



Course basic information

<u>HUM241</u>	<u>Computer Ethics</u>	Credit Hours		
		Lecture	Practice	Total

Research Title

(What relationships must an IT professional manage, and what key ethical issues can arise in each?)

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Abstract

(Purpose and summary of results in qualitative form)

Relationships must an IT professional manage

IT professionals usually get entangled in many alternative relationships: professional employer, professional-client, professional-supplier, professional-professional, professional user, and professional-society. In every relationship, associate moral IT skilled can act

Honestly and befittingly and the least bit times steer off from any actions that might seem to be unethical

Introduction

- **IT employees concerned in relationships with:**
 - Employers
 - Clients
 - Suppliers
 - Other professionals
 - IT users
 - Society at large

Theoretical analysis and discussion

1) Relationships Between IT Workers and Employers:

- IT employees agree on several aspects of labor relationship before employees settle for job offer
- Different aspects of labor relationship outlined in the company's policy and procedure manual or code of conduct
- Some aspects develop over time
- As a steward of the organization's IT resources, IT employees should set associate example and enforce policies concerning the moral use of IT
- IT employees should set associate example and enforce policies concerning the moral use of IT
 - Trade secrets
- Business information usually unknown to public
- Company takes actions to stay confidential
- need price or effort to develop
- Have some extent of individuality or novelty
 - Whistle-blowing
- Worker attracts attention to a negligent, illegal, unethical, abusive, or dangerous act that threatens the general public interest

2) Relationships Between IT Workers and Clients:

- **IT worker provides:**
 - Hardware, software, or services at a definite value and at intervals a given time frame
- **Client provides:**
 - Compensation
 - Access to key contacts
 - Workspace
- Relationship is usually documented in contractual terms
- Client makes choices a couple of project supported data, alternatives, and suggestions provided by the IT employee
- Client trusts IT employee to act in client's best interests
- IT employee trusts that client can give relevant data, hear and perceive what the IT employee says, raise inquiries to perceive impact of key choices, and use the data to create wise selections
- Ethical issues arise if an organization recommends its own product and services to remedy issues they need detected – Creates a conflict of interest
- • issues arise throughout a project if IT employees area unit unable to produce full and correct news of a project's standing – Finger inform and heated discussions will result
- **Fraud**
 - Crime of getting merchandise, services, or property through deception or trickery
- **deception**
 - Statement or incomplete statement of fabric truth
 - If deception causes a celebration to enter into a contract, that party could have the proper to cancel contract or request compensation for damages
- **Breach of contract**
 - One party fails to satisfy the terms of a contract

➤ **When there is a material breach of contract:**

- The non-breaching party might vacate the contract, look for restitution of any compensation paid to the breaching party, and be discharged from any more performance beneath the contract
- IT comes are joint efforts during which vendors and customers work along
 - Once there are issues, it's tough to assign United Nations agency is guilty

3) Relationships Between IT Workers and Suppliers:

- **Develop good working relationships with suppliers:**
 - To encourage flow of helpful info and concepts to develop innovative and cost-efficient ways that of victimization the provider in ways in which the IT employee might not have thought-about
 - By dealing fairly with them
 - By not creating unreasonable demands
- **Bribery**
 - Providing cash, property, or favors to get a business advantage
 - U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA): crime to bribe an overseas official, an overseas organization official, or a candidate for foreign political workplace
 - At what purpose will a present become a bribe?
 - No gift ought to be hidden
 - Perceptions of donor and recipient will disagree
 - UN Convention Against Corruption could be an international written agreement to fight felony and corruption

4) Relationships Between IT Workers and Other Professionals

- Professionals feel a degree of loyalty to different members of their profession
- Professionals owe one another adherence to their profession's code of conduct
- Criticize one another in public.
 - **Moral issues among the IT profession**
 - Résumé inflation on 30% of U.S. job applications
 - Inappropriate sharing of company data
 - Information might be sold intentionally or shared informally with those who have no need to know

5) Relationships Between IT Workers and IT Users

- **IT user:**
 - an individual employing a hardware or product
- **IT workers' duties**
 - perceive users' desires and capabilities
 - Deliver products and services that meet those needs
 - Establish surroundings that support moral behavior:
 - To discourage software piracy
 - To attenuate inappropriate use of company computing resources
 - To avoid inappropriate sharing of information

6) Relationships Between IT Workers and Society

- Society expects members of a profession:
 - To provide significant benefits
 - To not cause harm through their actions
- Actions of an IT worker can affect society
- Professional organizations provide codes of ethics to guide IT workers' actions

Conclusion

In other words, a professional is someone who requires advanced training and experience, must exercise discretion and judgment in the course of his or her work, and whose work cannot be standardized. Many people would add that they expect a professional to contribute to society, to participate in a life-long training program (both formal and informal), to keep abreast of developments in their field, and to help develop other professionals. In addition, many professional roles carry with them special rights and special responsibilities. Doctors, for example, are allowed to prescribe drugs, perform surgery, and request confidential patient information. They are also expected to help individuals who are hurt in accidents or emergencies. Accountants, lawyers, priests, and licensed engineers also have special rights and responsibilities.

References

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