasonably likely (and more likely than otherwise) that most other members of the profession will not take advantage. A code is a solution to a coordination problem. A professional has obligations to the employer, to customers, to other professionals- colleagues with specific expectations of reciprocity.



[Handwritten Signature]
PRINCIPAL
Govt Degree College Manuguru