



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Coimbatore-107



19GE701 - PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN ENGINEERING

UNIT-1

ENGINEERING ETHICS



GILLIGAN'S THEORY



- Gilligan observes that For males, advanced moral thought revolves around rules, rights, and abstract principles.
- The ideal is formal justice, in which all parties evaluate one another's claims in an conception of impartial manner.
- This morality, Gilligan argues fails to capture the distinctly female voice on moral matters



GILLIGAN'S THEORY



- **Understanding the needs, interests, and welfare of another person, and understanding the relationship between oneself and that other requires a stance toward that person informed by care, love, empathy, compassion, and emotional sensitivity.**
- **+ It involves, for example, the ability to see the other as different in important ways from oneself, as a being existing in her own right, rather than viewing her through a simple projection of what one would feel if one were in her situation.**



KOHLBERG'S THEORY VS. GILLIGAN'S THEORY



- For Kohlberg the mode of reasoning which generates principles governing right action involves formal rationality alone. Emotions play at most a remotely secondary role in both the derivation and motivation for moral action.
- For Gilligan, by contrast, morality necessarily involves an intertwining of emotion, cognition, and action, not readily separable. Knowing what to do involves knowing others and being connected in ways involving both emotion and cognition.