

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)

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Department of Biomedical Engineering

Vision Title 3

Course Name: 19GET201 PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND HUMAN VALUES

IV Year: VII Semester

UNIT II - ENGINEERING AS EXPERIMENT

Topic: Codes of Ethics



Codes of Ethics



- A code of ethics sets out an organization's ethical guidelines and best practices to follow for honesty, integrity, and professionalism.
- For members of an organization, violating the code of ethics can result in sanctions including termination.

2





• The 5 codes of ethics:

• It is divided into three sections, and is underpinned by the five fundamental principles of Integrity, Objectivity, Professional competence and due care, Confidentiality, and Professional

behaviour







Key words for the Four Principles Behind the Code

Honesty

Fairness

Transparency

Selfless Service

 The public must have confidence in the integrity of government.

Public servants must be independent and impartial.

 All decisions and policies must be made through the proper channels of government.

 Public office and employment must not be used for private gain other than that to which they are entitled by law.





• VALUES:

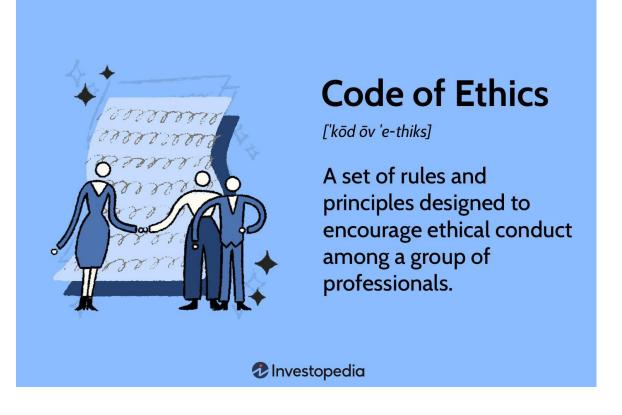
- Value means worth. A value is a socially acceptable concept of what is important and to what degree.
- Values define how we treat others in any association. The effect of good values lasts lifelong in dealing with difficult or unfortunate or adverse situations that come along the way of life.





• Example:

• Right Conduct – Contains values like self-help skills (modesty, self-reliance, hygiene etc.), social skills (good behavior, good manners, environment awareness etc.), ethical skills (courage, efficiency, initiative, punctuality etc.) and Ownership.







Ethical Code of Conduct

- An ethical code of conduct is a statement which describes the norms and beliefs of an organisation.
- It assist the members in understanding the difference between 'right' and 'wrong' and in applying that understanding to their decisions.
- This statement is generally proposed, discussed and defined by senior executives in the firms and then published and distributed to all the stakeholders.





- **1. Respect:** Professionals should treat all individuals with respect, dignity, and fairness, regardless of factors such as race, gender, religion, or socio-economic status.
- 2. Responsibility: Professionals have a responsibility to the well-being of their clients, colleagues, and the public. They should strive to make decisions that prioritize safety, health, and the common good.
- **3. Integrity:** Professionals should act honestly and truthfully in all their interactions. They should avoid conflicts of interest and be transparent about their actions and decisions.





- **1. Confidentiality:** Professionals often have access to sensitive information. They should maintain the confidentiality of this information, except when required by law to disclose it or when there's a compelling ethical reason to do so.
- 2. Accountability: Professionals should take ownership of their actions and decisions. If mistakes are made, they should acknowledge them and take steps to rectify the situation.





It's important to note that the specific wording and emphasis of these principles can vary depending on the profession. For instance, medical professionals, engineers, lawyers, and journalists might have slightly different codes of ethics that are tailored to their respective fields. When drafting or adhering to a code of ethics, professionals should consider their specific context and the unique challenges they face in their work.





Thank You!