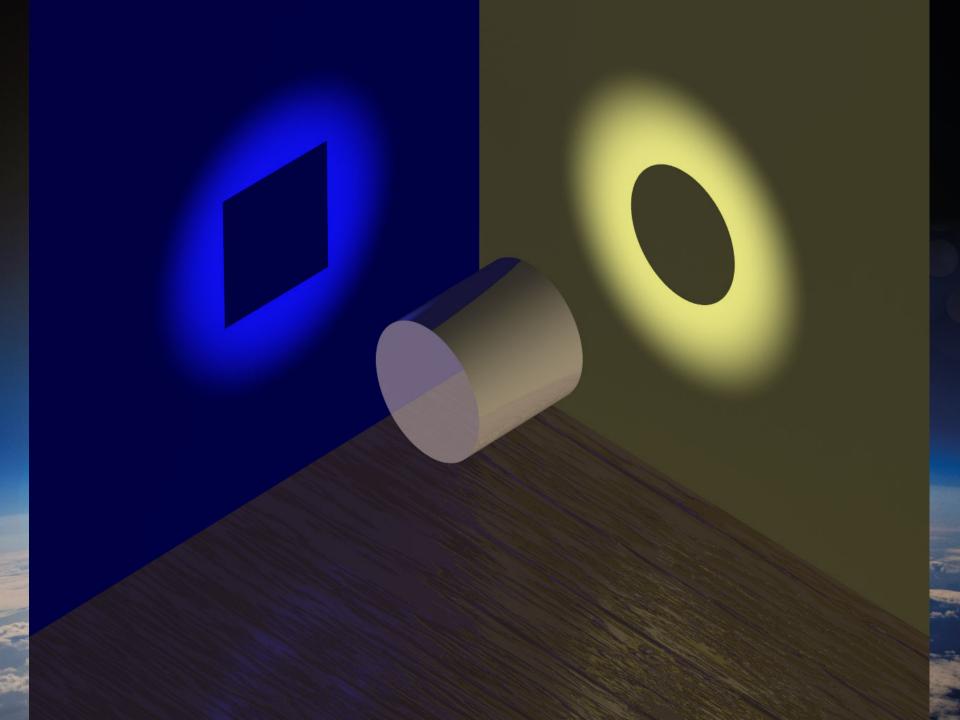


FIT1049 IT Professional Practice

Week 7:

Professional Ethics





Last Week: Teams



- Teams an Introduction
- Team Exercise 1: Stranded
- Team Exercise 2: String
- Writing Reflections

Did you read the e-Pub for week 7 Iniversity

- A. Yes, It was good.
- B. Yes, It was bad
- C. No, I had technical difficulties
- D. No, I did not get around to it.



Assignment 2

- Assignment 2 Released this week
- Put into groups in Tutorial
- Meet in the extra hour starting this week

Assignment 2 – personality profile diversity

- Balance of team personalities as well as roles is important
- Myer-Briggs one common personality profile method
 - Extraversion (E) (I)Introversion
 - Sensing (S) (N) Intuition
 - Thinking (T) (F) Feeling
 - Judgment (J) (P) Perception



Ethics: Overview

- Introduction to Ethics
- Ethics for the IT professional
- ACS Code of Ethics



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"Core values"?



Life

Happiness
Ability to accomplish goals



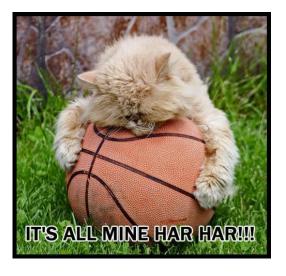




Ways to view the world

Selfish point of view: consider only self and own core values

Ethical point of view: respect other people and their core values



museltonbrent.wordpress.com/tag/selfish/



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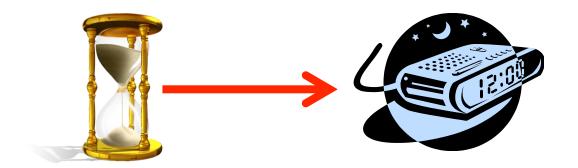
Definitions



Society

Association of people organized under a system of rules

Rules: advance the good of members over time....



Definitions



Morality

Right vs Wrong

- Intentions
- Decisions
- Actions



what-buddha-said.net/drops/Mighty_is_Morality.htm



Definitions

Ethics

Often used interchangeably with 'morality'

Usually more systematic consideration of right & wrong



What is Ethics?



Each society forms a set of rules

- establishes the boundaries
- generally accepted behavior.

Often expressed in statements about

- how people should behave
- they fit together to form the moral code
- by which a society lives.

Why study ethics?



Ethics:

A way to decide the best thing to do

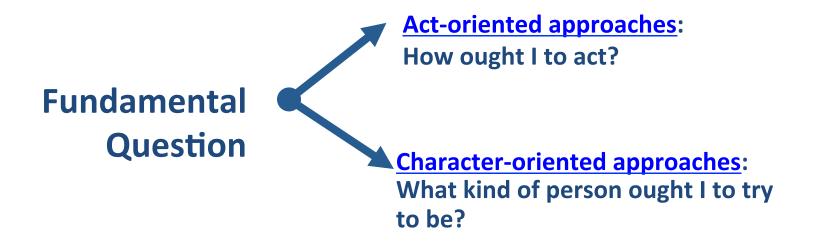
New problems accompany new technologies

"Common wisdom" may not exist for novel situations brought about by new technologies

The Basic Question of Ethics



Historically, philosophers have disagreed about what the basic question of ethics is. They fall into two camps:



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Rule-oriented Approaches

Numerous approaches have one thing in common: rules trump consequences.

No matter how much good might be accomplished, you cannot break the rules





Rule-oriented approaches

Examples:

- The Golden Rule
- Human Rights
- Justice
- Kant & Deontology
- Ten Commandments

Consequence-oriented approach University

Relativism

Ethical Egoism

Principle of Utility

Ethical dilemma: Trolley problem Monash University

The trolley problem

Ethical Dilemma: The trolley problems What would you do?

Ethical Dilemma: The trolley problem MONASH University Important Person What would you do?

Ethical Dilemma: The trolley problem MONASH Important to you What would you do?

Ethical Dilemma: The trolley problem MONASH What would you do? Using a rule You cannot touch the lever

Ethical Dilemma: The trolley problem MONASH What would you do? Using a consequence base approach: you must save as many as you can

Technology Dilemma: Outsourcing Monash University

A large Australian company is trying to find ways to reduce their costs. They examine the idea of outsourcing their customer support staff to a call-center in the South-East Asia. This will mean firing 100 Australian-based staff and replacing them with cheaper, overseas-based staff.

What is the ethical thing to do?

Technology dilemma: Should this MONASH Company outsource?

Yes, outsource staff No, keep the current staff

e-Folio Activity: Group Ethical discussion

- Are you doing anything wrong?
- Who benefits?
- Who gets hurt?
- Is this providing an unfair advantage?
- What other information might help you answer these questions?
- Does one group benefit and another suffer.
- We will re-poll after discussion

Technology dilemma: Should this MONASH company outsource?

Yes, outsource staff
No, keep the current staff

Technology dilemma: Should this company outsource?



If you were using a rule based approach

- Profit first
- Australian Society first
- World wide community first

Relativism



No universal norms of right and wrong

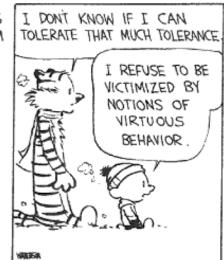
One person can say "X is right," another can say "X is wrong," and both can be right





BUT AS WE ALL KNOW, VALUES ARE RELATIVE. EVERY SYSTEM OF BELIEF IS EQUALLY VALID AND WE NEED TO TOLERATE DIVERSITY. VIRTUE ISN'T BETTER" THAN VICE. IT'S JUST DIFFERENT.







Subjective Relativism *

- Each person decides right and wrong for
- himself or herself

"What's right for you may not be right for me"

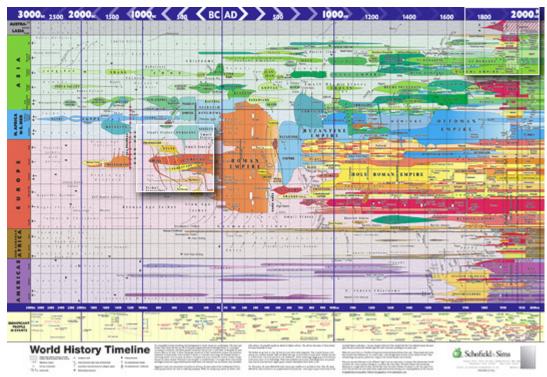
Cultural Relativism



"right" and "wrong" depends upon a society's moral guidelines

Time?

Place?







Introduction to Ethics



- Ethics for the IT professional
- ACS Code of Ethics



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- Initial professional education
- Accreditation
- Skills development
- Certification
- Licensing
- Professional development
- Code of ethics
- Professional society

Is an IT-related career a profession?

Certification and licensing

not required

Tertiary degree

not required

Apprenticeship

- not required
- Membership in professional society
 - No specific requirements for continuing
- education
- Often not individual practitioners
- Ability to harm public can be similar to members of mature professions

Professional Societies



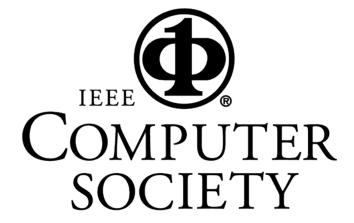














Monash IT Graduates



All eligible for membership of the ACS





Professional Societies





Purpose of Professional Societies

Promoting the development of IT

Advancing research into IT

Developing policies and ethical standards of IT use



Purpose of Professional Societies University

Maintaining technical standards

Building communities of IT specialists

Developing community understanding and appreciation of IT







Self-regulation is often preferable legal supervision

Most pertinent for those with specialist knowledge and a charge social responsibility



IT Ethics



Taylor and Moynihan (2002) argue that information professionals are caught in a web of sometimes conflicting needs, torn between the demands of

- Users
- Society
- Employers
- Their own needs





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ACS Code of Ethics



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ACS Code of Professional Conduct

Values

Priorities

I must place the interests of the community above those of personal or sectional interests.

Competency

I must work competently and diligently for my clients and employers.

Honesty

I must be honest in my representation of skills, knowledge, services and products.

ACS Code of Professional Conduct Values

Social Implications

I must strive to enhance the quality of life of those affected by my work

Professional Development

I must enhance my own professional development, and that of my colleagues, employees and students

Information Technology Profession

I must enhance the integrity of the Information Technology profession and the respect of its members for each other

IT Ethics

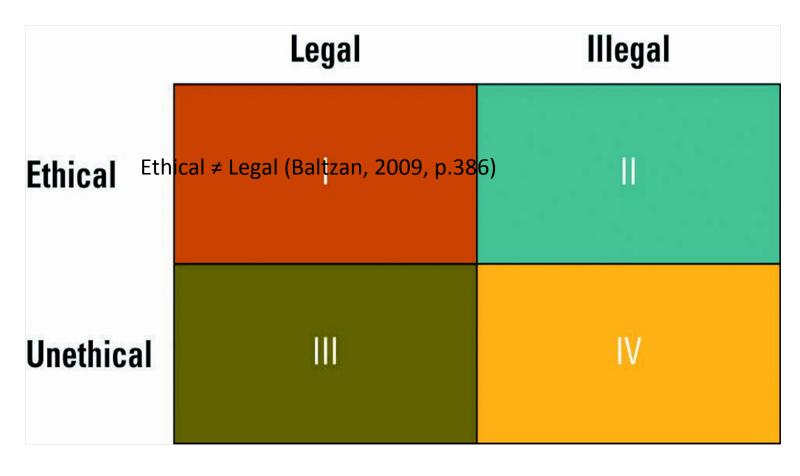




'The main aspect of ethical consideration for systems analysts is the uses to which the systems that they develop or maintain will be put'. (Taylor and Moynihan, 2002)

- To whom are information managers and systems analysts ultimately responsible?
- Can professional ethics be aligned with an organisation's pursuit of power and profit?

Ethical ≠ Legal (Baltzan, 2009, p.386) University



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Based on this lecture, and the Week 8 tutorial you should have:

a basic understanding of ethics

an understanding of the role of ethics in IT

Awareness of the values within the ACS Code of

Professional Conduct

An understanding of the relationship between ethical and legal obligations