

# Cyber Law & Professional Ethics

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# Ethics[1]

- Ethics, also called moral philosophy, **the discipline concerned with what is morally good and bad and morally right and wrong**
- Ethics is what **guides us to tell the truth, keep our promises, or help someone in need**
- Ethics **asks us to consider whether our actions are right or wrong**

## Ethics[2]



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# Ethics(examples)

- How can you apply ethics in your life as a student?
  - Make Things Better.
  - Treat Others Fairly.
  - Consider the Consequences of Your Actions.
  - Respect the Rights of Others
  - Act with Integrity.

# Business Ethics

- The system of moral and ethical beliefs that guides the values, behaviors, and decisions of a business organization and the individuals within that organization is known as **Business ethics**
- **Business ethics** help ensure a good reputation for your company
- Better Decision Making:
  - **Ethics in business** helps them in making better decisions timely

# Ethics in the Business World[1]

- Business ethics involve a guiding standard for values, behaviors, and decision-making
- Ethics for business have changed over time but they're important for every company
- Running a business with ethics at its core from the top down is essential for company-wide integrity
- Behaving in a consistently ethical manner can lock in a solid reputation and long-term financial rewards for companies
- Employees tend to remain loyal to, and perform more effectively for, a company with a high standard of ethics

# Ethics in the Business World[2]



# Functions of Business Ethics[1]

- **Protect consumer rights**

- Business ethics ensures that customers are treated fairly and provided with their full rights.
- Organizations that implement ethics operates economically and provide better quality goods at lower cost.
- They serve customers at a reasonable profit without exploiting them.
- Customers are fully satisfied with services that makes them loyal to such businesses for a long term

# Functions of Business Ethics[2]

- **Enhance relations with society**

- Relationship with society is must for survival of every business organization.
- Ethics directs business to consider the interest of society and work for their welfare.
- It should not focus only on its growth at the cost of exploitation of society.
- Business should actively participate in corporate social responsibility and should contribute towards infrastructural development programmer for its society.

# Functions of Business Ethics[3]

- **Safeguard interest of industry**

- Business ethics protects the small scale business from exploitation by large firms in an industry.
- It provides them full rights to operate efficiently and establish their position in market.
- Following of ethics in an industry ensures that all firms works fairly without the exploitation of other players in market

# Functions of Business Ethics[4]

- **Improve business goodwill**

- Ethics play a key role in enhancing the overall image of business in market.
- It monitors all operations of business and avoids any unethical activities.
- Practicing of ethics maintains the legality of business thereby providing better service to customers.
- All unfair trade activities are controlled and quality goods are delivered.
- Customers are happy with the services which leads to create a positive image of company.

# Functions of Business Ethics[5]

- **Assist in decision making**

- Supporting in decision making of organization is an important function played by business ethics.
- Ethics provides rules and guidelines to be followed by business in its functioning.
- All decisions are taken in light of moral and social values mentioned in these ethics.
- It guides in deciding what is right or wrong for business organization.
- Every ethic need to be practiced properly and any violation will lead to penalty.

# Ethics in Information Technology

- Ethics in information technology is the study of how technology is used and developed ethically.
- By identifying and articulating the moral underpinnings of, both individual behaviors and actions, as well as public policy, the course seeks to answer questions about morality

# Corporate Social Responsibility[1]

- European Commission defines the CSR as “the responsibility of entity for their impact on society”
- The World Business Council for Sustainable Development defines Corporate Social Responsibility as the *“continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large”*. Micheal (2003), p 115

# Corporate Social Responsibility[2]

- Corporate Social Responsibility is a **management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders.**
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the **idea that a company should play a positive role in the community and consider the environmental and social impact of business decisions**
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# Corporate Social Responsibility[2]



**CSR**

[*'kór-p(ə-)rət 'sō-shəl ri-,spän(t)-sa-'bi-lə-tē*]

**A self-regulating business model that helps a company be socially accountable to itself, its stakeholders, and the public.**

 **Investope**

# Corporate Social Responsibility[3]



# Why Should a Company Implement CSR?

- Many companies view CSR as an integral part of their brand image, believing that customers will be more likely to do business with brands that they perceive to be more ethical.
- In this sense, CSR activities can be an important component of corporate public relations.
- At the same time, some company founders are also motivated to engage in CSR due to their convictions.

# Type of CSR

- Corporate social responsibility is traditionally broken into four categories:
  - **Environmental Responsibility**
  - **Philanthropic Responsibility**
  - **Ethical Responsibility**
  - **Economic Responsibility**

## Type of CSR: **Environmental Responsibility**

- Environmental responsibility refers to the belief that organizations should behave in as environmentally friendly a way as possible. It's one of the most common forms of corporate social responsibility.
- Companies that seek to embrace environmental responsibility can do so in several ways:
  - Reducing pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, the use of single-use plastics, water consumption, and general waste
  - Increasing reliance on renewable energy, sustainable resources, and recycled or partially recycled materials
  - Offsetting negative environmental impact; for example, by planting trees, funding research, and donating to related causes

# Type of CSR: Ethical Responsibility

- Ethical responsibility is concerned with ensuring an organization is operating in a fair and ethical manner.
- Organizations that embrace ethical responsibility aim to achieve fair treatment of all stakeholders, including leadership, investors, employees, suppliers, and customers.

# Type of CSR: Philanthropic Responsibility

- Philanthropic responsibility refers to a business's aim to actively make the world and society a better place.
- In addition to acting as ethically and environmentally friendly as possible, organizations driven by philanthropic responsibility often dedicate a portion of their earnings. While many firms donate to charities and nonprofits that align with their guiding missions, others donate to worthy causes that don't directly relate to their business. Others go so far as to create their own charitable trust or organization to give back.

# Type of CSR: Economic Responsibility

- Economic responsibility is the practice of a firm backing all of its financial decisions in its commitment to do good in the areas listed above.
- The end goal is not to simply maximize profits, but positively impact the environment, people, and society.

# Improving Business Ethics

## Steps To Improve Business Ethics:

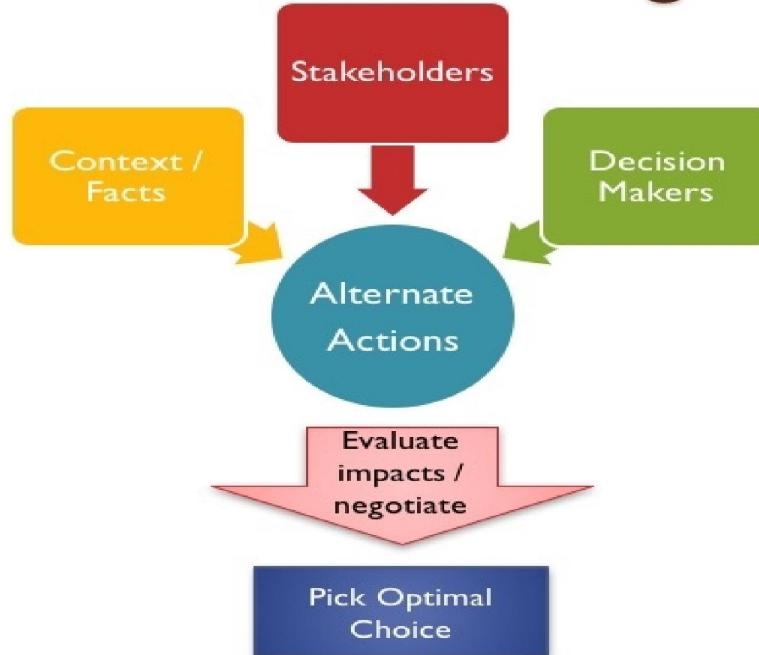
1. Top management support
2. Employees' understanding
3. Managers' & Employees' training
4. Ethics Office
5. Outsiders must be informed
6. Enforcement of ethics code

# Ethical Considerations in Decision Making

- Ethical decisions inspire trust and with it fairness, responsibility and care for others.
- The **ethical decision making** process recognizes these conditions and requires reviewing all available options, eliminating unethical views and choosing the best ethical alternative.

# Ethical Considerations in Decision Making

## Ethical Decision Making Model



# Ethics in Information Technology

- Some of the major ethical issues faced by Information Technology (IT) are
  - Personal Privacy
  - Access Right
  - Harmful Actions
  - Patents
  - Copyright
  - Trade Secrets
  - Liability
  - Piracy

# Ethics in Information Technology

- Basic Principle (**Self-Study**)
  - Integrity
  - Availability
  - Authenticity
  - Non-repudiation

# Moral

- Moral is defined as **a principle that governs right and wrong or the lesson of a fable.**
- An example of moral is "Slow and steady wins the race" from "The Tortoise and the Hare."
- We make moral decisions based on personal values all the time. An example of a moral in the example above is determined by a person's value of honesty: **cheating is bad**. Someone who values success more than honesty may behave by another moral: **cheating is fine**.

# Some moral Principles

- Don't kill
- Don't cheat
- Speak the truth
- Be careful with what you say and do to others
- Respect the property of others
- Treat people in need or distress as we would want to be treated if our situation were reserved

# The Difference Between Ethics, Morals and Values



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# The Difference Between Ethics, Morals

Prepared by Biren Mer

<b>BASIS FOR COMPARISON</b>	<b>ETHICS</b>	<b>MORALS</b>	<b>Values</b>
<b>Meaning</b>	Ethics are the guiding principles which help the individual or group to decide what is good or bad.	Morals are the beliefs of the individual or group as to what is right or wrong.	Values are associated with the thought process, a person's sense of what is wrong and what is right.
<b>What is it?</b>	Response to a specific situation.	Principles of right and wrong.	Values are associated with personal aspects of a person.
<b>Root word</b>	Ethics which means character.	Moral which means custom.	Values which means worth.
<b>Governed By</b>	Individual or Legal and Professional norms	Social and cultural norms	One's own judgement of Right or Wrong.
<b>Deals with</b>	Right and wrong conduct	Principles of right and wrong	Individual's own ability of selecting between(judging) right or wrong.
<b>Applicability in Business</b>	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Consistency</b>	Ethics are generally uniform.	Morals may differ from society to society and culture to culture	Values vary from person to person, it need not be consistent.
<b>Expression</b>	Ethics are abstract.	Morals are expressed in the form of general rules and statements.	Values are abstract.
<b>Freedom to think and choose</b>	Yes	No	Yes

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# Law

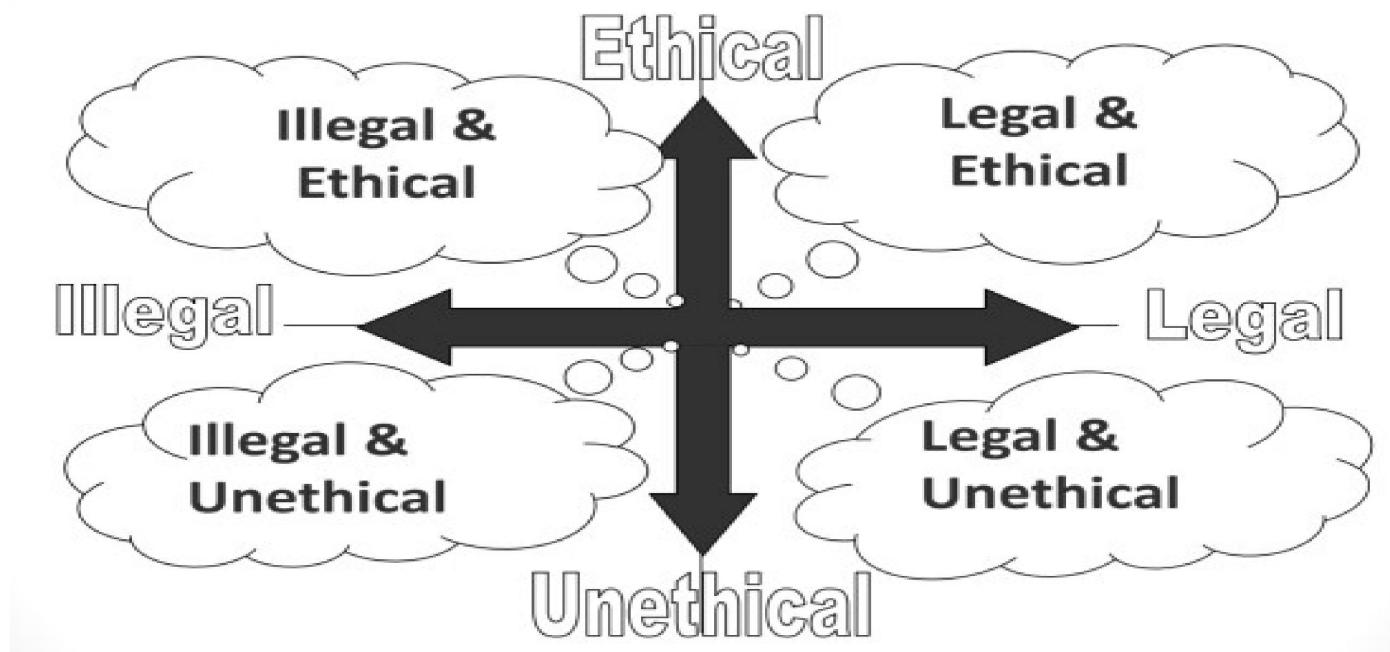
- **Laws are a set of rules and regulations enforced by the government or authorities while ethics are morals and principles adapted by society from the environment**
- **law**, the discipline and profession concerned with the customs, practices, and rules of conduct of a community that are recognized as binding by the community.

# Comparison between law and ethics[1]

## Ethics vs. Law

Law	Ethics
Formal, written document	Unwritten principles
Interpreted by courts	Interpreted by each individual
Established by legislatures	Presented by philosophers, religious, professional groups
Applicable to everyone	Personal choice
Priority decided by court	Priority determined by individual
Court makes final decision	No external decision maker
Enforceable by police and courts	Limited enforcement

## Comparison between law and ethics[2]



# Comparison between law and ethics[3]

- Ethical but illegal
  - When a child is hungry, and he stole a loaf of bread from a shop to feed.
  - A person violates the traffic rule to rush to the hospital in the case of medical emergency
  - Publicly violating an unjust law as a form of protest
  - Breaking into a cabin on a mountain in a snowstorm to save your life

# Comparison between law and ethics[4]

- Unethical but legal
  - Lying to a friend(usually)
  - Breaking a promise(usually)
  - Cheating on your husband or wife
  - Abortion is legal in some places, but many consider it unethical
  - Smoking cigarettes in public is legal in some places but some may find it disrespectful or unethical
  - The death penalty is also legal in many states , but the magnitude of individuals consider is unethical
  - Keeping money that someone dropped is legal , but again many would find it unethical

# Goals of Ethics in IT

- To promote moral and social values in society
- To motivate people to recognize these issues when making business decision
- To control student identity fraud and the use of copyrighted material
- To protect personal and commercial information such as login and password info, credit card and account information and government and commercial databases. It also controls unwanted internet mail and ads(mail)

# Assignment one

- A MINI CASE STUDY ON BUSINESS ETHICS (Real scenario Example )
- What is ethics ? Explain meta-ethics , normative ethics, applied ethics
- Different between ethics and morals
- What is Ethics in Information Technology ?write down its principles

# Presentation Topic

## 1. Fostering Corporate Social Responsibility

- Being socially responsible **brings recognition to the company**. It shows that your company is more than just profits. More people start knowing about your company and the good work that it is doing. Customers start trusting your business, and it builds an overall positive image of the brand

## 2. Good Business Ethics

- **Good business ethics** is a distinguishing quality that can bring unmeasured success to a commercial organization

# Managing IT Worker Relationship

- A strong relationship between IT works and management can help them feel comfortable at work , further aiding in professional progress.
- A enhanced relationship between management and employees will help them motivated and contribute more.

# Managing IT Worker Relationship[2]

- trust—that others can complete their job to a high standard
- respect—always be considerate, honest and value others' opinions
- openness—be aware of the different backgrounds and perspectives of your colleagues
- effective communication—know when to use different methods of communication (e.g. private meeting, group discussion, email, letter etc.).

# Relationships between IT Workers and Employers[1]

- IT workers and employers have a critical, **multifaceted relationship that requires ongoing effort by both parties** to keep it strong And IT worker and an employer typically agree on fundamental aspects of this relationship before the worker accepts an employment offer.
- Although end users often get the blame when it comes to using illegal copies of commercial software, software piracy in a corporate setting is sometimes directly traceable to IT staff members - either they allow it to happen or they actively engage in it, often to reduce IT-related spending.
- **Business Software Alliance (BSA)**:- a trade group that represents the world's largest software and hardware manufacturers, whose mission is to stop **unauthorized copying of software** produced by its members.

# Relationships between IT Workers and Employers[2]

- Failure to cooperate with the BSA can be extremely expensive. The cost of criminal or civil penalties to a corporation and the people involved can easily be many times more expensive than the cost of “getting legal” by acquiring the correct number of software licenses
  - **Trade secret:** - information used in a business, generally unknown to the public and representing something of economic value that the company has taken strong measures to keep confidential
  - **Whistle-blowing:** - an effort by an employee to attract attention to a negligent, illegal, unethical, abusive, or dangerous act by a company that threatens the public interest.

# Relationships between IT Workers and Clients[1]

- IT workers provide services to clients; sometimes those “clients” are coworkers who are part of the same organization as the IT worker. In other cases, the client is part of a different organization. Note that in relationships between IT workers and clients, each party agrees to provide something of value to the other.
- Typically, the client makes decisions about a project on the basis of information, alternatives, and recommendations provided by the IT worker. Explain that the client trusts the IT worker to use his or her expertise and to act in the client’s best interests.  
➤ **Conflict of interest**:- a conflict between a person’s (or firm’s) self-interest and the interests of a client.

# Relationships between IT Workers and Clients[2]

- Problems can arise during a project if IT workers find themselves unable to provide full and accurate reporting of the project's status due to a lack of information, tools, or experience needed to perform an accurate assessment.
  - **Fraud:** - the crime of obtaining goods, services, or property through deception or trickery.

# Relationships between IT Workers and Clients[3]

- Make sure students understand the elements involved in proving fraud in a court of law.
  - **Misrepresentation**:- misstatement or incomplete statement of a material fact
  - **Breach of contract**:- when one party fails to meet the terms of a contract.
  - **Material breach of contract**:- when a party fails to perform certain express or implied obligations which impair or destroy the essence of the contract.
- IT projects are joint efforts in which vendors and customers work together to develop a system. Assigning fault when such projects go wrong can be difficult.

# Relationships between IT Workers and Suppliers[1]

- Having a good relationship with a supplier encourages the flow of useful communication. A good relationship is developed by treating suppliers fairly and not making unreasonable demands.
- Suppliers strive to maintain positive relationships with their customers in order to make and increase sales. To achieve this goal, they may sometimes engage in unethical actions - for example, offering an IT worker a gift that is actually intended as a bribe.
  - **Bribery:** - providing money, property or favors to someone in business or government to obtain a business advantage.
  - **Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA):**- a federal law that makes it a crime to bribe a foreign official, a foreign political party official, or a candidate for foreign political office.

# Relationships between IT Workers and Suppliers[2]

- The FCPA requires corporations to have an adequate internal auditing and accounting system, and permits facilitating payments made for “routine government actions” such as obtaining permits or processing visas.
- In some countries, gifts are an essential part of doing business. In fact, in some countries, it would be considered rude not to bring a present to an initial business meeting.

# Relationships between IT Workers and Other Professionals

- Professionals owe each other adherence to the professions code of conduct. Experienced professionals can also serve as mentors and help develop new members of the profession
  - **Resume inflation:** - lying on a resume and claiming competence in an IT skill that is in high demand.
- An ethical issue that can arise in relationships between IT workers and other professionals is the inappropriate sharing of corporate information

# Relationships between IT Workers and IT Users

- Term IT user refers to a person who uses a hardware or software product; the term distinguishes end users from the IT workers who develop, install, service, and support the product.
- IT workers have a duty to understand a user's needs and capabilities and to deliver products and services that best meet those needs - subject, of course, to budget and time constraints.

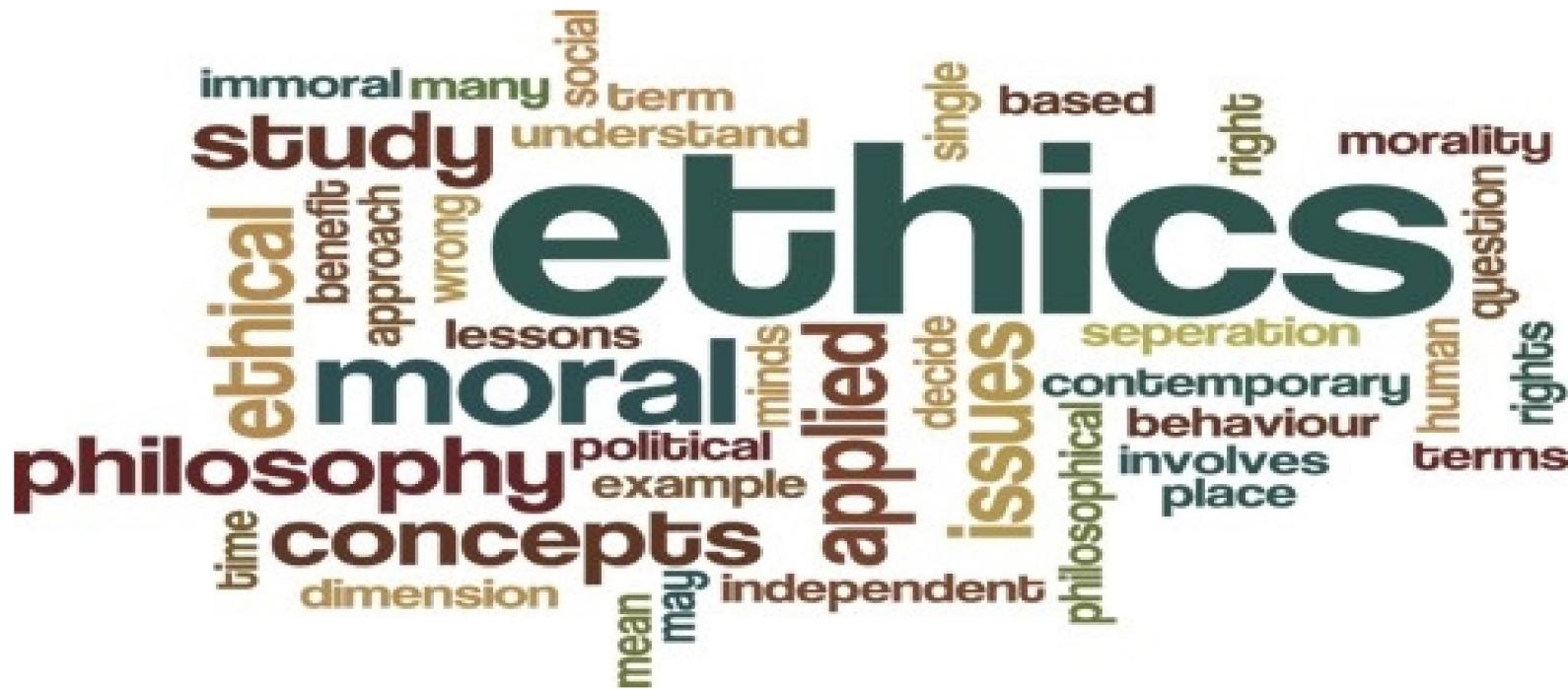
# Relationships between IT Workers and Society

- Society expects members of a profession to provide significant benefits and to not cause harm through their actions.
- It is important to note that there is currently no single, formal organization of IT workers that takes responsibility for establishing and maintaining standards that protect the public.

# Professional ethics

- Professional ethics are **principles that govern the behavior of a person or group in a business environment**
- Like values, professional ethics provide rules on how a person should act towards other people and institutions in such an environment
- **Professional ethics** are standards set by professional organizations for the behavior and values of people working within a specific field.

# Purpose of Professional Ethics



# Purpose of Professional Ethics

- **Responsibilities:** In carrying out auditors responsibilities as professionals should exercise sensitive and moral judgments in all their activities.
- **The Public Interest:** To maintain and broaden public confidence members should accept the obligation to act in a way that will serve and honor the public.
- **Integrity:** To maintain and broaden public confidence, members should perform all responsibilities with integrity to maintain public confidence.

# Purpose of Professional Ethics

- **Objectivity and Independence:** A members should maintain objectivity and be free of conflicts of interest in discharging professional responsibilities. A member in public practice should be independent in fact and appearance when providing auditing and other attestation services.
- **Due Care:** A member should observe the professional technical and ethical standards. Members, strive to improve competence and quality of service and discharge professional responsibility to the best of the member's ability.

# Purpose of Professional Ethics

- **Scope and Nature of Services:** A member in public practice should observe the Principles of the Code of Professional Conduct in determining the scope and nature of services be provided.

# Professional Codes of Ethics

- A professional code of ethics states the principles and core values that are essential to the work of a particular occupational group. Practitioners in many professions subscribe to a code of ethics that governs their behavior.
- An important point to make is that laws do not provide a complete guide to ethical behavior. Just because an activity is not defined as illegal does not mean it is ethical.

# Professional Organizations

- No IT professional organization has emerged as preeminent, so there is no universal code of ethics for IT workers. However, the existence of such organizations is useful in a field that is rapidly growing and changing

# Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)

- Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), a computing society founded in 1947 with over 97,000 student and professional members in more than 100 countries. It is international in scope with an ACM Europe, ACM India, and ACM China organization.

# Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Computer Society (IEEE-CS)

- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) covers the broad fields of electrical, electronic, and information technologies and sciences. The IEEE-CS is one of the oldest and largest IT professional associations, with about 85,000 members. In 1993, the ACM and IEEE -CS formed a Joint Steering Committee for the Establishment of Software Engineering as a Profession.
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# Association of Information Technology Professionals (AITP)

- AITP was started in Chicago in 1951 by a group of machine accountants under the name Machine Accountants Associations (MAA).
- AITP provides IT-related seminars and conferences, information on IT issues, and forums for networking with other IT workers.
- Its mission is to **provide superior leadership and education in information technology**, and one of its goals is to **help members make themselves more marketable within their industry**.

# Sysadmin, Audit, Network, Security (SANS) Institute

- SANS Institute provides information security training and certification for a wide range of individuals, such as auditors, network administrators, and security managers.
- SANS makes available, at no cost, a collection of some 1,200 research documents about various topics of information security.

# Certification

- Certification indicates that a professional possesses a particular set of skills, knowledge, or abilities, in the opinion of the certifying organization.
- Note that unlike licensing, which applies only to people and is required by law, certification can also apply to products (e.g., the Wi-Fi CERTIFIED logo assures that the product has met rigorous interoperability testing to ensure that it will work with other Wi-Fi-certified products) and is generally voluntary.
- Certification is not a substitute for experience and does not guarantee that a person will perform well on the job. As a result, some hiring managers are rather cynical about the value of certifications.

# Vendor Certifications

- Many IT vendors - such as Cisco, IBM, Microsoft, SAP, and Oracle - offer certification programs for their products.
- Explain that workers who successfully complete a program can represent themselves as certified users of a manufacturer's product.
- Depending on the job market and the demand for skilled workers, some certifications might substantially improve an IT worker's salary and career prospects

# Industry Association Certifications

- Point out that due to the ongoing need for strong project managers, some of the most widely recognized and most sought-after certifications come from the Project Management Institute, which offers certification at several different levels.

# Government Licensing

- Government licensing is usually handled by state governments in the U.S., and requires that the recipient pass a test.
- The Case for Licensing IT Workers
  - As a result of the increasing importance of IT in our everyday lives, the development of reliable, effective information systems has become an area of mounting public concern. This concern has led to a debate about whether the licensing of IT workers would improve information systems.

# Issues Associated with Government Licensing of IT Workers

- The reasons why there are few international or national licensing programs for IT professionals:
  - There is no universally accepted core body of knowledge
  - It is unclear who should manage the content and administration of licensing exams
  - There is no administrative body to accredit professional education programs
  - There is no administrative body to assess and ensure competence of individual workers

# Supporting the Ethical Practices of IT Users[1]

- The growing use of IT has increased the potential for new ethical issues and problems; thus, many organizations have recognized the need to develop policies that protect against abuses.
- **Establishing Guidelines for the Use of Company Software**
  - IT managers must provide clear rules about the use of home computers and associated software, and ensure that employees have legal copies of all the software they need, regardless of the location of their work.
- **Defining the Appropriate Use of IT Resources**
  - Effective guidelines allow some level of personal use while prohibiting employees from visiting objectionable Internet sites or using company email to send offensive or harassing messages.

# Supporting the Ethical Practices of IT Users[2]

- **Structuring Information Systems to Protect Data and Information**
  - Point out that organizations must implement systems and procedures that limit data access to employees who need it.
- **Installing and Maintaining a Corporate Firewall**
  - Firewall: a hardware or software device that serves as a barrier between a company and the outside world and limits access to the company's network.

*Thank  
you*

