PROFESSIONAL ISSUES IN IT

What are rights?

Rights are legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement.

Examples:
- All **human** beings are free and equal.

- No Slavery.

Categorizing Rights

Philosophers often make an important distinction in the nature and type of (how to consider) rights as:

1. Negative Rights

2. Positive Rights

What is Profession?

- It is a disciplined of group of individuals who adhere to ethical standards.

- Possesses special knowledge and skills in a widely recognized body of learning (Research, training etc.)

- Prepared to apply this knowledge in the interest of others.

- Professionals are meant to be an indicator of trust and expertise.

What is Occupation?

- It refers to the field or industry you are a part of or the work you are interested in.

- It can also refer to your role within an organization.

- A person who has a specific field of interest and distinct skills that benefit that field. That person could look for a job within a specific occupation

Profession Vs Occupation

1) A profession needs extensive training and specialized knowledge but occupation doesn't need any training.
2) A profession is where a person is paid for his particular skills, and his deep knowledge. Persons engaged in an occupation are not paid for their knowledge, but only for what they produce.
3) a professional has to undergo higher education.
4) Unlike occupation, a profession demands that the responsibility lies with the individual
5) A profession is guided through certain ethical codes, and regulated by certain statute.

Is Computing A Profession?

- Computer professionals have mastered an esoteric body of knowledge.

- Computer professionals have varying degrees of autonomy depending on where they work.

- There are some organizations governing the profession of computing (ACM, IEEE).

Software Engineering

- Software engineering appears to be one area of computing that is emerging as a distinct profession within the field of computing.

- This trend seems to have been created by the initiative of individuals in the field concerned about the quality and safety of the software being produced and sold.

Status of Engineers

The legal status of the engineering profession varies a lot from one country to another. however, the position is that:

1. It is illegal to call yourself an engineer in a given state unless you are registered with the State Engineers Registration Board.

2. It is illegal for a company to use the word 'engineering' in its name unless it employs at least one registered engineer

3. Academic programs including the term engineering in their title must be taught mostly by registered engineers.

4. It is illegal to carry out engineering work except under the supervision of a registered engineer

International Accreditation Agreements

The Washington Accord

Signed in 1989 was the first - it recognizes substantial equivalence in the accreditation of qualifications in professional engineering, normally of four years duration.

The Sydney Accord

Commenced in 2001 and recognizes substantial equivalence in the accreditation of qualifications in engineering technology, normally of three years duration.

The Dublin Accord

It is an agreement for substantial equivalence in the accreditation of tertiary qualifications in technician engineering, normally of two years duration. It commenced in 2002

British Computer Society BCS

The BCS promotes education in a number of ways:

☐ Professional examinations, approval to suitable organizations that provide courses to

prepare students for them.

☐ It accredits degree programs offered by institutions of higher education.

☐ It sets the syllabus and accredits training organizations to provide the associated short

courses.

☐ Accreditation means that a course has fulfilled the educational requirement

What is Organization?

An organization is a group of people working together in a formal way. Legal existence is must for an organization.

Examples:

1. *Schools and colleges, hospitals, banks. These all are organizations as people work in these together in an organized way and formal way.*

2. *Work for a private company or a government department, both are organizations*

Types Of Organization

1. Commercial Organization

2. Sole Trader

3. Partnership

4. Cooperatives

Who Are The Directors?

◈ The one who runs or direct the company

◈ Has duty towards shareholders as well as company employees

◈ Must devote himself to the companies benefits and avoid personal interest

◈ Is liable for any wrong decision

Start-up Company

- A lot of people want there career to be leaded to some independent work, their own work, a company or business owned by them, instead for working for others

- New graduates in computing often aim of setting up their own company.

- To run any new start-up, there must be a certain amount of capital in hand.

Examples
Mobiles company, a burger shop, painting of houses, computer services, software developments and software companies etc

The Business Plan

Firstly to start any business work:

◈ We have some ideas what to do,(focusing business)

◈ What will we achieve (benefits, profit, status, etc..)

◈ what are the targets

Software Contracts

What is a contract?

A contract is simply an agreement between two or more persons (the *parties* to the contract) that can be enforced in a court of law. The parties involved may be legal persons or natural persons.

Issues In Contract

- **What is to be produced**

- **What is to be delivered**

- **Ownership of rights**

- **Confidentiality**

- **Payment terms**

- **Penalty clauses**

- **Obligations of the client**

Rules Of Data Protection

Personal data shall be processed fairly and lawfully and in particular shall not be processed

- Personal data shall be obtained only for one or more specified and lawful purposes, and shall not be further processed in any manner incompatible with that purpose or those purposes

- Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purpose or purposes for which they are processed

- Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to datePersonal data processed for any purpose or purposes shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or those purposes

- Appropriate technical and organizational measures shall be taken against unauthorized or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal data

Internet Issues

Benefits of Internet:

- ◈ It has made access to all sorts of information much easier

- ◈ It has made it much easier for people to communicate with each other

- ◈ It has simplified and speeded up many types of commercial transaction

- ◈ Most importantly, these benefits have been made available to very many people, not just to A small and privileged group

Internet Issues

Problems of Internet:

The following areas are mainly covered as major problems arising due to the availability of internet:

◈ Defamation

◈ Terrorism

◈ Spam

SPAM

Spam is best defined as 'unsolicited email sent without the consent of the addressee and without any attempt at targeting recipients who are likely to be interested in its contents'.

Stopping Spams

◈ Closing loopholes that enable spammers to use other people's computers to relay bulk messages.

◈ Use of Machine languages techniques

◈ the use of virus detection software to reject emails carrying viruses

COMPUTER MISUSE

The Computer Misuse Act of 1990 creates three new offences that can briefly be described as:

◈   Unauthorized access to a computer.

◈   Unauthorized access to a computer with intention to commit a serious crime.

◈   Unauthorized modification of the contents of a computer.

Cyber Crime

◈ It e-crime, electronic crime, or hi-tech crime.

◈ Performed by a knowledgeable computer user, sometimes referred to as a hacker that illegally browses or steals a company's or individual's private information

◈ In some cases, this person or group of individuals may be malicious and destroy or otherwise corrupt the computer or data files.

THANKS!

Any questions?