Social and Professional Issues

DCIT 65 —-Social and Professional Issues

A course that focuses on the learning program designed to provide students a better understanding of

the ethical problems and principles in information technology. It argues about the pros and cons of the design and implementation of computing solutions in various organizations

01

The difference between morals, ethics, and laws

Ethics

Ethics and morals relate to "right" and "wrong" conduct. While they are sometimes used interchangeably, they are different: ethics refer to rules provided by an external source, e.g., codes of conduct in workplaces or principles in

religions. Morals refer to an individual's own principles regarding right and wrong.

Ethics, Law, and Morality

Morals and Law differ because the law demands an absolute subjection to its rules and commands. Law has enforcing authority derived from the state. It is heteronymous (being imposed upon men upon the outer life of men). Law regulates men’s relations with others and

with society.

Ethics and Law - Ethics are rules of conduct. Laws are rules developed by governments in order to provide balance in society and protection to its citizens. Ethics comes from people's awareness of what is

right and wrong. Laws are enforced by governments to their people. Ethics are moral codes that every person must conform to. Laws are codifications of ethics meant to regulate society. Ethics does not carry any punishment to anyone who violates it. The law will punish anyone who happens to violate it. Ethics comes from within a person's moral values. Laws are made with ethics as a guiding principle.

What is Integrity?

Integrity is the practice of being honest and showing a consistent and uncompromising adherence to strong moral and ethical principles and values.

In ethics, integrity is regarded as the honesty

and truthfulness or accuracy of one's actions.

Ethics in Information Technology

The growth of the Internet, the ability to capture and store vast amounts of personal data, and greater reliance on information systems in all aspects of life have increased the risk that information technology will be used unethically. In the midst of the many IT breakthroughs in recent years, the importance of ethics and human values has been underemphasized—with a range of consequences. Here are some examples that raise public concern about the ethical use of information technology:

- Many employees have their email and Internet access monitored while at work, as employers struggle to balance their need to manage important company assets and work time with employees' desire for privacy and self-direction.
- Millions of people have downloaded music and movies at no charge and in apparent violation of copyright laws at tremendous expense to the owners of those copyrights.
- Organizations contact millions of people worldwide through unsolicited email (spam) as an extremely low-cost marketing approach.
- Hackers break into databases of financial and retail institutions to steal customer information, then use it to commit identity theft—opening new accounts and charging purchases to unsuspecting victims.
- Students around the world have been caught downloading material from the Web and plagiarizing content for their term papers.
- Web sites plant cookies or spyware on visitors' hard drives to track their online purchases and activities.

Handle sensitive information

Ensure your code is free from malicious elements such as backdoors or security vulnerabilities that could harm users. Follow best practices to maintain the integrity of the software.

Adhere to Ethical Coding Practices

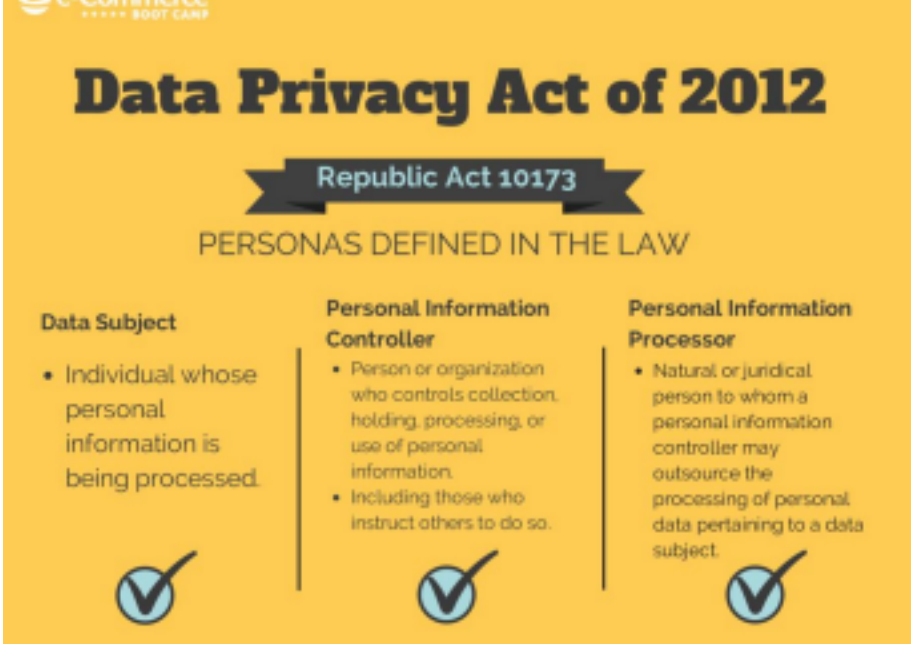
with care, ensuring compliance with data protection regulations like GDPR or HIPAA, and never misuse personal or confidential data.

HIPAA is a US federal law that governs the privacy and security of Personal Health Information (PHI) in the US. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a legal framework that sets guidelines for the collection and processing of personal information from individuals who live in the European Union (EU).

Respect Data Privacy

Offer honest and well researched technical guidance to clients, colleagues, or users. Avoid overstating capabilities or making false claims about what technology can achieve.

Provide Accurate Technical Advice



Data privacy ensures the right of an individual to control the collection of, access to, and use of personal information about them that are under the control or custody of the government or the private sector.

It refers to handling various personal information, such as personal health information (PHI) or personally identifiable information (PII). This information collected depends on what the entity is requesting, such as, but not limited to, SSS/GSIS numbers, TIN Numbers, health records, financial data, and personal data.

recognizing open-source code,
team efforts, or third-party libraries in your work.

Acknowledge the contributions of others in collaborative projects, such as

Give Credit Where Due
Be open and transparent in project reports, status updates, and

communications. If something goes wrong, take responsibility and work toward solutions rather than concealing issues.

Ensure you meet deadlines, stick to agreed project specifications, and deliver functional, well-tested solutions that meet the client's needs.

Deliver on Promises

Maintain Transparency

Respect intellectual property by adhering to software licenses, avoiding the use of pirated software, and properly

Keep up with the latest developments in IT without misrepresenting your expertise. Enroll in legitimate courses or certifications rather than falsifying qualifications.

Keep Information Secure

Keep up with the latest developments in IT without

citing or purchasing licensed tools and resources.

Follow Licensing and Copyright Laws

misrepresenting your expertise. Enroll in legitimate courses or certifications rather than falsifying qualifications.

Continuously Update Skills Ethically

Refrain from working on projects or making decisions where personal interests may conflict with professional duties, ensuring your actions always align with the best interest of the company or clients.

Avoid Conflicts of Interest

Ethics in Business World

**Ethics is becoming more important because the risks associated with inappropriate behavior have grown in number,
complexity, likelihood and significance. Corporations want
to protect themselves and their employees from legal action.**

Business Ethics to IT and CS Field

1. **Responsibility**

Application: IT professionals are responsible for ensuring the quality, security, and reliability of their work, especially when building systems that impact businesses or

users.

Example: A software developer takes responsibility for fixing bugs that could potentially harm user data, even if the problem arises post-deployment. 2. **Morality**

Application: Morality in IT/CS involves creating technology that upholds human rights and refrains from unethical practices like exploitation, discrimination, or causing harm.

Example: A data analyst avoids manipulating data to produce misleading reports or results, even when pressured by management to do so for favorable outcomes.

Business Ethics to IT and CS Field

3. Trust

Application: Trust is essential in relationships with clients, employers, and users, and it must be earned through honest communication, transparency, and securing private information.

Example: A cybersecurity team builds trust by following stringent security protocols and providing regular security updates to prevent breaches.

4. Behavior

Application: Ethical behavior in the IT/CS field means following industry standards, adhering to codes of conduct, and behaving professionally in all interactions.
Example: A systems administrator follows proper escalation procedures rather than taking shortcuts that may compromise the integrity of the network infrastructure.

Business Ethics to IT and CS Field

5. Principle
Application: Principles in IT/CS guide decision-making and actions according to a professional code of ethics. Upholding principles ensures that IT work benefits society and adheres to laws and regulations.
Example: A software engineer refuses to develop a feature that could be used for surveillance without user consent, adhering to the principle of privacy protection.

6. Relationship
Application: Building ethical relationships with colleagues, clients, and users is key in IT/CS. This includes maintaining open, respectful communication and understanding the needs and concerns of all stakeholders.
Example: A project manager fosters strong relationships by actively engaging with clients to

understand their requirements and delivering solutions that meet those needs without overpromising.

Business Ethics to IT and CS Field

7. Choice

Application: IT professionals face many choices, from selecting the right technology to deciding how to handle sensitive data. Ethical decision-making involves weighing the potential impacts of these choices on users and society.

Example: A database administrator chooses to encrypt sensitive customer data rather than leaving it vulnerable to unauthorized access, ensuring better security and compliance with data protection laws.

8. Accountability

Application: Accountability is taking ownership of decisions and their consequences in the IT/CS field. It includes recognizing when mistakes happen and acting quickly to correct them.

Example: A cloud architect admits to misconfiguring a system that led to downtime and takes immediate steps to fix the issue while preventing it from recurring in the future.

Business Ethics to IT and CS Field

Integrating Business Ethics in IT/CS

By combining all these characteristics, IT and CS professionals can foster ethical practices in their field. For example:

In Software Development: Developers ensure that applications are secure, respect privacy, and provide honest communication about limitations or risks.

In Artificial Intelligence (AI): Ethical AI development involves transparency in algorithms, avoiding biases, and ensuring that AI systems respect human autonomy and rights.

In Project Management: Managers prioritize ethical considerations, such as fair pricing, realistic timelines, and working within legal frameworks to deliver projects.

What are the importance of Ethics

Human Needs

Satisfying Basic

Uniting People and Leadership

Creating Credibility

Long Term Gains

Improving Decision Making

What are the importance of Ethics

The Ethics Resource Center has defined the following characteristics of a successful ethics program:

1. Employees willing to seek advice about ethical issue. 2. Employees feel prepared to handle situations that could lead to misconduct.

3. Employees are rewarded for ethical behavior.
4. Employees are not rewarded for success obtained through questionable means.
5. Employees feel positive about their company.

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02

Code of Conduct & 10 Commandments of CE

What is Code of Conduct

The code of conduct describes what employees

of the organization must do to implement the code of ethics. In a sense, the code of conduct is a subset of the code of ethics and gives it a real life application beyond what only seems like philosophical speculation.

What is Code of Conduct

A **Code of Conduct** in a company is a set of rules and guidelines that outline the expected behavior and responsibilities of employees, management, and any other members of the organization. It provides a framework for decision-making, establishes ethical

standards, and promotes integrity, respect, fairness, and professionalism in the workplace.

Type of Code of Conduct	Industry Focus	Core Values	Key Standards/Guidelines
Corporate Integrity	General Business	Integrity, Honesty, Transparency	Anti-bribery, conflict of interest policies, financial transparency
Professional Conduct	Legal and Financial	Ethics, Confidentiality, Accountability	Confidentiality of client information, independence in judgments, compliance with laws
Data Privacy and Security	IT and Technology	Privacy, Security, Trust	Data protection, cybersecurity practices, customer consent, responsible data use
Environmental Responsibility	Environmental & Manufacturing	Sustainability, Stewardship, Conservation	Eco-friendly practices, waste reduction, resource conservation, pollution prevention
Health and Safety	Healthcare, Construction	Safety, Responsibility, Compliance	Workplace safety standards, emergency protocols, ethical patient care
Diversity and Inclusion	General Business & Education	Respect, Inclusion, Fairness	Non-discrimination policies, accessibility, promoting diverse workplaces
Research Ethics	Academic and Scientific Research	Honesty, Integrity, Objectivity	Protection of research subjects, plagiarism policies, data accuracy and transparency
Customer Service Standards	Retail and Hospitality	Respect, Service, Responsiveness	Fair treatment of customers, timely issue resolution, product/service transparency

How does it relate to CE?

Computer ethics focuses on the responsible and ethical use of technology and information systems. A company's Code of Conduct that integrates computer ethics emphasizes:

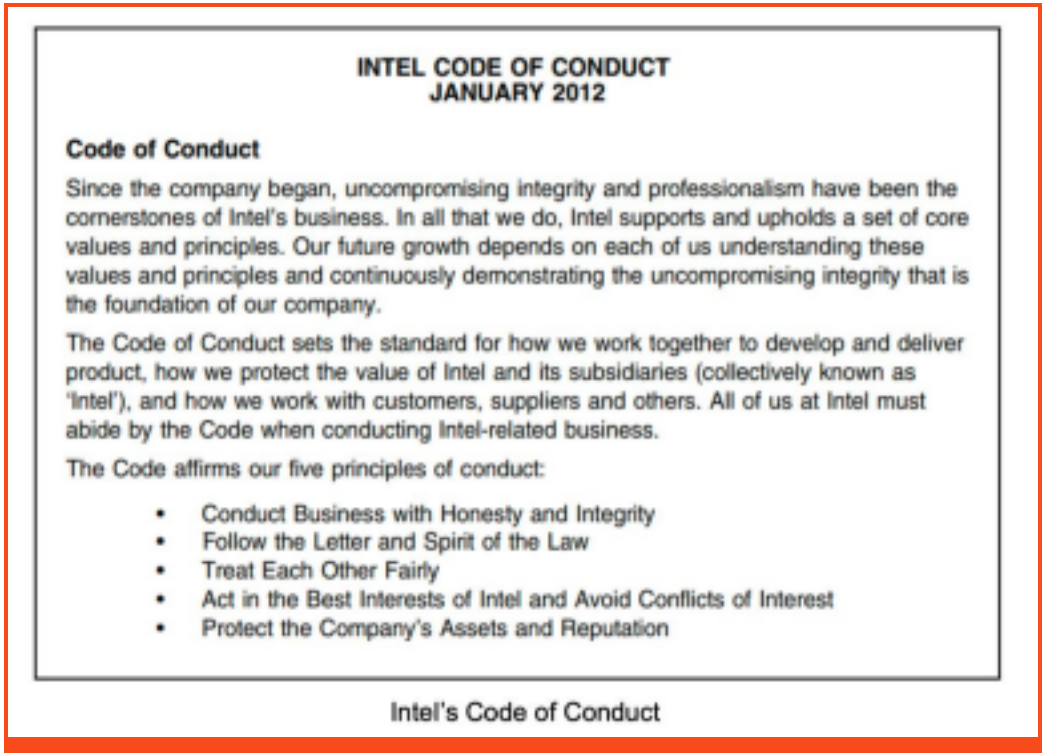
1.Data Privacy and Security: Employees are expected to handle data responsibly, ensuring confidentiality and protecting sensitive information from breaches or misuse.

2.Proper Use of Resources: Employees must use company technology (hardware, software, networks) for legitimate business purposes and avoid any form of misuse, including unauthorized access or tampering with systems.

3.Intellectual Property: The Code will guide employees to respect intellectual property rights, including software licenses, patents, and proprietary information, avoiding plagiarism or unauthorized copying.

4.Cybersecurity: It encourages adherence to cybersecurity protocols to protect both company assets and customer data from hacking, phishing, and other forms of cyberattacks. **5.Professional Conduct Online:** Ethical behavior extends to online interactions, social media use, and professional communications, ensuring that employees represent the company positively and avoid conflicts or harmful actions.

Sample Company Code of Conduct



INTEL CODE OF CONDUCT
JANUARY 2012

Code of Conduct

Since the company began, uncompromising integrity and professionalism have been the cornerstones of Intel's business. In all that we do, Intel supports and upholds a set of core values and principles. Our future growth depends on each of us understanding these values and principles and continuously demonstrating the uncompromising integrity that is the foundation of our company.

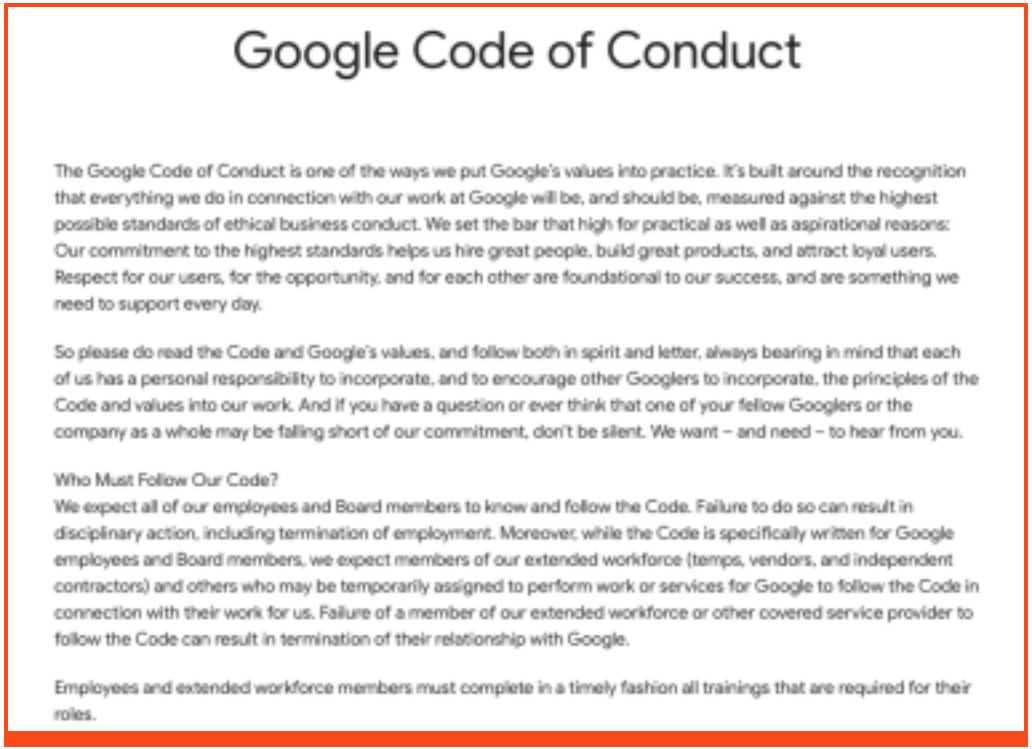
The Code of Conduct sets the standard for how we work together to develop and deliver product, how we protect the value of Intel and its subsidiaries (collectively known as 'Intel'), and how we work with customers, suppliers and others. All of us at Intel must abide by the Code when conducting Intel-related business.

The Code affirms our five principles of conduct:

- Conduct Business with Honesty and Integrity
- Follow the Letter and Spirit of the Law
- Treat Each Other Fairly
- Act in the Best Interests of Intel and Avoid Conflicts of Interest
- Protect the Company's Assets and Reputation

Intel's Code of Conduct

Sample Company Code of Conduct



Google Code of Conduct

The Google Code of Conduct is one of the ways we put Google's values into practice. It's built around the recognition that everything we do in connection with our work at Google will be, and should be, measured against the highest possible standards of ethical business conduct. We set the bar that high for practical as well as aspirational reasons: Our commitment to the highest standards helps us hire great people, build great products, and attract loyal users. Respect for our users, for the opportunity, and for each other are foundational to our success, and are something we need to support every day.

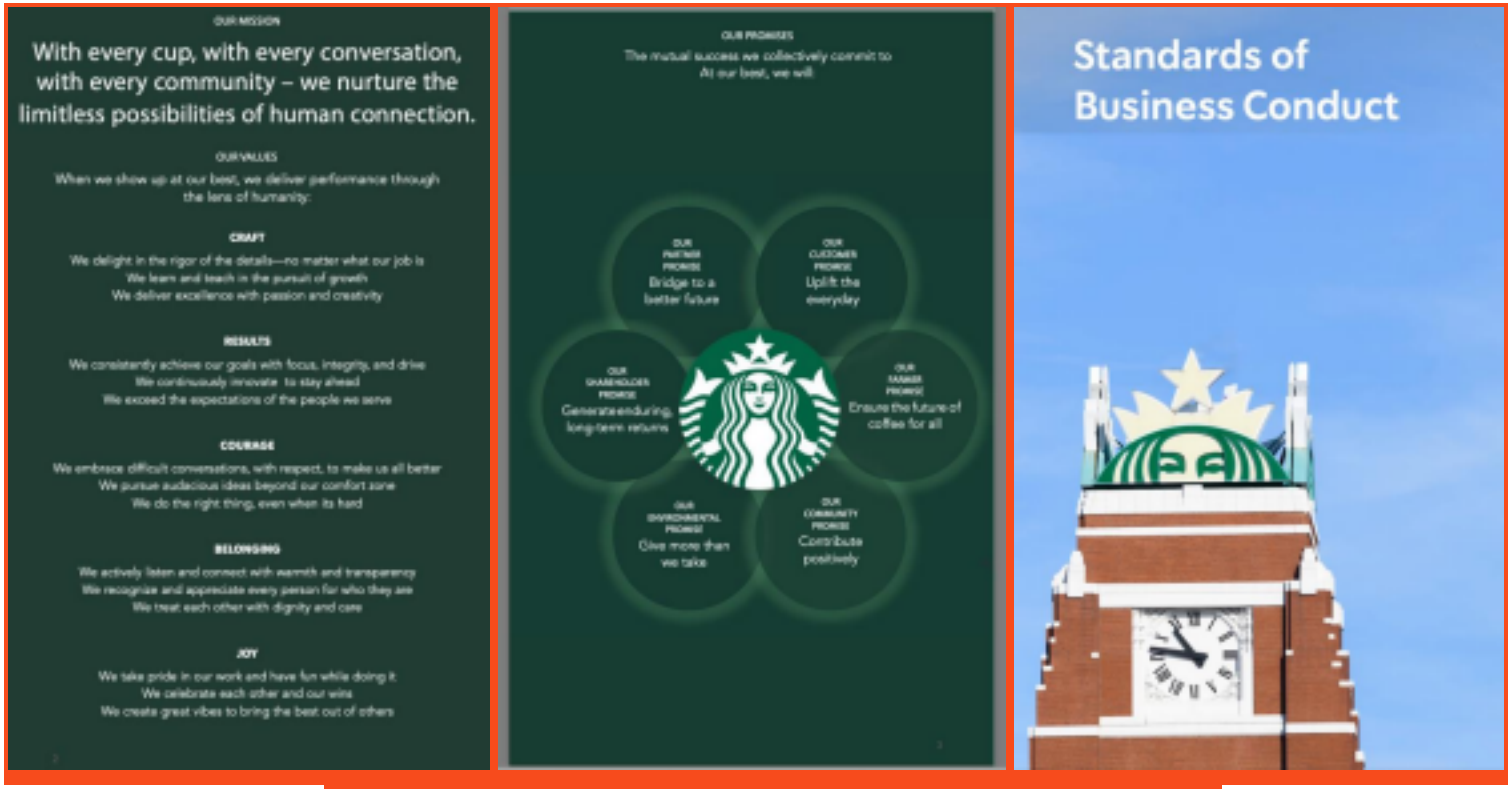
So please do read the Code and Google's values, and follow both in spirit and letter, always bearing in mind that each of us has a personal responsibility to incorporate, and to encourage other Googlers to incorporate, the principles of the Code and values into our work. And if you have a question or ever think that one of your fellow Googlers or the company as a whole may be falling short of our commitment, don't be silent. We want – and need – to hear from you.

Who Must Follow Our Code?

We expect all of our employees and Board members to know and follow the Code. Failure to do so can result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment. Moreover, while the Code is specifically written for Google employees and Board members, we expect members of our extended workforce (temps, vendors, and independent contractors) and others who may be temporarily assigned to perform work or services for Google to follow the Code in connection with their work for us. Failure of a member of our extended workforce or other covered service provider to follow the Code can result in termination of their relationship with Google.

Employees and extended workforce members must complete in a timely fashion all trainings that are required for their roles.

Sample Company Code of Conduct



The 10 Commandments of CE

1.Thou shalt not use a computer to harm other people.

This commandment says that it is unethical to use a computer to harm another user. It is not limited to physical injury. It includes harming or corrupting other users' data or files. The commandment states that it is wrong to use a computer to steal someone's personal information. Manipulating or destroying files of other users is ethically wrong. It is unethical to write programs, which on execution lead to stealing, copying or gaining unauthorized access to other users' data. Being involved in practices like hacking, spamming, phishing or cyber bullying does not conform to computer ethics.

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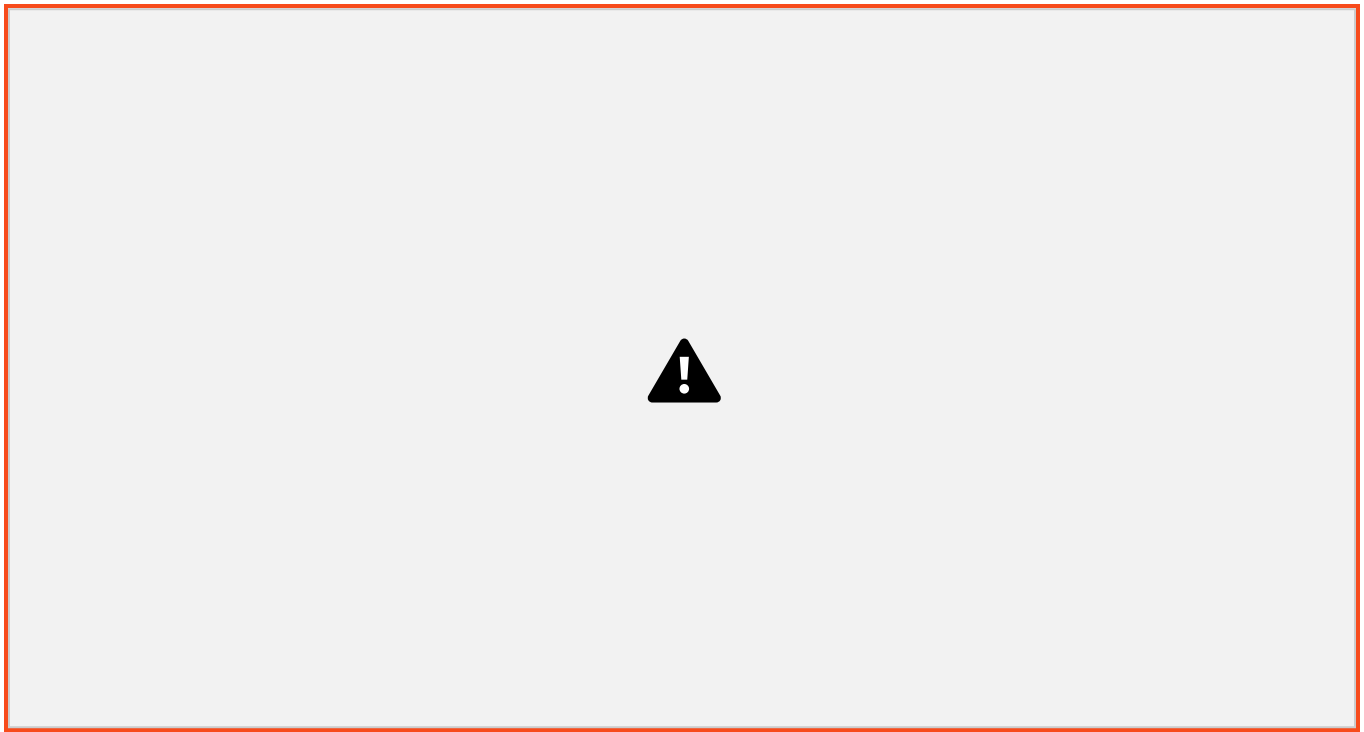


The 10 Commandments of CE

03

Ethics for IT professionals and IT users

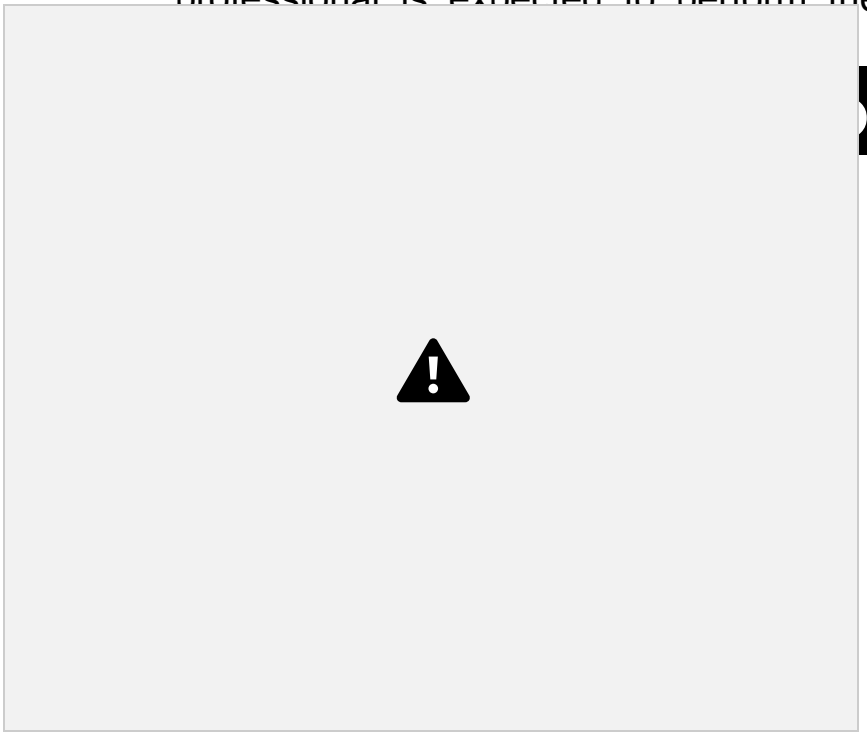
IT professionals and IT users

Ethical behavior of IT professionals
A profession is a calling that requires specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation.

A professional in the Philippines is defined as a person who: has completed a prescribed university course; passed a licensure examination/has been issued a Certificate of Registration/Professional ID Card/ Professional Tax Receipt (PTR)

In the legal system of the Philippines, a "professional" is generally defined as an individual who has specialized knowledge, training, and skills in a particular field or occupation, and who is qualified and licensed to practice by a recognized regulatory or professional body. A professional is expected to perform their duties in accordance with established ethical

nals and IT users



This diagram illustrates the various **professional relationships** that IT workers must manage, emphasizing the **ethical responsibilities** that come with each connection. In each of these relationships, an ethical IT worker is expected to act with honesty, integrity, and professionalism

IT professionals

and IT users

Employers. IT workers have a duty to their employers to uphold company standards and policies, act in the company's best interest, and maintain confidentiality regarding proprietary information. They are expected to perform their work honestly, avoiding any conflicts of interest, and to use resources responsibly. An ethical IT worker ensures their actions contribute positively to the organization's goals.

Clients. For IT professionals who provide services to clients, honesty and transparency are essential. This means delivering work that meets agreed-upon requirements, maintaining confidentiality, and ensuring that any technology or solutions developed are reliable, secure, and suited to client needs. Ethical behavior here involves avoiding over-promising, delivering quality results, and respecting client expectations.

Suppliers. IT workers interact with suppliers when acquiring software, hardware, or other IT services. Ethical management of this relationship means choosing suppliers based on objective criteria (like quality, cost, and fit), avoiding favoritism, and conducting procurement processes fairly. IT professionals should not accept personal incentives that could influence their decisions.

IT professionals and IT users

Other Professionals. Collaboration is key in IT work, where teams often consist of other IT professionals and specialists from different fields. In this relationship, ethical behavior involves respectful communication, sharing knowledge, and working together to solve problems. Honesty and respect in these interactions help foster teamwork and ensure professional integrity.

IT Users. The end-users who rely on IT systems are directly impacted by an IT worker's decisions. Ethical IT professionals prioritize user experience, security, and privacy. They create systems that are reliable and accessible and avoid behaviors that could harm or inconvenience users. IT workers must ensure that users are protected from security risks and data breaches.

Society. IT professionals have a broader duty to society, as their work impacts the public at large. Ethical behavior involves considering the societal implications of their work, such as ensuring technology is used for positive purposes, avoiding harm, protecting public welfare, and upholding privacy standards. This also includes preventing the misuse of technology in ways that could harm communities or spread misinformation.

A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

1. Government-Backed IT Organizations (These organizations are the backbone of the nation's tech infrastructure and IT policies.)

Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)

DICT is the main body overseeing ICT development in the Philippines. It crafts policies, enhances public access to technology, and maintains the country's national cybersecurity plan. This agency also promotes industry growth and supports ICT-related initiatives for countryside economic development.

National Privacy Commission (NPC)

This organization is the Philippines' data privacy authority, dedicated to safeguarding Filipinos' personal information and promoting a culture of privacy for a competitive and innovative nation. It continually improves policies to international standards and ensures accountability in personal data processing.

A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

DICT Logo

A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

1. Government-Backed IT Organizations (These organizations are the backbone of the nation's tech infrastructure and IT policies.)

Department of Science and Technology – Advanced Science and Technology Institute (DOST-ASTI)

Established in 1987, DOST-ASTI focuses on research and development in key areas such as ICT, microelectronics, technology transfer, and space technology. It provides services including training, technology diffusion, and collaborative research to promote innovation in the ICT sector and benefit Filipino society.

A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

Non-profit IT Organizations and Associations

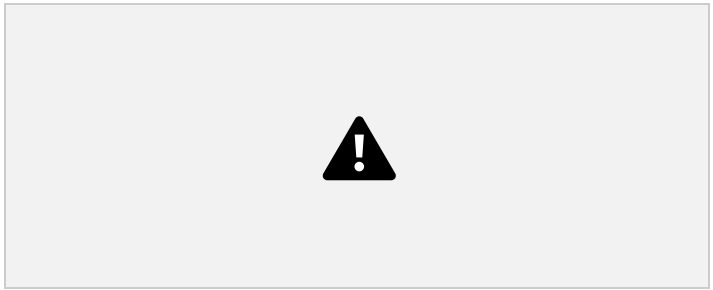
Delving into the heart of community-driven innovation, non profit IT organizations and associations in the Philippines foster collaboration and growth.

IT and Business Process Association of the

Philippines (IBPAP)
IBPAP is the leading industry association and advocacy group for the Philippines' IT and business process management (IT-BPM) sector. It primarily works with the government and academia to ensure an enduring supply of highly skilled workers, encourage innovation, and promote the country's visibility in the global IT scene.

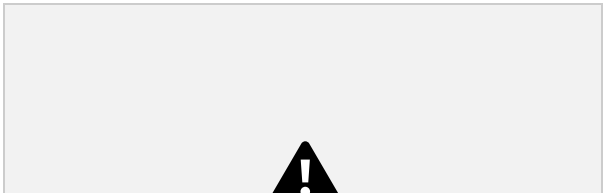
A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

Non-profit IT Organizations and Associations



Delving into the heart of community-driven innovation, non
profit IT organizations and associations in the Philippines
foster collaboration and growth.

Philippine Computer Society (PCS)



PCS is the country's oldest professional association

for computing and IT professionals. It fosters professional excellence, technical skills enhancement, and personal growth among members. It also promotes quality technology and contributes to developing a globally competitive Philippine ICT industry.

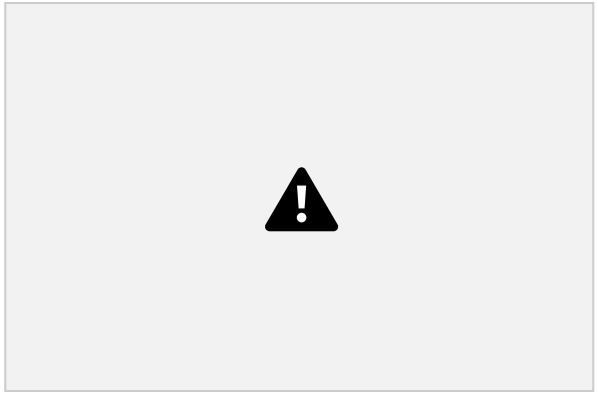
A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

Non-profit IT Organizations and Associations

Delving into the heart of community-driven innovation, non-profit IT organizations and associations in the Philippines foster collaboration and growth.

In addition, it is one of the founding members of the South East Asian Regional Computer Confederation (SEARCC), which includes computer societies from Australia, Hong Kong, India,

and other countries in SEA and Australasia.



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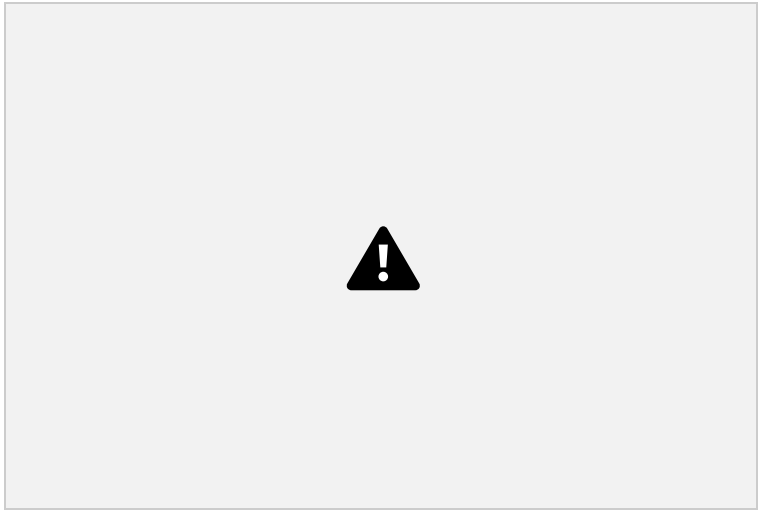


Non-profit IT Organizations and Associations

Delving into the heart of community-driven innovation, non-profit IT organizations and associations in the Philippines foster collaboration
and growth.

PITO advocates sharing knowledge and skills

with
IT enthusiasts. It aims to gather IT communities, facilitate skill-sharing, and enhance learning strategies to keep members updated on information technology trends for continuous improvement and advancement.
Additionally, PITO has a job portal to help IT professionals find jobs within and outside the Philippines.

A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

Non-profit IT Organizations and Associations

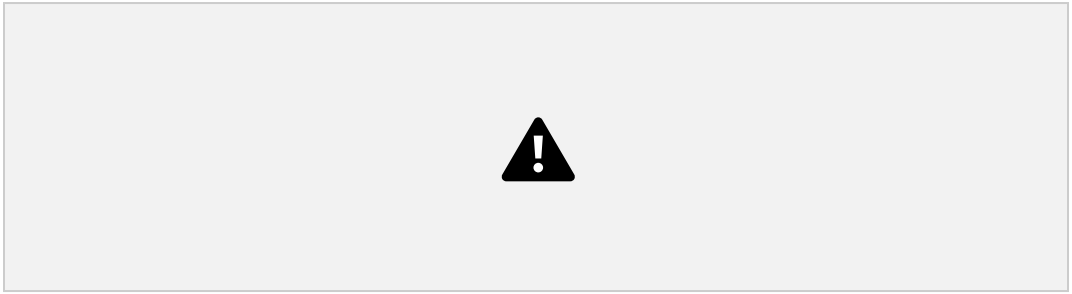
CSP comprises computing researchers and educators. It promotes ICT advancement through research, education improvement, and knowledge exchange. For instance, it publishes two peer reviewed research journals biannually and occasionally hosts conferences and webinars.

A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

Non-profit IT Organizations and Associations

Computer Science Teachers Association Philippines (CSTA Philippines)

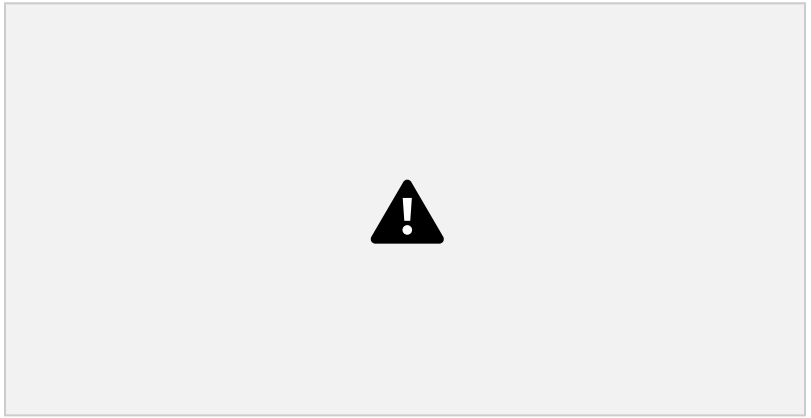
Founded only in 2020, CSTA Philippines enables Filipino teachers to provide world-class computer science education. It supports a growing membership, enhances teachers' development, and offers professional opportunities. It also diversifies programs for operational sustainability and drives growth in computer science education in the Philippines.



A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

Non-profit IT Organizations and Associations

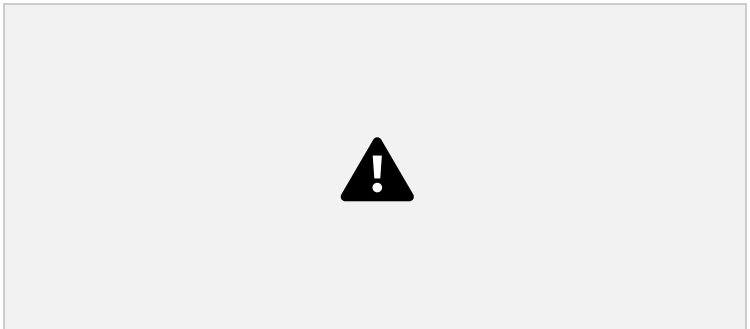
PSIA is a non-profit organization dedicated to advancing the local IT industryand positioning the Philippines as a preferred destination for software development services. Comprising over 130 IT businesses, including Yondu, it collaborates with the government to create initiatives and policies.



A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

International IT Organizations with Philippine Chapters

These organizations are international IT organizations
with Philippine chapters, linking local professionals to
worldwide resources.



Information Systems Audit and Control

Association (ISACA)

ISACA's Manila Chapter advances IT governance, control, and assurance through talks, seminars, and conferences.

Since 1996, it has fostered collaboration among IT governance professionals and offered member benefits such as networking opportunities, product discounts, and access to knowledge resources and publications.

A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

Cyber Security Philippines CERT

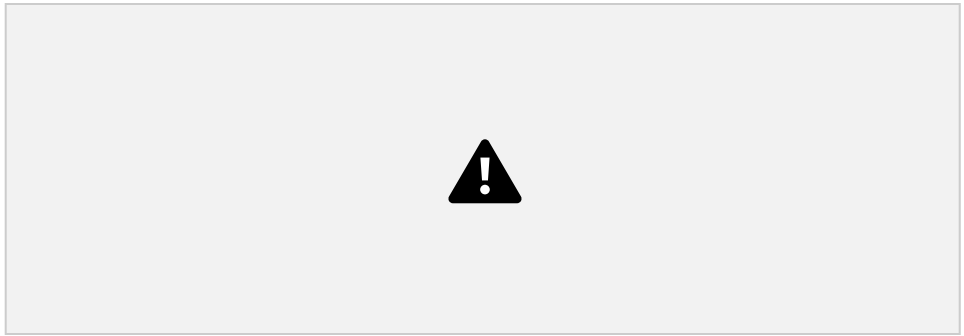
This organization is the country's pioneering computer emergency response team (CERT). It specializes in digital forensics, incident response, research, consulting, and cybersecurity enablement. It also collaborates with esteemed partners like Microsoft and affiliates such as Carnegie Mellon University and CyberSecurity Malaysia.

Project Management Institute (PMI)

PMI is the leading authority in project management worldwide, dedicated to elevating the

profession. Through a global community, knowledge sharing, and premier certifications, it empowers project professionals to excel, driving positive change in organizations and communities. The Philippine chapter operates under the Southeast Asia-Pakistan region.

A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines



A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines

International Information System Security Certification Consortium (ISC)²

(ISC)2 leads the cybersecurity profession globally with over 600,000 members, candidates, and associates. With a vision for a safe cyber world, it empowers professionals through advocacy, expertise, and premier certifications like the Certified Information Systems Security Professional

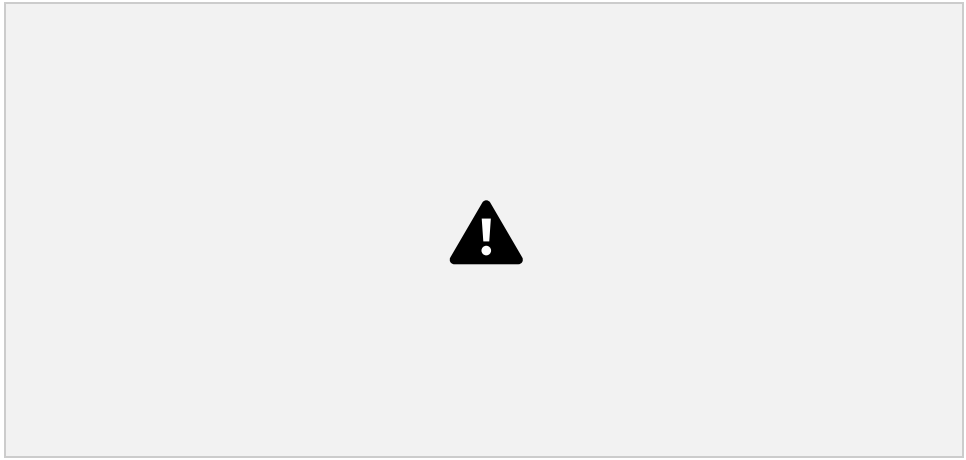
(CISSP), ensuring they can secure critical assets effectively.

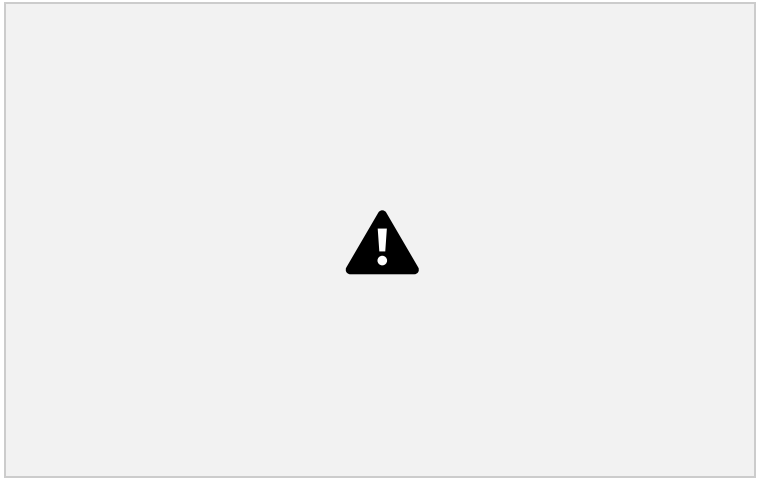
In 2022, it formed the (ISC)2 Philippines Chapter to provide Filipinos with professional development resources and a sense of community for cybersecurity education and awareness.

Agile Alliance

Agile Alliance is a global non-profit organization primarily promotes Agile values, principles, and practices. With over 72,000 members worldwide, it provides resources, events, and communities to help individuals and organizations deliver innovative solutions.

A Complete List of IT Organizations in the Philippines



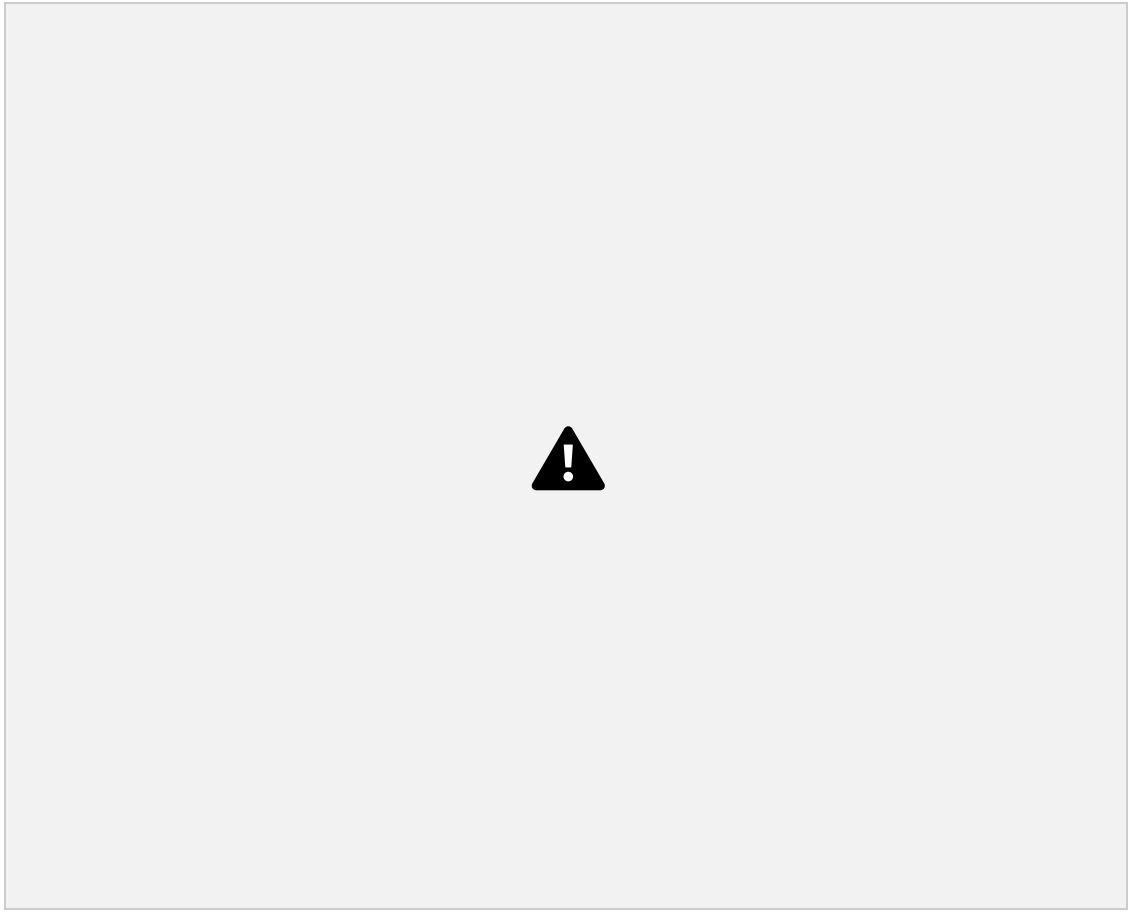


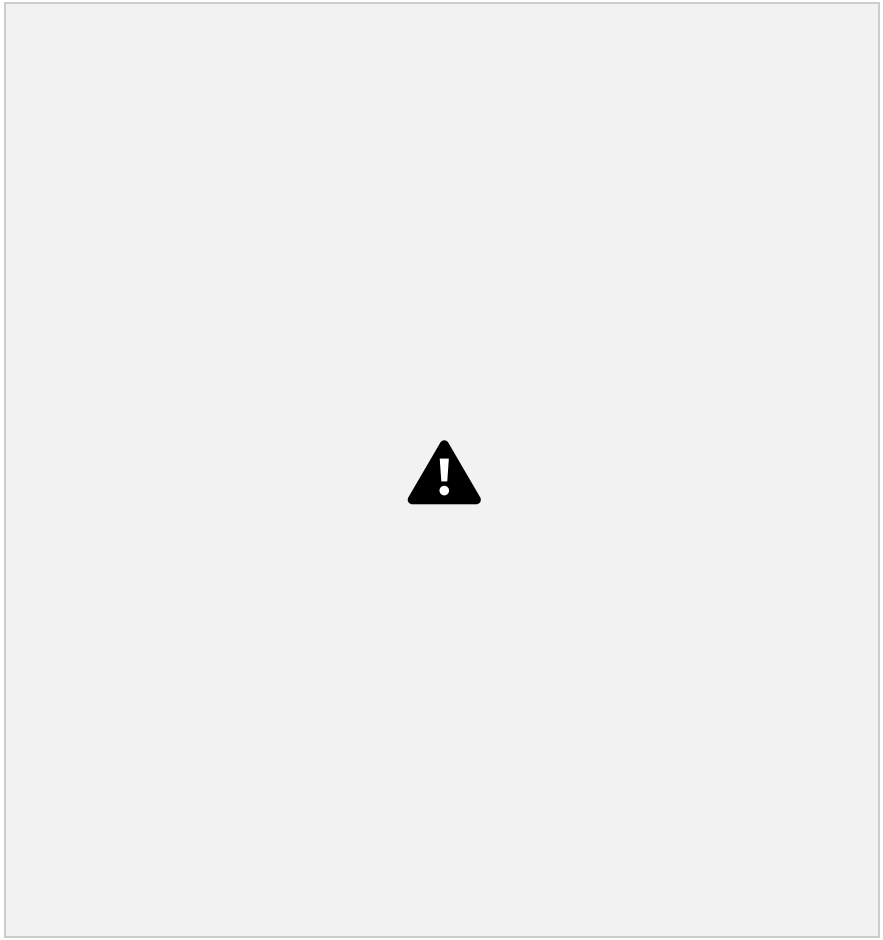
04

Certifications available in the

Philippines

IT Global Issues and Concerns





To be continued!
Kain muna
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