

11/9/2022

"Professional Practices"

(Lecture # 01 Sp 02)

→ Origin Of Profession:

... Revolution → New profession

- Agrarian Revolution → Birth of civilization.
- Industrial Revolution → Capitalism, Colonialism, Nation state
- ICT Revolution → Knowledge economy → Information age

→ Characteristics Of Profession:

- Expert knowledge: Special skills & knowledge.
- Autonomy: Independent professional bodies, code of conduct.
- Internal Governance: No external authority.
- Service to society:

→ Observance of code of Conduct:① The community code:

- Based on either the religion or the culture.
- Developed over time and maybe imposed by the civil law.

② The institutional code:

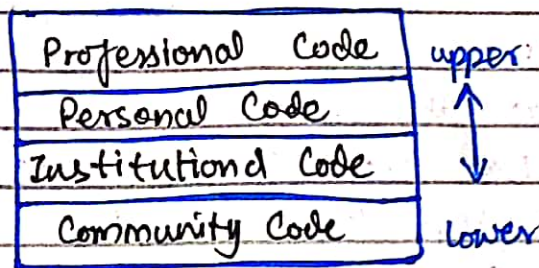
- Meant to maintain the public's confidence in the institution.
- Imposed by the institution.

③ The personal code:

- Mostly acquired from the cultural environment.
- Individual moral guidelines.

④ The professional code:

- What a professional ought to do and not to do.
- Image of the profession.



→ Roles of Professional Bodies:

- Establishing a code of conduct.
- Setting membership criteria.
- Advising government and regulatory body.
- Establishing mechanism for knowledge.
- Moving status. (country to country)

→ Pillars of Professionalism:

• Commitment:

- > There must be agreement on what is to be done.
- > The commitment must not be made easily.
- > Prior to committed date.
- > Must try to meet the commitment.

• Integrity:

- > Honesty, Incorruptibility, Uncompromising.
- > Vision: Ability to make a plan, took initiative and good leadership.
- > Love of what is doing.
- > Bonds until it's done.

• Responsibility:

- > Deals with roles, tasks and actions.
- > Service responsibilities.
- > Product responsibilities.
- > Consequential responsibilities.

• Accountability:

- > Setting measurable goals.
- > Planning what needs to be done.
- > Reporting progress towards goals.
- > Evaluating the reports.
- > Using the feedback to make improvements.

(Lecture # 03 Sp 04)

"Goodness without knowledge is weak - Knowledge without Goodness is Dangerous."

→ What are Ethics?

- Behavior of individuals in society.
- Set of moral principles or values.
- Rightness & wrongness of human conduct.
- Greek word *echē*, which means character.

→ Different views with ethics:

- ① Ethics Vs Feelings: Feelings frequently deviate from what is ethical.
- ② Ethics Vs Religion: Ethics cannot be confined to religion nor is it the same as religion.
- ③ Ethics Vs Law: Laws like feelings, can deviate from what is ethical - (Lying, Breaking promises).
- ④ Ethics Vs "Whatever society accepts": Standards of behavior in society can deviate from what is ethical.
- ⑤ Ethics Vs Morality: "Morals": Right & wrong of own judgement. "Ethics": Rules provided by external sources.

"Ethics"	"Law"	"Morals"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group application. • Enabled by code. • Punished by expulsion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By way of legislation. • Punished by fines, prison. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled by religious or cultural standards. • Punished by guilt or shame.

→ Professional ethics provide?

- Add professionalism.
- Provides guidelines.
- Classifies the rights of members. (clients/employee)
- Defines standards of dealing.

→ Computing professional must understand:

- Cultural, Social, legal and ethical issues in computing
- Responsibility and possible consequences of failure.

"Principles"	"Code of conduct"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideal standards of ethical conduct in philosophical terms. • These are not-enforceable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum standards of ethical conduct stated as specific rules. • These are enforceable.

→ Computer Ethics: Theft is theft no matter whether it is done at the point of a gun or with computer.

- To make us behave like responsible professionals.
- To teach us how to avoid computer abuse.
- Ethical issues that requires special study.

→ Categories of computer ethical issues:

- Privacy.
- Access.
- Property.
- Accuracy.

→ Code of ethics for computer professional :

- The public good.
- Honesty and fairness in communication.
- Respect for privacy.
- Address software errors.
- Disclose conflicts of interest.
- Lifelong learning
- Honor agreements & assigned responsibilities.

→ Ethical Decision Making :

- who is affected?
- what are risks?
- what are benefits?
- what actions are possible?
- what are ethically acceptable choices?

→ Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs :

- "self-actualization"
- "morality, creativity, acceptance, experience, purpose."
- "self-esteem"
- "confidence, achievement, respect for others."
- "love and belongings"
- "friendship, family, intimacy, sense of connection."
- "safety and security"
- "health, employment, property, stability."
- "physiological need"
- "breathing, food, water, shelter, clothing, sleep."

→ Value judgement: One way to achieve a high-quality ethical value judgement is through a structured-analysis and decision-making process.

→ Ethical Choices:

- Choose right from wrong.
- Choose right from right.

"Rights"	"Duties"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights are universal privileges. • Rights to know. • Rights to privacy. • Rights to property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster trust. • To act with integrity. • To do justice. • To act with proper gratitude.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p>A's right → B's duty A's duty → B's right</p> </div>	

→ Relationship b/w Ethics & Law:

- ① Ethical and Legal: Firing an individual who fails to follow certain contractual obligations.
- ② Ethical but Not-Legal: Using civil disobedience to attract attention to a "just" cause.
- ③ Not-Ethical but Legal: Distributing mailing lists without the knowledge of the people on the lists.
- ④ Not-Ethical and Not-Legal: Planting viruses in someone else's computer system.