

Discuss the relationship between society and technology with real world example.

→ The relationship between society and technology is dynamic and deeply interconnected. Technology influence society by transforming how people communicate, work and live. For example, the invention of the smartphone revolutionized communication, making it instant and accessible from almost anywhere. It also changed how people access information, shop, work and socialize.

As the people demanded more convenience and connectivity, smartphone evolved to include feature like better cameras, social media apps, and voice assistants. Additionally, growing concerns about privacy led to the development of society security feature such as facial recognition and encrypted messaging. This example shows that while technology can drive changes in society, it is also society that directs and influences the course of technological innovation.

New inventions and tools (like the internet, smartphones or electric cars) change how people live & work. Social media helps people stay connected but also affect how we interact in real life. People's needs, problem and culture influence what kind of technology is developed.

Foreg: as people became more concerned about the environment, scientists started creating eco-friendly technology like solar panels and electric vehicles. As technology improves, society also changes. Sometimes faster than expected. And as society changes, it demands new technology.

During COVID-19 society needed a way to keep working and learning from home. Technology responded with video calls, online classes & delivery apps. Technology and society affect each other. They grow and change together, helping solve problems but also creating new challenges.

## Descriptive ethics.

It define the study of people view about moral ethics. In case of descriptive ethics, we analyze the standard and values for the people that are govern our organization rule.

Descriptive ethics is about what motivate pro-social behaviour, how people reason about ethics, what people believe to have overriding importance and how society regulate behaviour.

Pro-social behaviour is the voluntary behaviour intended to benefit the people in our organization. For eg

Helping other in need, expressing kindness to other, co-operating with other in group projec.

What behaviour are punished in a society tells us something about what the people find to be of overriding importance. Punishment could even be social pressure, such as being criticized for doing something unethical.

Example of Descriptive ethics in the context of Descriptive and moral belief. We can say that there are lots of survey conducted by different scientist in which theory has been proven wrong according to individual their own capacity to make decision which means that a individual may claim something right according to his/her emotional way of thinking whereas that may be wrong in general. Which means it depend upon survey that include majority of high point.

## Normative ethics.

Normative ethics is a branch of ethics concerned with establishing (<sup>concerning</sup>) how people ought to behave. It sets moral standards and rules to guide human actions, helping individuals determine what is right or wrong, good or bad. Unlike descriptive ethics, which studies actual behaviour, normative ethics is prescriptive, meaning it tells us what we should do morally.

The focus following are claims concerning normative ethics:

- 1) It is wrong to kill people just because they make you angry.
- 2) We should fight to free slaves when necessary, even during so is illegal.
- 3) Pain is intrinsically bad - we ought not cause pain without a good reason to do so.
- 4) It is a reason for a person to give charity to those in need even if no reciprocation should be expected.

Pain is intrinsically bad meaning it is harmful in itself, not just because of its effect. This moral view suggests that causing pain is wrong by default. However, if there is a good reason - such as preventing a worse outcome or protecting others - it may be acceptable. For eg: giving a painful injection to save someone's life is justified. So while we shouldn't cause pain without reason, it can be morally allowed when it serves a greater good.

## Ethical Relativism

It is the belief that there are no universal standard for what is right and wrong, something that may be considered right in one society may be wrong in case of other society.

Some examples include

- widow remarrying as moral taboo, polygamy as holy and illegal in cultural beliefs, divorce from marrying as sinful act, upper cast and lower cast difference etc.

There are no universal moral standards that apply to all people at all times.

Reason (Arguments) for Ethical Relativism

### 1) Diversity of Moral View Argument

- Different cultures and societies have different moral codes (about marriage, punishment or honesty)

Since there is no single universal agreement on what is morally right or wrong, morality is considered relative to culture. This supports (ER) by suggesting that morals depend on social or cultural context.

### 2) Moral Uncertainty Argument

- People often face doubt or disagreement about what is morally right. Because absolute certainty in moral judgement is hard to achieve, we should respect different moral views. ER allows space for moral flexibility in such uncertain situations.

### 3) Situational Difference Argument

Moral decisions often depend on specific contexts  
(time, place, people involved)

An action may be right in one situation and wrong in another, even within the same culture. It accepts this and argues that moral rules should adapt to different situations.

### 4) Tolerance of Difference Argument

Ethical relativism (ER) promotes respect and tolerance for cultural diversity. Judging other culture by our own standards can lead to ethnocentrism or conflict. By accepting moral difference, societies can peacefully coexist and learn from one another.

## Ethics Theories

### Utilitarianism

- Focus on result/outcome, not the action itself
- It is an act which is good morally if it promotes happiness and bad or immoral if it tends to provide pain.
- No strict rules - an action is okay if it leads to moral benefits.
- Happiness or well-being is the main goal.
- Sometimes you must do something that seems wrong to get a better overall result.

#### Example

Hospital: Imagine a trolley is about to hit five people tied to a track. You can pull a lever to divert it but it will kill one person on the other track. A utilitarian would say pull the lever because saving five lives is better than saving one.

#### IT Example

A company collects user data without consent to improve a health app's performance. If it significantly benefits millions, a utilitarian might justify it - despite privacy concerns - because it maximizes public health benefit.

permission.

## Deontology

- It is a duty based ethical theory that argues actions are morally right or wrong based on their commitment to rules or duties, regardless of the consequences.
- Always do your duty. Some things are just right or wrong.
- Follow moral rules, no matter the
- Deontological ethics has at least three important features - First, duty should be done for duty's sake. The rightness or wrongness of an act or rule, at least in part, a matter of the intrinsic moral feature of that kind of act or rule. foreg: act of lying, promise breaking or murder are intrinsically wrong and we have a duty not to do these things.

## Digital Divide and Bridging the Digital Divide.

### Digital Divide

The digital divide refers to economic and social inequalities in access to and use of information and communication technology (ICTs)

It is the gap between people or regions that have access to ICTs and those that don't.

It includes inequality in access to computer, smart phone and the internet.

It describes the gap between those cell phones users in older technology and their change in current days.

We can say digital divide is constantly shifting with the development of technology.

Main point to be considered

1. The digital divide encompasses the technical and financial ability to utilize available technology along with the access of internet.
2. Digital divide exists between developed and developing countries, rural and urban population, younger and educated vs older and less educated and also men and women.
3. The consequence of digital divide include isolation, which can affect mental health, education barriers and gender discrimination.
4. The covid 19 pandemic has exposed the difference in digital coverage in most of the developing countries which force the student, employees towards remote work.

## Bridging the Digital divide (How does social cultural capital related to IT)

To manage the gap between development and human growth digital divide plays an important role. These gap in connectivity and skill reflect the existing difference in wealth & access to education. The global digital divide was seen as a economic consequence for economic development as country and individual become richer, common expectation was that they would purchase digital divide and infrastructure which lead to the growth of the development. However lack of investment in infrastructure lead to various issues in the economic development.

→ Is "Gender Divide" making the Digital divide even larger? Explain the concept of cross gender communication on internet.

i. Yes, Gender divide is making the digital divide even larger. In many part of the world, especially in developing countries, women and girls have less access to digital tools, the internet & digital education due to economic, cultural & social barriers. The unequal access limits their ability to benefit from digital opportunities such as online education, remote jobs & e-governance service.

The concept of cross-gender communication on the internet refers to the interaction between individual of different gender in digital space. While such communication can promote diversity, understanding and it also faces challenges like online harassment, gender bias, & miscommunication. For cross gender communication to be effective and meaningful in online environment must be made safe, respectful and supportive for all users, regardless of gender.

#### Positive impact

Helps share different viewpoints

Builds mutual understanding & gender respect

#### Challenges

Miscommunication due to different styles of expression

Harassment or bias in male-dominated spaces

## Philosophical Ethics

It's about thinking deeply about right and wrong.  
It uses logic and reason, not emotions, religion or tradition.

People ask questions like

"What should I do?"

"Is this action good or bad?"

It helps us understand and choose what is

morally right by using clear thinking

e.g.

### Utilitarianism

Hacker might steal the data from a company, the potential harm to the company and also the potential benefits.

### Deontology

Emphasise on stealing, even for a good cause is morally wrong.

### Virtue Ethics

Honesty, Integrity & Fairness

## Professional Ethics

means the rules and values that people should follow in their jobs. It guide how professionals (like doctor, engineers, teachers, IT workers) should behave at work.

e.g.: Be honest with client

keep info private

Do your job responsibly

### 7 Ethics of professional

- Honesty      - Integrity      - Transparency
- Accountability      - confidentiality      - Loyalty
- Obedience to the law
- Objectivity
- Respectfulness