

Engineering ethics

[Science](#), [Social Science](#)



Moral Ethics and Values Marvin should respond to Edgar that the company is supposed to pay that amount in order to protect the environment. If not the case, the country would suffer from inadequate capital from the tourist sector. The people who would also be influenced are society and society at large (Martin and Roland 2). The workers in that company would also be involved since they would have played a part on pollution of the environment. Technology is of more benefit but at the same time it has many implications. Ethics considers the positive dimensions of engineering and disregards the negative dimensions. The chapter discusses the moral complexity in engineering, its ethics and the importance of studying it. Deborah would not agree with Plant Manager Edgar Owens that the excess should be regarded as a merely technical. Meanwhile, she would examine them about their moral values. Moral values in engineering projects are not considered as external burdens, but as standards of excellence. Combining the design constraints and goals, engineering projects involve multiple moral values connected to those constraints and goals (Martin and Roland 12). For example, efficiency, safety and respect to people and environment. Technical skills are most important in solving ethical issues and making moral decisions. Engineers consider macro and micro issues when pursuing their projects. Micro issues are the ones concerning an individual or a company while macro issues are the ones concerning the whole world. Engineering ethics is the rights and responsibilities of engineers and personal commitments and desirable ideals in engineering. Ethics is also a study of morality. After studying engineering one becomes a professional or a professional in public good, self-regulation or advanced experts.

The local parents of the children who swim in the lake would not agree that the excess is merely technicality. Instead, they would wish the lake not to be polluted. Ethical dilemmas would be created among Marvin and Plant Manager Edgar Owens whether to control the pollution or not. Moral dilemmas are comprised of moral reasoning and choices. The chapter discusses how moral choices are useful in technological development, aspects in resolving moral dilemmas and extra roles of professional codes of ethics (Martin and Roland 27). Moral values results to decision making of engineers and their managers who make purely technical and economic decisions. Economic and technical decisions have moral dimensions in four directions, which include environmental protection, human safety, economic benefits and consumer usefulness. The effects of water pollution should be taken care off in order to preserve human moral values.

If all the plants submitted reports similar to that Edger Owens wanted to submit to Marvin Johnson, then there would exist a moral dilemma which is discussed in the paper. The means of resolving ethical dilemmas are by clarifying the moral values at stake, knowing and pleased about the allegations of morally-relevant facts and making a good judgment of implementing the relevant facts and moral values to get a morally desirable answer. Ethical dilemmas are divided into two categories, which include choosing between right and wrong or between better and worse (Martin and Roland 39). Codes of ethics are the moral responsibilities of engineers as observed by the profession and presented in a professional society. Codes of ethics serve eight roles: providing guidance, serving and protecting citizens, offering inspiration among others.

My first answer has not been changed. Otherwise, I have created an ethical theory which would set the framework on morality that guides, clarifies and organizes the moral reflection. If it succeeds, it will be helpful in making logical moral choices and resolving moral dilemmas. There are five steps of ethical theories which include right ethics, utilitarianism, duty ethics, self-realization ethics and virtue ethics (Martin and Roland 48). Right ethics concerns about the respect of human rights while duty ethics ought to respect the rational autonomy of an individual. Utilitarianism is required to maximize the goodness and taking equal accounts to those affected by the actions of engineers. Virtue ethics only defines the good character as a central to morality. Lastly, self-realization ethics highlights on the moral importance of self-fulfillment (Martin and Roland 57). Ethical egoism is version of self-realization ethic that states that everyone usually ought always and only to support his or her own self-interests. Self-interest is all about our goodness and happiness.

Works Cited

Martin, Mike and Roland, Schinzinger. Introduction to Engineering Ethics. Boston: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2010. Print.