**HANDOUT #1**

**CE5226 Contracts, Specifications and Ethics Wed/Fri 10:00-11:30**

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1. **Introduction**

**CIVIL ENGINEERS: (RA 544, An Act to regulate the practice of Civil Engineering in the Philippines, 1950)** A person duly registeredwith the Board of Examiners for Civil Engineers (Professional Regulation Commission) which engage or practice in form of consultation, design, preparation of plans, specifications, estimates, erection, installation and supervision of the construction of streets, bridges, highways, railroads, airports and hangars, portworks, canals, river and shore improvements, lighthouses, and dry docks; buildings, fixed structures for irrigation, flood protection, drainage, water supply and sewerage works; demolition of permanent structures; and tunnels. (**PD 223,** **creating the professional regulation commission and prescribing its powers and functions, 1973)**

**ETHICS:** a set of standards by which a particular group decides to regulate its behavior. It is a system of moral principles by which human actions and proposals may be judged good or bad

**MORALS:** rules for right conduct for all individuals

**MORALLY RESPONSIBILITY**: It refers to holding to people morally accountable for some past action or actions. It also means care, welfare, or treatment of others as derived from the specific social role that one plays in the society. It is likewise refers to one’s capacity for making moral or rational decisions on his own.

**BUSINESS ETHICS:** Business is a complex enterprise that involves several activities**:** purchasing, manufacturing, marketing, advertising, selling and accounting. It is the study of what is right and wrong human behavior and conduct in business. It is also the study of the perceptions of people about morality, moral norms, moral rules and ethical principles as they apply to people and institutions in business. It is the study, evaluation, analysis, and questioning of ethical standards, policies, moral norms, and ethical theories that managers and decision makers use in resolving moral issues and ethical dilemmas affecting business

**PROFESSION:** consists of a group of people organized to serve a body of specialized knowledge in the interests of a society. At the center of a profession is a set of skills, proficiencies, techniques and competencies involving a line of work.

**CODE OF ETHICS:** As a set of principles that serve to guide the professionals in their daily work. It is more than a minimum standard of conduct and requires that the professionals to who the codes are aimed engage with them and develop a personal position/stand, which they can defend in terms of code of ethics. Code of Ethics or Code of Conduct serves to maintain the integrity of the profession so that its members serve “society’s best interests.” It also specifies the moral considerations of professional life as well as penalties and sanctions for violating them.

 Codes of Ethics are not stand-alone guarantee of ethical conduct or substitute for an individual conscience but are established as a guide for professionals in ethical dilemmas. Scientists and engineers should develop and justify their own views and moral position within the context of their relevant code.

**IDEOLOGY:** the body of doctrine, myth and symbols of a social movement, institution, class, or large group

**ENGINEERS:** The profession in which the knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences gained by study, experience and practice with judgment to develop ways to utilize economics, materials and forces of nature for the progressive well-being of human kind.