1.What is substantive ethics?

ANS. Substantive ethics is when we ask the specific moral questions such as, “Is it ever right to kill?”, “Is war ever justified?” and so on. There are many ethical questions and the reason we think about ethics is because we want to answer those moral questions.

2. What is ethical theory?

Ans. Ethical theory is the attempt to say what an ethical term or set of ethical properties mean.

3. What are the two main divisions in ethical theory?

Ans. The two main divisions of ethical theory are Isolated-individual framework, Social-individual framework.

4. What is the name and the definition of the main principle of utilitarianism?

Ans. The name of the main principle of utilitarianism is “The Greatest Happiness Principle” and the definition is “That act is right/good which maximize general utility.”

5. What is consequentialism?

Ans. Under the division of ethical theory there is isolated-individual framework and social-individual framework. Within the isolated-individual framework there are two main subgroupings and one of them is consequentialist. A consequentialist ethical theory is a theory that says that what is good or bad in an act. Besides in the consequences of the act alone (Regardless of the things like the intentions of the actor).

6. What is deontological ethics and which philosopher do we chiefly associate with it?

Ans. Deontological ethics is ethics of duty, by saying ethics of duty I meant to say ethical duty no other duties. The word deontology means, “an act is right when it is done purely from the motive of doing one’s duty.” With deontological ethics we chiefly associate the philosopher Emanuel Kant. Kant argued that an act is right if and only if the motive for the act is a person’s intention to do their ethical duty.

7. Are machines always made simply to make work easier? Why or why not?

Ans. From my point of view in life nothing is easy. When someone says technology or machine making work easy one of few things comes to my mind is we only see what is being shown to us not behind the scene. I don’t believe machines always made simply to work easier because if we investigate the history of few machine how they came into the hand of ordinary people, is not to make work easier. When James Joule thought about the electric toaster he wasn’t thinking about making life easier for ordinary people neither the sewing machine was for poor but one thing they had in common was how to save more money in commercial production to gain more profits.

8. What was the Enclosure Movement and when did it start?

Ans. Beginning of the Enclosure Movement was in 1485. Enclosure Movement is very important for us and for human history because this movement along with many other problems introduces us to homelessness. Enclosure Movement poverty forced peasants of the land which they depended on to and they were left with no option to feed their family which led to stealing and robbery in the society. “Enclosure” of common lands means transferring the common lands to private owners. The lands which, before enclosure were considered the “commons” are, after enclosure, “owned” by a single person. Peasants could farm the land which used to be called common land. Peasants could raise their animals and grow crops but when the powerful ones decided to make more profit and started fencing their land that is when the Enclosure Movement started.

9. When did Europeans first start enslaving people from Africa?

Ans. 1441 is when Europeans first start enslaving people from Africa. The African slave-trade was born of the desire of certain Europeans to acquire wealth without working. It was to fill the need for a cheap labor supply in developing new territory that Negro slaves were first brought to the western world.

10. Is racism innate in humans, or did it develop at a certain time in history?

Ans. Page( 36-37 from the book) p. 42-43 from pdf 2.4.4

12. How are race and gender of ethical importance in IT?

It's important because the technology that we have available wouldn't be possible without the exploitation of workers who are of color such as people in DRC mining Colton and Chinese factory workers manufacturing iPhones.

13. What affect did the USA PATRIOT Act have on civil liberties in the US?

Allows the government to conduct surveillance on Americans' calls or e-mails, but the government doesn't have to go through the court to do this…Invasion of privacy.

14. What is FISA? When was it enacted?

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act - Enacted, 1978, government can conduct electronic surveillance against U.S. citizens in the name of national security.

15. What is the FISA Amendments Act? When was it enacted?

Enacted in 2008 to expands the government's authority to monitor Americans' international communications.

16. What are NSLs? Are they dangerous to civil liberties? If so, how? If not, why not?

NSLs are four separate statutes expanded by section 205 of the Patriot Act. Yes, because if the government deemed you a "threat" then they will use it to harass and intimidate and they can get away with it.

17. What is net neutrality?

The principle that ISP's should enable access to all content and applications and without blocking certain products or websites.

18. What is the "digital divide?"

The gap between those who have access to computers and the Internet, and those who do not.

19. Who is Edward Snowden? Was what he did a good or bad thing? Explain briefly why.

Former CIA worker who leaked classified information from the National Security Agency in 2013 without authorization. He did good, he didn't sell classified information to enemies for profit, he simply made U.S. citizens more aware of what is actually going on by making the government’s actions transparent.

20. What is Colton and what is its relevance to IT ethics?

You may not have heard of Colton, but you have it in your cell phone, laptops, pagers and other electronic devices. It is a mineral found in the DRC, it's relevance is that it is exploiting the workers who have to mine for it under unsafe work and living conditions.

Israt Jahan, Essay#7, Congo Crisis in a Nutshell, 11/05/2018

When a country is rich in resources, the citizens of that country should have better life compared to the countries that has less resources. But, for Congo their resources became the reason for the western world to target them and do anything and everything to get what they want. Which included killing over six million peoples, raping millions of women, torture thousands and thousands of children and starved and the list goes on and on. On the other side multinational companies are the people benefitting from the Congo resources and becoming millionaire. For any human with heart will be hard to see the Crisis in Congo without being emotional. As one of the socialist said the film that people of Congo doesn’t eat those resources. If the western country wants the resources, they should talk to the people of Congo. But how terrible the people in power is, they want the resources and don’t want to let people know so they play the blaming game on others so from outside it looks like they are so called “innocent”. One of the many question can be, how ethical was any of that act done by the international power?

The utilitarianism ethical theorist says that every act causes every person in the world and history some definite amount of utility as an individual (the utility can be zero, so an act now still has some utility even for dead person, which is zero). According to utilitarianism an act is right when it maximizes overall utility. Some might argue that general utility will be maximized if the resources from Congo get to the market and it will be good for the economy and there will be used for those resources. While some say the resources are giving us billions and billions of dollars which is a greater good but other might argue that the life of the Congo people became miserable because of the resource hunting.

Kantian Deontology theory might say killing the Congo people is never right since the citizens of Congo don’t want their resources to be taken away neither they want to be killed. According to Kant it will be wrong to kill the people of Congo because the individual from the multinational company wouldn’t want someone to kill them to get the resource from their country.

If we look at the utilitarianism and Kantian Deontology theory, we see utilitarianism shows that killing of the Congo people can be positive in some ways if it benefits the greater good also shows the bad side of it as it supposed to be. And Kant says more direct ways that an individual shouldn’t do something to others which they don’t want to happen to them.