



Panchajanya Vidya Peetha Welfare Trust (Regd)

Dr. AMBEDKAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Aided by Govt. of Karnataka, An Autonomous Institution,
Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi,

Approved by All India Council for Technical Education
(AICTE), Accredited by NBA and NAAC with "A" Grade

BDA Outer Ring Road, Mallathahalli, Bengaluru – 560056

**HUMAN VALUES
AND
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
MANUAL**

Index

	Title	Pg. No.
1	Introduction - Human Values	1
2	Basic Human Rights List	1
3	Core Values of Dr.AIT	3
4	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS	3
5	RESEARCH ETHICS	

Introduction

Education is a fundamental right for every citizen of India. Higher education plays an vital role in the social and economic progress of any society or nation.

The objectives of higher education are as follows -

Wisdom and knowledge, preserving the social order, love for higher values in life, training for leadership. Hence, Great role and responsibility is entrusted to the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in building strong leadership and well-knit society through excellence in academics, ethical curricula and community engagement.

The stakeholders of Higher Education Institutions – administrators, teachers, students must have conscious of human values and professional ethics. To put it differently, higher educational institutions must foster in the teachers and students and through them in society generally the attitudes and values needed for developing the good life and good nation. Hence, Higher Education Institutions must create high quality practices and an environment that supports the human values and professional ethics. Handbook of ‘Code of Ethics’ sheds light on the principles and guidelines to be followed by all the stakeholders of the HEI.

Human Values

Human values are a set of consistent behaviours and measures that guide human beings in doing what is right and acceptable by the society. Human values are those universal concepts, drivers of action which are found in all cultures, all societies, and all times and in all places. No human life is possible without values. They attract dignity, respect and appropriateness among people.

Basic Human Rights List

1. **All human beings are free and equal:** All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.
2. **No discrimination:** Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs.
3. **Right to life:** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
4. **No slavery:** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.
5. **No torture and inhuman treatment:** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

6. **Same right to use law:** Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.
7. **Equal before the law:** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation and against any incitement to such discrimination.
8. **Right to treated fair by court:** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.
9. **No unfair detainment:** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
10. **Right to trial:** Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
11. **Innocent until proved guilty:** Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.
12. **Right to privacy:** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
13. **Freedom to movement and residence:** Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.
14. **Right to asylum:** Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.
15. **Right to nationality:** Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.
16. **Rights to marry and have family:** Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
17. **Right to own things:** Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.
18. **Freedom of thought and religion:** Everyone has the right to freedom of

thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

19. **Freedom of opinion and expression:** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

20. **Right to assemble:** Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

21. **Right to democracy:** Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

22. **Right to social security:** Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

23. **Right to work:** Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

24. **Right to rest and holiday:** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

25. **Right of social service:** Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children shall enjoy the same social protection.

26. **Right to education:** Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

27. **Right of cultural and art:** Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

28. **Freedom around the world:** Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

29. **Subject to law:** Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. In the exercise of

his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

30. **Human rights can't be taken:** away Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein. So those are all Universal Declaration of Human Rights list by United Nations General Assembly. All universal human rights list above commonly known as 30 basic human rights that must be respected and protected by the law.

Core Values of Dr.AIT

- ✓ Strong Ethics
- ✓ Striving For Excellence
- ✓ Social Development
- ✓ Respect for All

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

The main concern and responsibility of institutions imparting higher education is to develop manpower of well-trained engineers with sensitized concern towards oneself, one's family, society and nation at large. Students, who enter the professional course, need to acclimatize to the new environment, set a healthy daily routine, create a bonding between the teacher and a student, develop awareness, sensitivity and understanding of the self, society at large and inculcate in them the ethics of the institution with a sense of larger purpose. The graduating student should have knowledge and skills in the area of his study. Character needs to be nurtured as an essential quality by which he/she would understand and fulfil his/her responsibility as an engineer, a citizen and a human being.

Integrity

Integrity is defined as the unity of thought, word and deed (honesty) and open mindedness. It includes the capacity to communicate the factual information so that others can make well- informed decisions. It yields the person's peace of mind, and hence adds strength and consistency in character, decisions, and actions. This paves way to ones success. It is one of the self-direction virtues. It enthuse people not only to execute a job well but to achieve excellence in performance. It helps them to own the responsibility and earn self-respect and recognition by doing the job. Integrity is the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; moral uprightness. It is generally a personal choice to uphold oneself to consistently moral and ethical standards

Credibility & Responsibility

The obligation of an individual or organization to account for its activities, accept responsibility for the demand to disclose the results in a transparent manner. It also includes the responsibility for money or other entrusted property.

Loyalty

Loyalty is faithfulness or a devotion to a person, country, group, or cause. Philosophers disagree on what can be an object of loyalty as some argue that loyalty is strictly interpersonal and only other human beings can be the object of loyalty.

Commitment

Commitment means alignment to goals and adherence to ethical principles during the activities. One should have the conviction without an iota of doubt that one will succeed. Holding sustained interest and firmness, in whatever ethical means one follows, with the fervent attitude and hope that one will achieve the goals, is commitment. It is the driving force to realize success. This is a basic requirement for any profession. The commitment of top management will naturally lead to committed employees, whatever may be their position or emoluments. This is bound to add wealth to oneself, ones employer, society, and the nation at large. Target oriented efforts are put to reap efficiency.

Attitude

It is a psychological construct, a mental and emotional entity that inheres in, or characterizes a person. They are complex and an acquired state through experiences. Attitudes is the most distinctive and indispensable concept in present day. Attitude can be formed from a person's past and present. Key topics in the study of attitudes include attitude measurement, attitude change, stakeholders' behavior, and attitude-behavior relationships. Positive attitude people are most successful in their life. One should develop such attitude which provides synergy and satisfaction in their day to day life. Positive Mental Attitude (PMA) characterizes faith, integrity, hope, optimism, courage, initiative, generosity, tolerance, tact, kindness and good common sense.

Valuing time

Time is rare resource. Once it is spent, it is lost forever. It cannot be either stored or recovered. Hence, time is the most perishable and most valuable resource too. This resource is continuously spent, whether any decision or action is taken or not. The history of great reformers and innovators has stressed the importance of time and valuing time. The proverbs, "Time and tide wait for nobody" and "Procrastination is the thief of time. Time management is the key to increase effectiveness, efficiency or productivity

Passion

Passion is a feeling of intense enthusiasm towards or compelling desire for completion of the work. Passion defines performance enhancing aspects and work enjoyment. When an individual is passionate about their occupation they tend to work more resulting in more work satisfaction.

Research Ethics

The research scholars exclusively study about the ethics in research to be followed and they undertake a Research methodology course work exam. Plagiarism is strictly prohibited in all academic materials of the Institution, publications our faculty members, and we ensure that only original contributions from our faculty and research scholars are sent to journals for publication. This determines the quality and originality of faculty members academic contributions.