

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

ETHICS.

3 Perspectives on Applied Ethics

Professional Ethics - The moral responsibility on the part of the internet service professional)

~~Philosophical Ethics~~

Discipline: CS, engineering, Info Science

Issues: Responsibility, System Safety, codes of conduct.

PHILOSOPHICAL ETHICS - Broader (Issue) than those affected by information and technology

Discipline: Law, Philosophy

Issues: Justice, Freedom, rights

DESCRIPTIVE - What is your problem?

Discipline: Sociology, Behaviour Science.

Issues: Impacts on work, gov, economy, Society etc

Components of Ethical System.

Rules of Conduct - Rules for individuals. - Directives \Rightarrow "Don't steal"

Principles of Evaluation - Social utility, justice, fairness

Rules for Society - Privacy should be respected

Consequentialism

Consequentialism - is the class of normative ethical theories holding that the consequences of one's conduct are the ultimate basis for any judgement about the rightness or wrongness of conduct.

"The ends justify the means" - if the goal is morally right then any method of achieving it is acceptable

Instrumental - has the value if it is good because it provides the means for acquiring something else of value

Intrinsic - is good but does not lead to anything else being good being morally good, not because it leads to anything else

Utilitarianism - theory in normative ethics holding that the moral action is the one that maximizes utility. Utility is defined in several ways, including pleasure, economic well-being, or lack of suffering.
max pleasure, min pain.

Deontology - normative ethical position that judges the morality of an action based on the action's adherence to a rule or rule.
- your duty or obligation.

Contractual - justify moral principles and political choices because they depend on a social contract involving certain ideal conditions, a lack of ignorance or uncertainty.
Self-interest is the motivation to be moral.

Virtue - Initially identified as the one that emphasizes the virtues, or moral character; in contrast to the approach which emphasizes rules or consequences of actions.

Establish the facts, context - important.