



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

**Coimbatore-35**

**An Autonomous Institution**



**Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A+’ Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai**

**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**COURSE NAME:19GET201 / PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND HUMAN VALUES**

**IV YEAR/VII SEMESTER**

**UNIT:1- ENGINEERING ETHICS**

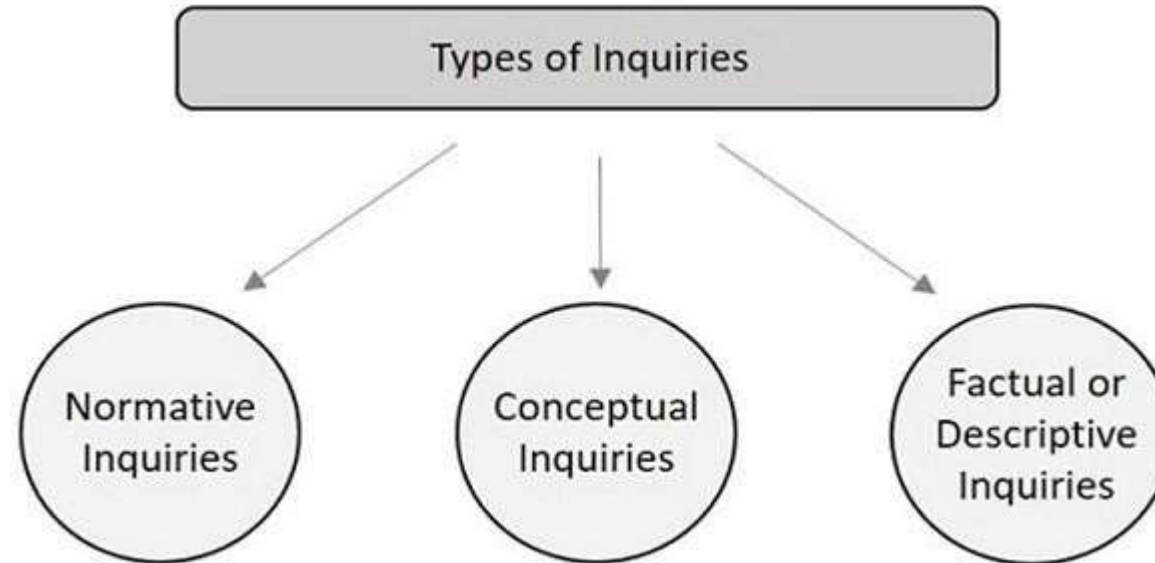
**TOPIC:TYPES OF INQUIRY**



# Types of Inquiries

The issues can be resolved by following an investigation procedure, step by step in order to have a clear understanding towards the issue.

Three different types of inquiries





# Normative Inquiries

Normative Inquiry refers to the description that describes **what one ought to do** under a specific circumstance.

**Expected ideal response**, which might differ from what one believes to be right or wrong. This list identifies and justifies the morally desirable nature for guiding individuals or groups.

This includes the responsibility of engineers to **protect the public safety** and how they should respond under such dangerous practices.

Quote the **laws and procedures** that affect the engineering practice on moral grounds.

They refer to the thought process where the moral rights are to be implemented in order to fulfil their

professional obligations.

Eg: *Whose values ought to be primary in making judgment about acceptable risks in design for a public transport system or a nuclear plant?*



# Conceptual Inquiries

Conceptual Inquiry refers to the description of the **meaning of concepts, principles and issues** related to engineering ethics. The ethics that an engineer should possess to **protect the safety, health and welfare of the public**, etc. are described under conceptual inquiries.

It describes what safety is and mentions the **marginal issues of safety** along with the precautions an engineer should take to avoid risk. Conceptual inquiries mention the **moral aspects of bribery** and how its effects, along with the professional ethics and professionalism.

Eg: *What is meant by safety? How it is related to risk?*



# Factual Inquiries

- Factual Inquiry or the descriptive inquiry help to provide the ***facts for understanding and finding solutions to the value based issues***. The engineer has to conduct factual inquiries by using ***scientific techniques***.
- This helps in providing the information ***regarding the business realities*** such as engineering practice, history of engineering profession, the effectiveness of professional societies, the procedures to be adopted when assessing risks and psychological profiles of engineers.
- Eg: ***What are short-term and long-term effects of drinking water being polluted***



*THANK YOU*