



**An  
Information  
Ethic Book  
For  
Ethic Reader**

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# **Dedication**

## ***For my Family...***

Who's always been very supportive and understanding throughout my busy term which is this term, and even all throughout my studies here in College of Saint Benilde.

## ***For Kristine Joy Bequillo...***

Who has helped me grew spiritually, mentally and emotionally, and the reason why I was able to express myself to the fullest extent I knew .

## ***For My Lola...***

Who had just passed away last November 21, 2008; the reason why I finished this book is because of her, and also the reason why I do have the strength, courage and enthusiasm to finish this book.

## ***For Mr. Paul Pajo...***

Who taught me the essence of patience, effort and enthusiasm in doing this entire thing with his subject. And for helping instilling in my mind that really "*The test of a first-rate intelligence is the ability to hold two opposed ideas in the mind at the same time, and still retain the ability to function.*[F. Scott Fitzgerald](#), "*The Crack-Up*" (1936)  
*US novelist (1896 - 1940)"*

## ***For My Lord...***

For the great blessings he has bestowed me and my family, for the gift of life, for the love of my parents, brothers and sisters, for the opportunity to know my classmates more during this course and for the gift of nature.

For the gift of enlightenment, for clearing my thoughts, for giving me wisdom, and also for the support, guidance and mercy.

For the gift of fortitude that I remain faithful and steadfast in my love for the lord in spite of my weaknesses and failures....



## *Preface*

Mindless of what they say efforts make a winner. And I've proven much. Finishing 77 chapters of the book entitled BOP, Cyberethics and Handbook was not that easy, putting into consideration that poverty indeed is never a sin but always takes a crucial and vital part in my life. This, together with the complexities of life and adolescence made my endeavor even more complicated. And so whether you agree with me or not, we cannot deny the fact that money makes the world go round. It is not enough that we exert effort and a lot of time and improve our intellectual abilities; maximum efficiency still requires the special participation of earthly toys specifically money.

In line with this, it has been written to provide readers specifically IT related students of DLS-CSB with the basic ideas of ITETHIC. This book inspires students to further read the 77 chapters of the book BOP, Cyberethics and Handbook. Moreover this is not only for you to read and comprehend but also analyze, criticize, interpret and further apply these great ideas and reflections and reviews, the community and society as a whole.

These books are read and created its own book reviews per chapter in order to provide readers specifically its author's insights, feedbacks, ideas, reactions about the certain topic that they are explaining about the book. This book does have connections/ relations about IT Ethics course. That's why it truly helps us readers and students to weigh and to know what is right and what is wrong and to be able to see the goodness and the badness of a certain action..

These common areas will definitely reinforce the knowledge you already have so that in your writing, reading and speaking you become more confident in conveying your ideas to your readers or to your listeners. This will help you understand and effectively share your knowledge, opinions, data, and information's and so on. Knowing you have the knowledge about all these things will make you feel confident in whatever you do, just so do I. As we always say knowledge with confidence is the key to success.

Let me end this with a good piece of advice; the roots of education are bitter but its fruits are sweet. Just instill in yourself the greatness of enthusiasm, for it is in enthusiasm for it is in enthusiasm that a new tomorrow is born: Mindless of what they say effort makes a winner.



# ***Handbook Of Information And Computer Ethics***



## Chapter 1: Foundations of Information Ethics

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**

By Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“Any form of life is deemed to enjoy some essential proprieties or moral interests that deserve and demand to be respected, at least minimally and relatively, that is, in a possibly overridable sense, when contrasted to other interests.”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know the foundation of Information Ethics.
2. To know what are the different stages of the foundation of information ethics.
3. To know how are these stages related to one another.
4. To know what is moral agent and what are they're role as well.

**Review:**

As a social organization and way of life, the information society has been made possible by a cluster of information and communication technologies (ICTs) infrastructures. Nowadays, a pressing task is to formulate an information ethics that can treat the world of data, information, and knowledge, with their relevant life cycles as a new environment, the infosphere, in which humanity is and will be flourishing. An information ethics should be able to address and solve the ethical challenges arising in the infosphere. “Information Ethics” (IE) has come to mean different things to different researchers working in a variety of disciplines, including computer ethics, business ethics, medical ethics, computer. This is not surprising.

Information ethics It was used as a general label to discuss issues regarding information (or data) confidentiality, reliability, quality, and usage. Not surprisingly, the disciplines involved were initially library and information science and business and management studies. They were only later joined by information technologies studies. It is easy to see that this initial interest in information ethics was driven by concern about information as a resource that should be managed efficiently, effectively, and fairly. From a “resource” perspective, it seems that the moral machine needs information, and quite a lot of it, to function properly. However, even within the limited scope adopted by an analysis based solely on information as a resource, care should be exercised lest all ethical discourse is reduced to the nuances of higher quantity, quality, and intelligibility of informational resources.

It is hard to identify researchers who uniquely support this specific interpretation of IE, as works on Information-as-Product Ethics tend to be inclusive, that are, they tend to build on the first understanding of IE as an ethics of informational resources and add to it a new layer of concerns for informational products as well. Finally, it would be fair to say that the new perspective can be more often found shared, perhaps implicitly, by studies that are socio-legally oriented and in which IT-professional issues appear more prominently.





The emergence of the information society has further expanded the scope of IE. The more people have become accustomed to living and working immersed within digital environments, the easier it has become to unveil new ethical issues involving informational realities.

RPT model shows that idiosyncratic versions of IE, which privilege only some limited aspects of the information cycle, are unsatisfactory. We should not use the model to attempt to pigeonhole problems neatly, which is impossible.

Biocentric ethics usually grounds its analysis of the moral standing of bioentities and ecosystems on the intrinsic worthiness of life and the intrinsically negative value of suffering. It seeks to develop a patient-oriented ethics in which the “patient” maybe not only a human being, but also any form of life. Indeed, Land Ethics extends the concept of patient to any component of the environment, thus coming close to the approach defended by Information Ethics. So biocentric ethics argues that the nature and well-being of the patient of any action constitute (at least partly) its moral standing and that the latter makes important claims on the interacting agent, claims that in principle ought to contribute to the guidance of the agent.s ethical decisions and the constraint of the agent’s moral behavior. Now substitute “life” with “existence” and it should become clear what IE amounts to. IE is an ecological ethics that replaces biocentrism with onto centrism. It suggests that there is something even more elemental than life, namely being—that is, the existence and flourishing of all entities and their global environment—and something more fundamental than suffering, namely entropy.

A transition system is interactive when the system and its environment (can) act upon each other. A transition system is autonomous when the system is able to change state without direct response to interaction, that is, it can perform internal transitions to change its state. Finally, a transition system is adaptable when the system’s interactions (can) change the transition rules by which it changes state. By distinguishing between moral responsibility, which requires intentions, consciousness, and other mental attitudes, and moral accountability, we can now avoid anthropocentric and anthropomorphic attitudes toward agenthood. Promoting normative action is perfectly reasonable even when there is no responsibility but only moral accountability and the capacity for moral action. All this does not mean that the concept of “responsibility” is redundant. On the contrary, the previous analysis makes clear the need for further analysis of the concept of responsibility itself, especially when the latter refers to the ontological commitments of creators of new agents and environments.

The duty of any moral agent should be evaluated in terms of contribution to the sustainable blooming of the infosphere, and any process, action, or event that negatively affects the whole infosphere—not just an informational object—should be seen as an increase in its level of entropy and hence an instance of evil. Moral mistakes may occur and entropy may increase if one wrongly evaluates the impact of one’s actions because projects conflict or compete, even if those projects aim to satisfy IE moral laws. This is especially the case when “local goodness,” that is, the improvement of a region of the infosphere, is favored to the overall disadvantage of the whole environment. More simply, entropy may increase because of the wicked nature of the agent. Most of the actions that we judge morally good do not satisfy such strict criteria, for they achieve only a balanced positive moral value, that is, although their performance causes a certain quantity of entropy, we acknowledge that the infosphere is in a better state after their occurrence.

To this chapter I do agree that the different works in these trends in information ethics are characterized by environmental and general trends. Which only means that information ethics was continuously getting into the environmental and global markets carrying the emerging and continuous process of information and computer ethics and moving towards throughout this days and maybe throughout the years. It is also true enough that the perspective advocated by information ethics can be explained in a way that we individual was really part of the whole, whole can be described as the universe or as the earth which where we lived in. We experienced a lot of things, emotionally, physically, mentally etc. while we are living. And I to this I do agree and believe in what Einstein’s letter passage tells us, that we must widen our knowledge and experienced through knowing the true beauty of nature despite of the fact that nobody is capable of achieving all of this completely but if we exert effort and we find ways to exert effort we can be a winner and we can be an achiever.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- *“Morality is usually predicated upon responsibility.”*
- *“Better grasp of the moral discourse in nonhuman contexts.”*
- *“Humans are special moral agents.”*
- *“The term “ecopoiesis” refers to the morally informed construction of the environment, based on an ecologically oriented perspective”*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is RPT Model?
2. How are the stages related to one another?
3. But what sort a moral agents inhabit the infosphere?
4. What does it mean when we say “morally qualified action”?
5. What sort of principles may guide the actions of homo poieticus?



## Chapter 2: Milestones in the History of Information and Computer Ethics\*

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*We are but whirlpools in a river of ever-flowing water. We are not stuff that abides, but patterns that perpetuate themselves. (Wiener, 1954, p. 96).*

*The individuality of the body is that of a flame . . . of a form rather than of a bit of substance. (Wiener, 1954, p. 102).*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what are the milestone in the history of information and computer ethics.
2. To know who is Robert Weiner.
3. To know who is Deborah Johnson and her influential text book.
4. To know James Moor and his classic paper.
5. To know the professional ethics approach of Donald Gotterbarn.

**Review:**

In today's "Internet age" and the search for "global information ethics," the concepts and procedures that Wiener employed can be used to identify, analyze, and resolve social and ethical problems associated with information technologies of all kinds. Wiener based his foundation for information ethics upon a cybernetic view of human nature and of society, which leads readily to an ethically suggestive account of the purpose of a human life. From this, he identified "great principles of justice" that every society should follow, and he employed a practical strategy for analyzing and resolving information ethics issues wherever they might occur. Wiener's cybernetic account of human nature emphasized the physical structure of the human body and the tremendous potential for learning and creative action that human physiology makes possible. Wiener's understanding of human nature presupposed a metaphysical account of the universe that considered the world and all the entities within it, including humans, as combinations of two fundamental things: matter-energy and information. Everything is a mixture of both; and thinking, according to Wiener, is actually a kind of information processing.

To live well, according to Wiener, human beings must be free to engage in creative and flexible actions that maximize their full potential as intelligent, decision-making beings in charge of their own lives. This is the purpose of a human life. Different people, of course, have various levels of talent and possibility, so one person's achievements will differ from another's. It is possible, though, to lead a good human life—to flourish—in an indefinitely large number of ways; Wiener's view of the purpose of a human life led him to adopt what he called "great principles of justice" upon which a society should be built—principles that, he believed, would maximize a persons ability to flourish through variety and flexibility of human action.

Wiener's cybernetic account of human nature and society leads to the view that people are fundamentally social beings who can reach their full potential only by actively participating in communities



of similar beings. Society, therefore, is essential to a good human life. Wiener can welcome the existence of a broad diversity of cultures in the world to maximize the possibility of choice and creative action. The primary restriction that Wiener would impose on any society is that it should provide a context where humans can realize their full potential as sophisticated information-processing agents, making decisions and choices, and thereby taking responsibility for their own lives. Wiener believed that this is possible only where significant freedom, equality, and human compassion prevail. Wiener could respond that his account of human nature and the purpose of a human life can embrace and welcome a rich variety of cultures and practices while still advocating adherence to “the great principles of justice.” These principles offer a foundation for ethics across cultures; and they still leave room for—indeed, welcome—immense cultural diversity.

In Wiener’s words, the new information technology had placed human beings “in the presence of another social potentiality of unheard-of importance for good and for evil.” Today, the “information age” that Wiener predicted half a century ago has come into existence; and the metaphysical and scientific foundation for information ethics that he laid down can still provide insight and effective guidance for understanding and resolving many ethical challenges engendered by information technologies of all kinds.

In spite of the helpfulness and success of the “human-values approach” to computer ethics, some scholars have argued that the purview of computer ethics—indeed of ethics in general—should be widened to include much more than simply human beings and their actions, intentions and characters.

In the past 25 years, however, computer and information ethics has grown exponentially in the industrialized world, and today the rest of the world has begun to take notice. As the “information revolution” transforms the world in the coming decades, computer and information ethics will surely grow and flourish as well.

To this chapter I’ve noticed that the way of analyzing, approaching, and resolving the issues about computer ethics by the different professionals in this chapter were all creative, realistic and very practical. Meaning they know how to deal and joined about the conversation of the people, the business, and of the market as well about the different issues on computer ethics. And I do agree also to Donald Gotterbarn when he says that or when he believes that computer ethics should be seen as a professional ethics devoted to the development and advancement of standards of good practice and codes of conduct for computing professionals, which only means that it is better for all the professionals to continue work on to the development and advancement of computer ethics in the industry of information technology.

#### Learning’s/Insights:

- *“THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM—Justice requires “the liberty of each human being to develop in his freedom the full measure of the human possibilities embodied in him.”*
- *“THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY—Justice requires “the equality by which what is just for A and B remains just when the positions of A and B are interchanged.”*
- *“THE PRINCIPLE OF BENEVOLENCE—Justice requires “a good will between man and man that knows no limits short of those of humanity itself.”*
- *“THE PRINCIPLE OF MINIMUM INFRINGEMENT OF FREEDOM—“What compulsion the very existence of the community and the state may demand must be exercised in such a way as to produce no unnecessary infringement of freedom.” (1954, p. 106).”*

#### Integrative Questions:

1. What is Cybernetics?
2. What is computer ethics?
3. Should ownership of software be protected by law?
4. Do huge databases of personal information threaten privacy?
5. What are four fundamental principles of Information Ethics?



## Chapter 3: Moral Methodology and Information Technology

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“The possibility of moral thought and judgment does not depend on the provision of a suitable supply of moral principles.”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know the connection/relationship of Moral Methodology and Information Technology.
2. To know what is Applied Ethics.
3. To know what is Reflective Equilibrium is all about.
4. To know what is Particularism.
5. To know the connection between Applied Ethics the design turns in Applied and Value of Sensitive Design.

**Review:**

Computer ethics is a form of applied or practical ethics. It studies the moral questions that are associated with the development, application, and use of computers and computer science. Computer ethics exemplifies, like many other areas of applied and professional ethics, the increasing interest among professionals, public policy makers, and academic philosophers in real-life ethical questions. I think the way we ought to proceed in the ethics of IT is not very different from the way we ought to proceed in other departments of ethics of technology and engineering<sup>1</sup>, although there are certainly differences between the moral problems occasioned by different types of technology and there are certainly specific properties of computers that need to be accommodated in our moral thinking about them.

Information has special properties that make it difficult to accommodate it in conceptual frameworks concerned with tangible, material goods—their production, distribution, and use. Ethical analysis and reflection, therefore, is not simply business as usual. We need to give computers and software their place in our moral world. We need to look at the effects they have on people, how they constrain and enable us, how they change our experiences, and how they shape our thinking. The commonalities in the moral questions pertaining to these topics are more important than the differences between them. The properties of IT may require us to revisit traditional conceptualizations and conceptions of privacy, responsibility, property; but they do not require a new way of moral thinking or a radically new moral methodology, which is radically different from other fields of technology and engineering ethics.

Ethics has seen notable changes in the course of the past 100 years. Ethics was in the beginning of the twentieth century predominantly a metaethical enterprise. It focused on questions concerning the meaning of ethical terms, such as “good” and “ought,” and on the cognitive content and truth of moral propositions containing them. Later, ordinary language philosophers continued the metaethical work with different means. The latter think that people typically discuss particular and individual cases, articulate contextual considerations, the validity of which expires when they are generalized or routinely applied to other cases. This view is often referred to as particularism.



The simplest way to be a generalist is to think that there are fairly accurate general moral rules or principles that may be captured and codified, for example, in codes of conduct, which can be applied to particular cases. According to this simple reading of the generalist view, doing practical ethics is a matter of drafting codes of conduct or formulating moral principles or moral rules and drawing up valid practical syllogisms. However, general rules will necessarily contain general terms, and since general terms have an open texture that gives rise to vagueness, application may create difficulties and ambiguities.

Particularists in ethics oppose the search for universally valid moral rules. They consider universally valid principles an intellectual mirage. Persons engaged in moral thinking, deliberation and decision-making typically discuss individual cases; they exercise their practical wisdom, the faculty referred to by Aristotle as *phronesis*, which allows one to size up situations and to identify the morally relevant and salient features of particular situations.

Because justification to others requires at least this amount of transparency, it minimally presupposes the truth of the principle of supervenient application of moral reasons. This principle states that there can be no moral difference between cases without a relevant empirical difference between them. I think the generalist can concede this point without giving up on generalism. The principle of supervenience should not be construed as implying that one's judgment creates an absolute non-defensible and exceptionalness universal principle. Rather it should be construed as implying that each serious moral judgment gives rise to a legitimate expectation on the part of others that the one who makes the moral judgment accepts a commitment to explain why he or she does not apply the same principle, or judge similarly, in a case that seems identical.

Until now technology, engineering, and design were treated in moral philosophy as a mere supplier of thought experiments and counter-examples to arguments and theories. Traditional moral philosophy is full of science fiction and adventure, full of lifeboats and runaway trains, brains in vats, android robots, pleasure machines, brain surgery, and pills that will make one irrational on the spot.

If an engineer were to remark after a philosophy paper on the trolley problem that one needed a device that would allow one to stop the train before it reached the fork in the track, and sensors to inform one about living creatures on the track, and preferably a smart combination of both, the presenter would probably remark that in that case the whole problem would not arise and the intervention misses the philosophical point of the philosophical thought experiment. The philosopher is right, strictly speaking

### Learning's/Insights:

- *Generalism, "the very possibility of moral thought and judgment depends on the provision of a suitable supply of moral principles."*
- *"In real life outside philosophy textbooks, there are no identical cases, situations, persons. An obligation that arises in one case could never carry over to another case, because of the uniqueness of each individual case."*
- *"The best procedure for ethics . . . is the going back and forth between intuitions about fairly specific situations on the one side and the fairly general principles that we formulate to make sense of our moral practice on the other, adjusting either, until eventually we bring them all into coherence."*
- *"Computers were a new and fascinating technology—solutions looking for problems"*

### Integrative Questions:

1. How should we go about answering them, and how can we justify our answers?
2. How should we think about practical ethical issues involving computers and information technology (IT)?
3. How we ought to make use of technology to benefit mankind?
4. How to prevent harm to human beings, other living creatures, the environment, and other valuable entities we decide to endow with moral status.
5. How can we tell which act description is relevant for moral assessment?





## Chapter 4: Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“The content of value-oriented discourse has ranged widely, emphasizing the good, the end, the right, obligation, virtue, moral judgment, aesthetic judgment, the beautiful, truth, and validity”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know the relationship between unique sensitive design and information system.
2. To further understand value sensitive design and information system.
3. To know what is value sensitive design is all about.
4. To know how this value sensitive design works.
5. To know how to deal with value sensitive design.

**Review:**

Value Sensitive Design is a theoretically grounded approach to the design of technology that accounts for human values in a principled and comprehensive manner throughout the design process. It employs an integrative and iterative tripartite methodology, consisting of conceptual, empirical, and technical investigations. In a narrow sense, the word “value” refers simply to the economic worth of an object. Sometimes ethics has been subsumed within a theory of values, and other times, conversely, with ethical values viewed as just one component of ethics more generally. Either way, it is usually agreed that values should not be conflated with facts especially insofar as facts do not logically entail value. In other words, “is” does not imply “ought” In this way, values cannot be motivated only by an empirical account of the external world but depend substantively on the interests and desires of human beings within a cultural milieu.

Value Sensitive Design adopts the position that technologies in general, and information and computer technologies in particular, provide value suitability’s that follow from properties of the technology; that is, a given technology is more suitable for certain activities and more readily supports certain values while rendering other activities and values more difficult to realize. In one form, technical investigations focus on how existing technological properties and underlying mechanisms support or hinder human values. In the second form, technical investigations involve the proactive design of systems to support values identified in the conceptual investigation.

In this chapter it stated the practical suggestions for using the Value Sensitive Design. Which starts with a Value, Technology, or Context of Use?--Any of these three core aspects—value; technology, or context of use—easily motivates Value Sensitive Design. Identify Direct and Indirect Stakeholders As part of the initial conceptual investigation; systematically identify direct and indirect stakeholders. Recall that direct stakeholders are those individuals who interact directly with the technology or with the technology’s output. Indirect stakeholders are those individuals who are also impacted by the system,



though they never interact directly with it. Identify Benefits and Harms for Each Stakeholder Group Having identified the key stakeholders, systematically identify the benefits and harms for each group. Indirect stakeholders will be benefited or harmed to varying degrees, and in some designs it is probably possible to claim every human as an indirect stakeholder of some sort. Attend to issues of technical, cognitive, and physical competency. Personas are a popular technique that can be useful for identifying the benefits and harms to each stakeholder group.

With a list of benefits and harms in hand, one is in a strong position to recognize corresponding values. Sometimes the mapping is one of identity. After the identification of key values in play, a conceptual investigation of each can follow. Here it is helpful to turn to the relevant literature. In particular, the philosophical ontological literature can help provide criteria for what a value is, and thereby how to assess it empirically. Values often come into conflict. Thus, once key values have been identified and carefully defined, a next step entails examining potential conflicts. For the purposes of design, value conflicts should usually not be conceived of as “either/or” situations, but as constraints on the design space.

Ideally, Value Sensitive Design will work in concert with organizational objectives. We stated earlier that while all values fall within its purview, Value Sensitive Design emphasizes values with ethical import. As part of an empirical investigation, it is useful to interview stakeholders to better understand their judgments about a context of use, an existing technology, or a proposed design. A semi structured interview often offers a good balance between addressing the questions of interest and gathering new and unexpected insights.

#### Learning’s/Insights:

- *“Technical investigations focus on the technology itself. Empirical investigations focus on the individuals, groups, or larger social systems that configure, use, or are otherwise affected by the technology.”*
- *“There is a growing interest and challenge to address values in design. Our goal in this chapter has been to provide enough detail about Value Sensitive Design so that other researchers and designers can critically examine, use, and extend this approach”*
- *“Technical mechanisms will often adjudicate multiple if not conflicting values, often in the form of design trade-offs.”*
- *“Unanticipated values and value conflicts often emerge after a system is develop and deployed. Thus, when possible, design flexibility into the underlying technical architecture so that it can be responsive to such emergent concerns”*
- *“The control of information flow through underlying protocols, and the privacy concerns surrounding such control, is a strongly contested area”*

#### Integrative Questions:

1. What is Value Sensitive Design?
2. What is a Value?
3. How should we engage in trade-offs among competing values in the design, implementation, and use of information systems (e.g., autonomy vs. security, or anonymity vs. trust)?
4. Who are the direct and indirect stakeholders affected by the design at hand?
5. Should moral values (e.g., a right to privacy) have greater weight than, or even trump nonmoral values (e.g., aesthetic preferences)?





## Chapter 5: Personality-Based, Rule-Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“Personality must be permitted to be active, that is to say, to bring its will to bear and reveal its significance to the world; for culture can thrive only if persons are able to express themselves, and are in a position to place all their inherent capacities at the command of their will”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is Intellectual property is all about?
2. To know what is the Personality-Based Justification of Intellectual Property?
3. To know the Rule of Utilitarian Incentives based on the Intellectual Property.
4. To know what Lockean Justification of Intellectual Property.
5. To know the Alternatives for Patent and Copyright.

**Review:**

Intellectual property is generally characterized as nonphysical property that is the product of cognitive processes and whose value is based upon some idea or collection of ideas. Typically, rights do not surround the abstract nonphysical entity, or res, of intellectual property, rather, intellectual property rights surround the control of physical manifestations or expressions. Systems of intellectual property protect rights to ideas by protecting rights to produce and control physical embodiments of those ideas.

Personality-based defenders maintain that intellectual property is an extension of individual personality. Personality theorists, like Hegel, maintain that individuals have moral claims over their own talents, feelings, character traits, and experiences. Control over physical and intellectual objects is essential for selfactualization— by expanding our self outward beyond our own minds and mixing with tangible and intangible items—we both define ourselves and obtain control over our goals and projects.

There are at least four problems with this view.<sup>17</sup> First, it is not clear that we own our feelings, character traits, and experiences. Second, even if it could be established that individuals own or have moral claims to their personality it does not automatically follow that no such claims are expanded when personalities become infused in tangible or intangible works. Third, assuming that moral claims to personality could be expanded to tangible or intangible items we would still need an argument justifying property rights. Finally, there are many intellectual innovations in which there is no evidence of the creator’s personality. A list of costumers or a new safety pin may contain no trace of personality.

In terms of “justification,” modern Anglo-American systems of intellectual property are typically modeled as rule-utilitarian.<sup>21</sup> It is argued that adopting the systems of copyright, patent, and trade secret, leads to an optimal amount of intellectual works being produced and a corresponding optimal amount of social utility. These systems or institutions are not comprised by mere rules of thumb. In particular cases, conferring rights to authors and inventors over their intellectual products may lead to bad consequences. Justification, in terms of social progress, occurs at the level of the system or institution. Given that



intellectual works can be held by everyone at the same time, cannot be used up or easily destroyed, and are necessary for many lifelong goals and projects it would seem that we have a prima facie case against regimes of intellectual property that would restrict such maximal use.

The incentives based rule-utilitarian argument for systems of intellectual property protection is very similar. In this case, the government grants rights as an incentive for the production of intellectual works, and production of this sort, in turn, maximizes social progress. It is important to note, that on this view, rights are granted to authors and inventors, not because they deserve such rights or have mixed their labor in an appropriate way, but because this is the only way to ensure that an optimal amount of intellectual products will be available for society.

One alternative to granting patent rights to inventors as incentive is government support of intellectual labor. This would result in government funded research projects, with the results immediately becoming public property. It is obvious that this sort of funding can and does stimulate the production of intellectual property without allowing initial restricted control to authors and inventors. A reward model may also be more cost effective than copyright protection, especially given the greater access that reward models offer. Alternatively, offering a set of more limited rights may provide the requisite incentives while allowing greater access. Many authors, poets, musicians, and other artists, would continue to create works of intellectual worth without proprietary rights being granted—many musicians, craftsman, poets, and the like, simply enjoy the creative process and need no other incentive to produce intellectual works.

Trade secret protection appears to be the most troubling from an incentives-based perspective. Given that no disclosure is necessary for trade secret protection, there are no beneficial trade-offs between promoting behavior through incentives and long term social benefit.

The rule utilitarian has provided the outlines of an argument for protecting the intellectual efforts of authors and inventors. Although this result does not yield a specific set of rules, it does provide a general reply to the epistemological worry that confronts incentives-based justifications of intellectual property.

#### Learning's/Insights:

- *“Individuals can have intellectual property rights involving their personality, name, and public standing.”*
- *“Personality-based defenders maintain that intellectual property is an extension of individual personality.”*
- *“Rule-utilitarian incentives-based justifications of intellectual property are stronger, although much depends on empirical claims that are difficult to determine”*
- *“So long as no harm is done—the proviso is satisfied—the prima facie claims that labor and effort may generate turn into property claims.”*

#### Integrative Questions:

1. What Is Intellectual Property?
2. Can government support of intellectual labor provide enough incentive to authors and inventors so that an equal or greater amount of intellectual products are created compared to what is produced by conferring limited property rights?
3. What is the Rule of Utilitarian is all about?
4. When are prima facie claims to control an intangible work undefeated?
5. What is A Pareto-Based Proviso?



## Chapter 6: Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies HERMAN T. TAVANI

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**

by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*We demand recognition of our right to privacy, we complain when privacy is invaded, yet we encounter difficulties immediately [when] we seek to explain what we mean by privacy, what is the area, the content of privacy, what is outside that area, what constitutes a loss of privacy, a loss to which we have consented, a justified loss, an unjustified loss.*

**—H.J. McCloskey (1985, p. 343)**

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To further learn and understand the concept of privacy.
2. To analyze four distinct kinds of privacy: physical, decisional, psychological, and informational privacy.
3. To critically evaluate some classic and contemporary theories of informational privacy, including the restricted access and control theories
4. To examine the value of privacy as both an individual and societal good, and it considers some proposals for framing a comprehensive informational privacy policy.
5. To know effect that some specific information technologies have had for four subcategories of informational privacy: consumer privacy, medical privacy, employee privacy, and location privacy

**Review:**

Privacy can be as understood as a unitary concept that is basic and thus capable of standing on its own; others have argued that privacy is best understood as a “derivative” concept. It is perhaps worth noting at this point that the debate about how privacy is best defined is closely related to the question of whether privacy should be viewed as a full-fledged right, or simply in terms of one or more interests that individuals have. Perhaps not surprisingly, one’s answer to this question can significantly influence one’s belief about how privacy should be defined. Some who defend an interests-based conception of privacy have suggested that privacy protection schemes can simply be stipulated (as a procedural matter) as opposed to having to be grounded in the kinds of philosophical and legal theories needed to justify rights. Discussions involving privacy in terms of an explicit right—moral, legal, or otherwise—have often become mired in controversy.

The conception of privacy in terms of physical no intrusion or being let alone has been criticized because of its tendency to conflate two different concepts that need to be distinguished—namely, having privacy and being let alone. Privacy is sometimes conceived of as freedom from interference in one’s personal choices, plans, and decisions; many now refer to this view as decisional privacy. In this view, one has decisional privacy to the extent that one enjoys freedom from interferences affecting these kinds of choices. Whereas the no intrusion account defines privacy in terms of being let alone with respect to invasions involving physical space (including invasions affecting one’s home, papers, effects, and so



forth), the noninterference view focuses on the kinds of intrusions that can affect one's ability to make important decisions without external interference or coercion.

Some theorists who embrace the psychological/mental view also see privacy as essential for protecting the integrity of one's personality. Like the physical and the decisional accounts of privacy, the psychological/mental view of privacy has also been criticized. In particular, critics have pointed out flaws in the personality-based aspect of this view. Today however, digitized information is stored electronically in computer databases, which takes up very little storage space and can be collected with relative ease. This is further exacerbated by the speed at which information can be exchanged between databases. Now, of course, records can be transferred between electronic databases in milliseconds through high-speed cable lines. With respect to concerns about the duration of information, that is, how long information can be kept, consider that before the information era, information was manually recorded and stored in file cabinets and then in large physical repositories. For practical reasons, that information could not be retained indefinitely. Informational privacy concerns affected by the amount of personal data collected, the speed at which the data is transferred, and the duration of time that data endures can all be viewed as issues that differ quantitatively from earlier privacy concerns, because of the degree to which those concerns have been intensify.

Personal information, retrieved from transactional information that is stored in computer databases, has been used to construct electronic dossiers, containing detailed information about an individual's commercial transactions, including purchases made and places traveled—information that can reveal patterns in a person's preferences and habits.

According to the restricted access theory, one has informational privacy when she is able to limit or restrict others from access to information about herself.<sup>26</sup> In this framework, “zones” of privacy (i.e., specific contexts) need to be established to limit or restrict others from access to one's personal information. We have seen that neither the control nor the restricted access theories provide an adequate account of informational privacy. Yet each theory has something important to say with respect to the question of why privacy protection regarding personal information is important.

#### Learning's/Insights:

- *Informational privacy is valued because it protects against certain kinds of undesirable consequences that may result from a breach of privacy.*
- *Privacy is conceived of as a “utility” in that it can help to preserve human dignity.*
- *Informational privacy concerns can affect many aspects of an individual's life – from commerce to healthcare to work to recreation.*
- *We need policies that take into account privacy's value as an important social good.*

#### Integrative Questions:

1. How is it possible to define privacy in a way that is sufficiently independent of its cognate concepts?
2. What kind of interest is a privacy interest, and what does that interest protect?
3. What, exactly, is meant by expressions such as “psychological privacy” and “mental privacy”?
4. What, exactly, is informational privacy?
5. Which kinds of personal information are affected in this privacy category?



## Chapter 7: Online Anonymity KATHLEEN A. WALLACE

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*Internet removes us from persons in this way, it may undermine "caring for."*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is online anonymity is all about?
2. To understand the concept of anonymity and distinguish the different ethical issues in information technology.
3. To learn more about globalization and different online activity.
4. To know the purpose and ethics anonymity.
5. To know concepts of anonymity.

**Review:**

The Internet as a social environment may be of concern in so far as it has the capacity to increase the scope of natural or spontaneous anonymity as a by-product of or endemic to the nature of online communicative relations. With the development of modern information technologies, there seems to be an increase in the ease with which anonymity may be assumed and, at the same time, an increase in the ease with which it may be undermined. In addition, as a new social environment, the Internet may offer new ways of self-identification, expression, and interaction with identifiable others. Anonymity has sometimes been taken to mean "un-name-ability" or "namelessness," but that is somewhat too narrow a definition. Anonymity presupposes social or communicative relations. In other words, it is relative to social contexts in which one has the capacity to act, affect or be affected by others, or in which the knowledge or lack of knowledge of whom a person is relevant to their acting, affecting, or being affected by others.

Anonymity then is non identifiably by others by virtue of their being unable to coordinate some known trait(s) with other traits such that the person cannot be identified; it is a form of non identifiably by others to whom one is related or with whom one shares a social environment, even if only or primarily by virtue of the effects of one's actions. Anonymity defined as non identifiably by virtue of non coordinatability of traits is a general definition of anonymity that is intended to encompass any specific form of anonymity. Anonymity is achievable because there are ways in which persons can deliberately set up mechanisms by which to block the coordination of their traits with others. But anonymity may also occur "spontaneously," as noted earlier. In some contexts, for instance in complex modern life, where persons may occupy many social orders that do not overlap or are not connected with one another, traits that identify a person in one social order may not be readily coordinately with traits that are salient in another social order.

In addition, in some contexts, including online contexts, anonymity may also depend on participants. And providers. Voluntary observance of normative restraints, for example, legal or moral restraints governing access to confidential information. This would be another way in which anonymity might depend on the voluntary cooperation of others in sustaining the non coordinatability of traits and hence the none identifiably of the person. Anonymity is never complete un know ability. For anonymity to



obtain there is always some knowledge or identifier of the person, even if it is only in virtue of a single trait or location that cannot be coordinated with other locations

It might be thought that anonymity can be sought for its own sake, as in cases of persons who just want to be unknown as a matter of strong psychological preference. This might simply be a way of expressing a strong desire for privacy, or a desire to have a high degree of control over one's social relations, or a desire for minimal (or the ability to minimize) social relations. Social isolation could be a means to anonymity (as it was in the case of the Unabomber), but by the approach being suggested here, by itself un known ness by virtue of social isolation is not the same as anonymity. In fact, computer-mediated or online communication may encourage the impression that one is anonymous, even though one's activities may be relatively easily coordinated, leading to identifiably by marketers, researchers, government officials, and so on. Ethical issues may arise here if deliberate deceptive practices encourage such mistaken presumptions about anonymity and privacy, especially when those presumptions occur in contexts that lead to the unwary user making choices or engaging in actions that make her or him vulnerable to unwanted exposure or intrusive monitoring.

On the other hand, the individual's morally legitimate interests in free speech, privacy and, anonymity might be sufficiently impacted such that one could argue that they outweigh a government's interests in protecting citizen security. If people know about the practice in general, but not in any specific instance, then in online contexts, this in turn could impact the very freedom of communication that the Internet was thought to encourage by impacting how and with whom one interacts. Finally, to the extent that people tracking capabilities are available to the ordinary user, the scope of "monitoring" is not limited to governmental or commercial interests, and could enhance the capacity for immoral behaviors such as stalking and harassment.

Computer-mediated or online communication may facilitate communication, participation and exploration of the self, or the development of free political speech that might not otherwise be possible or recognized. Regarding the expression of self, the proliferation of personal websites and creation of personal profiles, especially, among teenagers, may be indicative of new avenues of self-expression and risk-free experimentation with adopting various personae in the development of personality. While online communication may not alter the basic ethical issues involved in stalking, it may both enhance methods of protection for the stalked and the scope of the abilities of the stalker. It might be argued that online communication is detrimental in principle because it represents a decline in or loss of face-to-face interaction. If face-to-face communication is important for human flourishing, then as a moral matter, online communication that diminishes such contact might be morally problematic. Online personal communication and exploration may also be a source of exploitation of intimacy and trust.

Online communication and self-expression may facilitate forms of interaction that could be beneficial to human and cultural experience, albeit in different ways and in different respects. However, there are risks. Given the international character of the Internet, there might also be concerns raised about anonymous speech in so far as it could create problems for enforcement of libel and intellectual property law.

#### Learning's/Insights:

- *With anonymity for the sake of enabling action the action could be good, bad, or neutral, and presumably ethical evaluation of any given case will depend on the particular action or range of action that anonymity enables*
- *Anonymity could serve the primary purpose of preventing actions by others or more generally protecting the anonymous person from being the recipient of actions by others, hence, for short, "recipient anonymity."*
- *Anonymity could also be for the sake of preserving the validity of a process. This is the type of case where the anonymity is primarily or also for the purpose of some other goal than enabling or protecting particular (anonymous) person(s).*
- *Anonymity may encourage people to post requests for information to public bulletin boards that they might not be willing to make if they could be identified.*
- *Anonymity might serve to protect the individual, but it might also serve a larger public health process of providing information about communicable diseases.*





**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is online anonymity?
2. To what extent should “invisible” surveillance be allowed, where the observer is anonymous to the observee and where the observee is unaware of the surveillance or of the possibility of surveillance and personal identification through tracking of path information?
3. Where does speech, hacking, fraud, or any other type of online activity occur; where do its effects occur; and which government has jurisdiction over what behavior?
4. How is theft related to anonymity?
5. Does it constitute a form of anonymity?



## Chapter 8: Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security: Hacking, Hacktivism, and Counterhacking KENNETH EINAR HIMMA

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

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**Quote:**

*“The justification of hacktivism entails demonstrating that its practitioners are neither “crackers”—those who break into systems for profit or vandalism—nor are they cyberterrorists—those who use computer technology with the intention of causing grave harm such as loss of life, severe economic losses, or destruction of critical infrastructure. Hacktivism must be shown to be ethically motivated (pp. 15–16).”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To learn and understand ethical issues involving computers security: hacking, hacktivism, and counterchecking.
2. To know and understand the similarities of the concept hacking, hacktivism and counter hacking.
3. To distinguish the difference of hacking, hacktivism and counter hacking.
4. To know the benefits and purposes of hacking activities.
5. To analyze hacktivism activities based on morality.

**Review:**

This chapter considers whether and to what extent various types of unauthorized computer intrusions by private persons and groups (as opposed to state agents and agencies) are morally permissible;<sup>1</sup> this chapter does not cover other security-related issues, such as issues at the intersection of computer security and privacy, anonymity, and encryption. Thus construed, “hacking” is used, without moral judgment, to refer to acts in which one person gains unauthorized entry to the computers of another person, and “hacker” is used to refer to someone who has committed such acts. Although some programmers bemoan the change in meaning, this chapter acquiesces to current usage. At first glance, it might seem obvious that hacking is wrong. Although the more malicious of these acts involve serious wrongs because of the harm they cause, all are wrong because they constitute a digital trespass onto the property of another person. If this is correct, then an unauthorized computer intrusion also impinges upon privacy rights. Someone who hacks into my computer without my permission gets access to something in which I have a legitimate expectation of privacy.

Moral rights are not, however, absolute. If I may trespass to capture a fleeing killer, then a person’s right to property can be outweighed by more important rights when they conflict; property rights are weaker, for example, than the right to life. Similarly, a person’s privacy rights can be outweighed by other more important interests; a person might, for example, be obligated to disclose sensitive information if needed to ensure another person’s safety. Thus, the mere fact that a person has property and privacy rights in her computer does not imply that all unauthorized intrusions are impermissible. Many hackers believe benign intrusions not calculated to cause damage can be justified on the strength of a variety of considerations. Such considerations include the social benefits resulting from such intrusions; speech rights requiring the free flow of content; and principles condemning waste. Hackers have also defended benign intrusions on the ground that they make use of computing resources that would otherwise go to





waste. On this line of reasoning, it is morally permissible to do what is needed to prevent valuable resources from going to waste; benign hacking activity is justified on the strength of a moral principle that condemns squandering valuable resources in a world of scarcity in which there are far more human wants than resources to satisfy them.

If it is wrong to appropriate someone's car without her permission to prevent waste, then there is no general moral principle that justifies infringing property rights to prevent waste and hence none that would justify hacking to prevent waste. One of the key issues in evaluating whether an act of hacktivism is morally justified is the extent to which the act harms the interests of innocent third parties. In thinking about this issue, it is important to reiterate that the context being assumed here is a morally legitimate democratic system that protects the right of free expression and thus affords persons a variety of avenues for expressing their views that do not impact the interests of innocent third parties.

There is a difference between claiming responsibility for an act and being willing to accept the legal consequences of that act. One can claim responsibility without coming forward to accept the legal consequences of one's act. One can do this by giving some sort of pseudonym instead of one's real name or by attributing the act to a group that protects the names of its members. Although such a claim of responsibility signals an ethical motivation, this is not tantamount to being willing to accept responsibility.

It is important to realize that the risk that active responses will impact innocent persons and their machines is not purely "theoretical." Sophisticated attackers usually conceal their identities by staging attacks from innocent machines that have been compromised through a variety of mechanisms. Most active responses will have to be directed, in part, at the agent machines used to stage the attack. Accordingly, it is not just possible that any efficacious response will impact innocent persons, it is nearly inevitable—something that anyone sophisticated enough to adopt an active response is fairly presumed to realize.

#### Learning's/Insights:

- The term "active response" is intended to pick out digital intrusions that come in response to a hacker's intrusion and are intended to counter it; these responses are sometimes called "counter hacking" or "hacking back."
- It is generally accepted that a person has a moral right to use proportional force when necessary to defend against an attack.
- The Defense Principle: It is morally permissible for one person to use force to defend herself or other innocent persons against an attack provided that (1) such force is proportional to the force used in the attack or threat; (2) such force is necessary either to repel the attack or threat or to prevent it from resulting in harm; and (3) such force is directed only at persons who are the immediate source of the attack or threat.
- The Evidentiary Principle: It is morally permissible for one person A to take action under a moral principle P only if A has adequate reason for thinking that all of P's application-conditions are satisfied.
- Benign measures are typically concerned with identifying culpable attackers (e.g., trace backs) and are neither intended nor obviously likely to result in physical damage to affected machines

#### Integrative Questions:

1. What is hacktivism?
2. What is Prima Facie case against hacking?
3. State what is Benign measure?
4. State the relevant of moral principle?
5. Is hacktivism morally satisfied as CD?



## Chapter 9: Information Ethics and the Library Profession KAY MATHIESEN and DON FALLIS

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

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**Quote:**

*“Information itself is morally neutral but, in the context of guided inquiry, it supports the development of personal autonomy and personal agency”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know all about information ethics and Library profession.
2. To distinguish the connection of the two topic.
3. To know how children access to the information.
4. To know and understand the core value of librarian profession.
5. To know what is classification and labeling with regards to this topic.

**Review:**

This chapter begins this chapter by considering the mission of the librarian as an information provider and the core value that gives this mission its social importance. Of course, librarians face the standard ethical issues that arise in any profession, but our focus here will be on those issues that arise in relation to the role of the librarian as an information provider. Librarians are particularly well placed to help people gain the knowledge they seek. While librarians may not be “subject specialists” in all of the areas that a patron might have an interest, they are “information specialists.” In other words, they have learned how to identify well-reviewed, current, and highly regarded sources of information. Librarians are trained in how to evaluate information resources and they spend their time finding the best information resources so that patrons do not have to sort through everything themselves. However, librarianship has since moved away from a paternalistic conception of guiding the public taste and morals to a more libertarian conception that people will be better citizens to the extent that they are free to pursue their own intellectual interests.<sup>8</sup> Thus, the goals of the library are more linked to the idea of “intellectual freedom” than of education and “moral uplift.”

Libraries and free public libraries in particular, are fundamental to providing this environment. And, librarianship really is a noble profession insofar as it is devoted to fostering such an environment. Librarians are suited to do this job due to their training in how to find and evaluate information resources. They can promote the development of reflective skills both by providing access to a broad range of quality resources, and by providing information about how to sort through the resources that are available. “The idea that libraries ought to be defending the most expansive conception of free speech is hard to defend on democratic grounds. Most people in this society are in favor of some content-based censorship and believe that obscenity, disclosure of national secrets, corporate and commercial speech, and speech likely to create an imminent threat to public safety are all legitimately restricted by the state”

If being a professional means anything, it means making decisions based on one’s professional judgment. Thus, any account of neutrality in selection must be distinct from mere nonjudgmental. One way to understand the call for neutrality is that the selector must put aside or “bracket” his or her own



personal beliefs and values when evaluating an information source for the purposes of making a selection decision. It might be helpful here to compare the neutrality of the librarian to something like a referee's neutrality. The referee is neutral with regard to the teams—he does not make calls based on which team he prefers. But, he is not neutral with regard to the rules of the game—he is a partisan and a defender of the rules. So, we need to determine the rules of the game for selecting information resources. There are clear advantages to taking a “neutral point of view” approach when designing a collection. It promotes both the education and intellectual freedom of those served by the library. By supplying a range of points of view, patrons are more likely to be able to find the works that interest or appeal to them. They are thus free to pursue their intellectual interests through using a library. By providing the range of points of view, the library also allows users to see the range of points of view and beliefs within the culture.

However, it is important to distinguish the “neutral point of view” from the “balance” concept of neutrality. It has been noted by those working in journalism that balance can lead to a false impression. It may simply reinforce the preexisting prejudices of the culture or it may treat a well-established theory or fact as if it was a mere “opinion.” Libraries by their very nature shape the ways in which we access information. If they did not do this, they would have little use. A big room with all the books and other information stuffed in at random with no way of sorting through it would be relatively useless. This shaping may be intentional, or it may simply be an artifact of the way in which the sorting system has been set up. Nevertheless, a library is an intermediary between the person who wishes to access some information and the information. The question is what sorts of shaping are appropriate and which are inappropriate. In traditional library cataloging and classification, the categories and organization of the information objects are the creations of library professionals. Librarians determine what would be the most useful categories to use in organizing material.

#### Learning's/Insights:

- *Advances in computer technology have allowed a similar sort of process to create ways to categorize information*
- *Librarians and governing bodies should maintain that parents—and only parents—have the right and the responsibility to restrict the access of their children—and only their children—to library resources. Parents who do not want their children to have access to certain library services, materials, or facilities should so advise their children. Librarians and library governing bodies cannot assume the role of parents or the functions of parental authority in the private relationship between parent and child (ALA, 2004).*
- *Since the mid-twentieth century library and information professionals have moved away from paternalistic conception of their mission as “public uplift” to one of protecting and promoting intellectual freedom.*
- *Librarians continue today to see their central value as the promoting of intellectual freedom.*
- *The ethical theorist must grapple with some very deep underlying questions about the importance to access to information in a complex, democratic society.*

#### Integrative Questions:

1. Ought the librarian to make any distinctions between children and adults in providing access to information?
2. Are there some rationales for, or procedures for, selection or “deselection” that are professionally objectionable?
3. In particular, how do we avoid selecting in a biased manner that might interfere with patrons' intellectual freedom (by, e.g., excluding works that promote a point of view that the selector disagrees with)?
4. Where and what is the ethical issue?
5. What does it mean to be “neutral” when making selection decisions?



## Chapter 10: Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software FRANCES S. GRODZINSKY and MARTY J. WOLF

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“The open-source culture has an elaborate but largely unadmitted set of ownership customs. These customs regulate those who can modify software, the circumstances under which it can be modified, and (especially) who has the right to redistribute modified versions back to the community”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To further understand and analyze more issues about open source software.
2. To know what are the ethical interest in free and OSS
3. To know why OSS flourishes.
4. To know what are the motivations of OSS developers.
5. To know what are the ethical responsibilities of software developers.

**Review:**

Free software stems from the close ties that early software developers had with academia. As the software industry began to mature, the bond with academia and its ideals of sharing research results weakened. “Extracting money from users of a program by restricting their use of it is destructive because the restrictions reduce the amount and the ways that the program can be used. This reduces the amount of wealth that humanity derives from the program” In a later essay he makes the assumption that “a user of software is no less important than an author or even the author’s employer” When people use open source software for pragmatic reasons, there is no reason to believe that they truly understand the ethical importance of free software. Stallman believes that people who use free software and understand the social implications attached to its use and development are much more likely to include the social implications in their deliberations surrounding a switch to proprietary software.

According to Raymond, programmers who participate in this bazaar style of development know the value of reusable code; can start over and throw away the first solution; can keep an open mind and find interesting projects that they want to code; treat users as co developers and listen to them; keep the beta test base large so that problems will find a solution; use smart data structures; and can ask a different question, or try a different approach when a wall is hit. “Perhaps in the end the open-source culture will triumph not because cooperation is morally right or software hoarding is morally wrong (assuming you believe the latter, which neither Linus nor I do), but simply because the commercial world cannot win an evolutionary arms race with open-source communities that can put orders of magnitude more skilled time into a problem”

“The reputation incentives continue to operate whether or not a craftsman is aware of them; thus, ultimately, whether or not a hacker understands his own behavior as part of the reputation game, his behavior will be shaped by that game” “In the hacker community, one’s work is one’s statement. There’s a very strict meritocracy (the best craftsmanship wins) and there’s a strong ethos that quality should (indeed must) be left to speak for itself. The best brag is code that just works, and that any competent



programmer can see is good stuff” Within the OSS community itself, there are also certain elements that are not forthcoming with their code, and, in fact, at times will mislead other OSS programmers. These are crackers who do not seem to respect the values and customs of the legitimate OSS community, nor feel morally obligated to participate in the gift culture that OSS embraces. “The open-source culture has an elaborate but largely an admitted set of ownership customs. These customs regulate those who can modify software, the circumstances under which it can be modified, and (especially) who has the right to redistribute modified versions back to the community”

Thus, an open source developer has increased autonomy compared to a corporate developer. Whereas the corporate developer might find a supportive social structure to take a project in new direction, the social structure in the Open Source community works to suppress this type of entrepreneurial endeavor. Both open source and proprietary developers share the professional ethical responsibility to develop solid, well-tested code. However, the influences on open source software developers to maintain this ethic differ substantially. The social pressure in the open source community to avoid code forking provides incentives for project leaders to ensure that the code is the best it can be. On the contrary, when an open source developer believes there is too much risk associated with a particular piece of code, he/she can rewrite it and release it

#### **Learning’s/Insights:**

- The fact that this bazaar style seemed to work, and work well, came as a distinct shock. As I learned my way around, I worked hard not just at individual projects, but also at trying to understand why the Linux world not only didn’t fly apart in confusion but seemed to go from strength to strength at a speed barely imaginable to cathedral-builders.
- The developers of an open source project must take special care to avoid the symptoms of groupthink
- The distinction between Free Software and Open Source Software has had a positive effect on the software development community and on the larger online community as well. Regardless of the motivation of individual developers, it is difficult to find fault with their willingness to give their creative contributions to the world to study and adapt as the world sees fit

#### **Integrative Questions:**

1. What do OSS developers expect in return?
2. What motivates developers to contribute to an open source project?
3. Is it altruism, that is, do they consider it a “pro bono” project that contributes to the public good?
4. Is it a reaction against corporate greed?
5. Does it make them feel part of a select community with special talents?



## Chapter 11: Internet Research Ethics: The Field and Its Critical Issues ELIZABETH A. BUCHANAN and CHARLES ESS

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“The principle of justice mandates that the selection of research subjects must be the result of fair selection procedures and must also result in fair selection outcomes. The “justness” of subject selection relates both to the subject as an individual and to the subject as a member of social, racial, sexual, or ethnic groups.”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is Internet Research Ethics
2. To know what is IRE.
3. To what are the fields in Internet Research Ethics?
4. To know what are the issues involved in Internet Research Ethics.
5. To know what are the importance of both IRE and Internet Research Ethics.

**Review:**

This chapter tackles about the Internet Research Ethic, it fields and all the critical issues involving to this topics. At first before reading this book I don't have any idea ass how and what will this topic is all about, but as when I look at the topic and simply scan through this chapter there are lot's of ideas came into my mind, and most of this ideas has really related and connected to this topic and I found out that it is really interesting.

Internet Research Ethic according to the book is an emerging multi- and interdisciplinary field that systematically studies the ethical implications that arise from the use of the Internet as a space or locale of, and/or tool for, research. And so I think that this will applied mostly enough by lots of people in the coming years because most of the people in the future I think will rely on the cloud because if were going to take a look at the society or environment nowadays most of us depend on the information coming from the cloud because it's easy and it really makes our life easy.

And so we cannot deny the fact that if the word “Research” comes into issue, what we always thought is that we need internet as a source of the information because internet was said to be the widest source of instant information as compared to the books. But still I cannot deny the fact that books still reliable but today it is not used usually.

And so I've learned that even though Internet Research Ethics was still young this would really have a big help for those people who are looking for different sources for their research activities. I've learned also that there are three sources of IRE. One is professional ethics. Second are the social sciences and the humanities. Third is the growing body of information and computing ethics. And not only had this I've learned also had the two western ethical frameworks used to examine ethics from different disciplines and a lot more.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Rights and protections must be preserved. Irrespective of the potential benefits.
- Hacking and data corruption are indeed possibilities.
- “On the Internet, no one knows you are a dog.”
- Online identities are complex, social identities that exist in various forms of online environments.
- Human subject's protections models are grounded in respect for persons, as born out of the informed consent process, as well as through a consideration of risks and benefits for the individual and for the larger society.
- Justice requires that the benefits and burdens of research be distributed fairly
- many online communities or environments are indeed self selected based on some quality, and thus questions of justice may not apply in their strict sense; ultimately, in online research, equity/fair representation in the subject pool may not be possible.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is IRE?
2. What is Internet Research Ethics?
3. What are the positive and negative effects of IRE to all users of technology?
4. How Internet Research Ethics does help researchers?
5. How does issues about Internet Research Ethics Affects it's objective to everyone?





## Chapter 12: Health Information Technology: Challenges in Ethics, Science, and Uncertainty KENNETH W. GOODMAN

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*So, without trust—newly imperiled by the belief that computers might constitute new threats to confidentiality—the expansion of health information technology is in jeopardy.*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is Privacy and Confidentiality.
2. To know “The Standard View” and “Progressive Caution”
3. To know what is Prognostic Scoring Systems.
4. To know what is Diagnostic Expert Systems.
5. To know what is CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS.

**Review:**

According to the book, the use of computers or, more generally, information technology in the health professions is indeed a rich source of ethical issues and challenges. Ethics, a branch of philosophy, has the task of studying morality, or (generally) public accounts of the rightness or wrongness of actions. Applied or professional ethics is the analysis of moral issues that arise in, well, the professions. All professions give rise to ethical issues, not necessarily because practitioners do bad things or need to be saved from their many temptations, but because questions of appropriate action arise even in situations in which no one has done anything obviously wrong. That is, professionals encounter ethical issues and challenges in the ordinary course of their work. It is unavoidable.

I do agree that privacy is customarily about people, confidentiality applies to information about people. Privacy is also sometimes regarded as including within its scope people’s concern about protecting confidentiality. Privacy is a broader concept. Because this is one best thing to do for all the people who own something and want their work to be private to anyone, this is one way for them to be secure. And so if we’re going to analyze or compare privacy in the computer world and in medical world we can say that they have similarities in some way. Because in computer industry we all know that information or data’s in a specific systems are used to be in private/ confidential because most techie people do not want to show off all the necessary information that they have so they need to be confidential. While in medical industry specifically in hospital, the information that they have inside their systems is also in private and confidential status because according to this chapter it needs to be secure enough for all the patient and the management of the hospital. That’s why it is said to be that . It is said that privacy and confidentiality is a big thing It is also feared or concluded that the belief that computers might constitute new threats to confidentiality.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- So, without trust—newly imperiled by the belief that computers might constitute new threats to confidentiality—the expansion of health information technology is in jeopardy.
- Privacy is, most generally, the right entitlement or reasonable expectation people have that they are and will be secure from intrusion.
- Computers complicate medical privacy and confidentiality in interesting ways.
- People are more or less computer savvy. But computers remain occult engines for many ordinary people—precisely those expected to make use of personal health records.
- We value accuracy and efficiency, but it should be uncontroversial to hypothesize that some people are prepared, in principle, to delegate to machines that which confounds those healers.
- We value control over all of this, while hoping that the tools used to manage our health require sacrifices that are not burdensome.
- Science and ethics advance in ways that improve the human condition, generally speaking.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. How should (in) appropriateness of use and user be identified and described?
2. How much, if any, privacy/confidentiality should we be willing to trade for improved health care promised by information technology?
3. In what circumstances should a patient's privacy/confidentiality rights be overridden?
4. What steps should be taken to ensure that computers are not used for inappropriate access?
5. When, by whom, under what circumstances, and with what kinds and levels of oversight, accountability, and responsibility should computers be used to make medical decisions?



## Chapter 13: Ethical Issues of Information and Business BERND CARSTEN STAHL

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“Ethics is arguably more about raising questions than giving answers.”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what are the Ethical Issues of Information and Business.
2. To know what are the approaches to ethical issues of information and business.
3. To gain more knowledge about CSR.
4. To know what are the business and computer ethics.
5. To know what are the macro level influence of business on ethics and information.

**Review:**

According to this chapter Businesses and the economic system they work in have an important influence on ethical issues arising from information and information and communication technology. This also includes examples of issues that arise in business and computer ethics, including privacy and employee surveillance and intellectual property, as well as some macro level issues including globalization and digital divides.

We cannot deny the fact that there a lots of issues that are not solved and continuously arising from our society about business and information. Information and business in different industry do have a lot of relations or connections to one another. That’s why this chapter says that Businesses have a large influence on how we live our individual lives and also on how society is regulated. Businesses are social facts, but they are also the objects of theoretical and academic attention. The only introductory remark about business that seems indispensable at this stage of the argument refers to two possible levels of observation of business that will inform the subsequent debate on ethics. And so this maybe the reason why there are lots of people believed that Business and the economic constitution of society are at the heart of many ethical problems, and, similarly, information raises new ethical questions.

This chapter also discusses about some detail the issues of privacy/employee surveillance, intellectual property, globalization, and digital divides; discussion of ethical issues in business and information by taking a somewhat different route than seems to be prevalent in computer and information ethics will hopefully compensate the reader for the fact that not all questions are covered.

And so based on what I’ve read to this chapter one of the aims of this chapter is thus to engage in this debate, to provide a foundation that will not only explain possible views of ethical issues in business and information but also initiate a debate on whether different approaches currently not discussed in business or computer and information ethics might be better equipped to move the debate forward. I believe that this target or this objective was reached or will be reached in some way.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Information is becoming increasingly important in most aspects of our lives, and this is particularly true for our economic activities
- Economic activity is a part of every society, and it is arguably one of the most important aspects of current liberal democratic states.
- Businesses have a large influence on how we live our individual lives and also on how society is regulated.
- Businesses are social facts, but they are also the objects of theoretical and academic attention
- The two levels of observation of business and economic activity are the micro- and macro levels.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is business ethics?
2. What is the difference between shareholders and stakeholders?
3. What is Corporate Social Responsibility?
4. What is the difference between business ethic and computer ethics?
5. What is The Impact of Business on Intellectual Property?



## Chapter 14: Responsibilities for Information on the Internet ANTON VEDDER

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*According to Friedman, if they were to have these responsibilities, then these responsibilities might easily conflict with their obligations to make profits for the stockholders (Friedman, 1970).*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what are the responsibilities for information on the internet.
2. To know what are the conditions of that responsibilities.
3. To know why is it that ISP's and clearly harmful and offensive information.
4. To know what is information in general.
5. To know how this responsibilities help information on the internet become better.

**Review:**

We all know that The Internet, sometimes called simply "the Net," is a worldwide system of computer networks - a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer (and sometimes talk directly to users at other computers). It is also a network that consists of a disparate set of heterogeneous organizations and individuals, ranging from commercial business corporations and private organizations of volunteers, to governmental institutions, universities, and individual citizens. Today, the Internet is a public, cooperative, and self-sustaining facility accessible to hundreds of millions of people worldwide. Physically, the Internet uses a portion of the total resources of the currently existing public telecommunication networks.

To this chapter I've noticed that there are times and most of the times that things went wrong and there are people, organization, industries, companies and more that is accountable or responsible for that cause and so in terms of information, technology and internet there were also responsibilities and accountability that is sometimes neglected. And so when it comes to it, the instances and the accidents that is happening in the cloud is not directly pointing to or the responsibility or the accountability is not directly pointing to the internet itself but to the people or to the individual that is accountable to it or related to it.

This chapter also include or discussed about the issues of responsibilities on the Internet have often been discussed in association with specific accountabilities of ISPs with regard to information (including pictures and footage) that are outright illegal or immoral. And for instance, of child pornography, illegal weapon sales, the sale of illegal drugs, and the dispersion of hate and discrimination. Typically, in most legal systems, the liabilities of ISPs have been specified with regard to these forms of harmful or offensive information. And this also address a subject that is broader than just ISPs' accountability with regard to illegal content



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Business is bound by moral norms of minimal decency, meaning that they should avoid and prevent harm
- Retrospective responsibility is an equivalent of accountability.
- Normally, the notion of moral responsibility is used in at least two ways that should be carefully distinguished. It can be used in a primarily retrospective sense and in a primarily prospective sense. The former refers to the possibility of rightfully ascribing or attributing actions or consequences of actions to agents.
- If ISPs have responsibilities relating to information produced by others but accessible through their services, then these responsibilities are slightly different from the responsibilities that are traditionally attributed to individual persons.
- Basic to the traditional idea of responsibility—at least when taken as retrospective responsibility—is the assignment of guilt, which is something that has to do with the identity and the character of an actor.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Information in General?
2. What are the conditions involved in this chapter?
3. What are the responsibilities for information on the internet?
4. Why is it that ISP's and clearly harmful and offensive information?
5. What is ISP's?



## Chapter 15: Virtual Reality and Computer Simulation PHILIP BREY

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*Technologies raise important ethical questions about the way in which they represent reality and the misrepresentations, biased representations, and offensive representations that they may contain.*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is Virtual reality.
2. To know how is Computer Simulation is done.
3. To know what is the Distinction between the Virtual and the Real.
4. To know if the distinction is disappearing.
5. To know what is Misrepresentations, Biased Representations, and Indecent Representations.

**Review:**

Before I admit that do not have any idea about “virtual reality” only when I engaged and I enter my course, because through this I’ve read and developed and increased my knowledge about software’s like this. And so based on my past reading s as well as based on this chapter, Virtual reality is an artificial environment that is created with software and presented to the user in such a way that the user suspends belief and accepts it as a real environment. On a computer, virtual reality is primarily experienced through two of the five senses: sight and sound.

The simplest form of virtual reality is a 3-D image that can be explored interactively at a personal computer, usually by manipulating keys or the mouse so that the content of the image moves in some direction or zooms in or out. More sophisticated efforts involve such approaches as wrap-around display screens, actual rooms augmented with wearable computers, and haptics devices that let you feel the display images. Virtual reality can be divided into: The simulation of a real environment for training and education and the development of an imagined environment for a game or interactive story

And so if you’re going to observed most of the people nowadays experienced and enjoy the benefits of using this virtual reality machines. There are lots of people also nowadays who has large capabilities of doing and using this “virtual reality”. What I observed from today’s society is that a lot of individual do experience this virtual reality and computer simulation in different parts of the world. That’s why I said that they are or we are knowledgeable enough about this things specially those who are in the world of technology.

And so now I can say that these things have capabilities to interact, attract and teach people enough as too how it will benefit or affect them in so many ways. That’s why it is true enough that the user could navigate and interact with simulated environments through the data suit and data glove, items that tracked the positions and motions of body parts and allowed the computer to modify its output depending on the recorded positions. And it is also true enough that Computer simulation has become a



useful part of the mathematical modeling of many natural systems in the natural sciences, human systems in the social sciences, and technological systems in the engineering sciences, in order to gain insight into the operations of these systems and to study the effects of alternative conditions and courses of action.

**Learning's/Insights:**

- Virtual environments can be harmful to others and raise moral issues within all major traditions in ethics, including consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics
- Technologies raise important ethical questions about the way in which they represent reality and the misrepresentations, biased representations, and offensive representations that they may contain.
- A **virtual world** is a description of a collection of objects in a space and rules and relationships governing these objects. In virtual reality systems, such virtual worlds are generated by a computer
- **Immersion** is the sensation of being present in an environment, rather than just observing an environment from the outside.
- **Sensory feedback** is the selective provision of sensory data about the environment based on user input. The actions and position of the user provide a perspective on reality and determine what sensory feedback is given.
- Interactivity, is the responsiveness of the virtual world to user actions. Interactivity includes the ability to navigate virtual worlds and to interact with objects, characters, and places.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Virtual Reality?
2. What is Computer Simulation?
3. Is the Distinction Disappearing?
4. What is Virtual Child Pornography?
5. What are the two behaviors stated in this chapter?



## Chapter 16: Genetic Information: Epistemological and Ethical Issues1 ANTONIO MARTURANO

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“The future of biology is strongly tied to that of bioinformatics, a field of research that collects all sort of biological data, tried to make sense of living organisms in their entirety and then make predictions.”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know more about the concept of Information.
2. To know the difference between semantic and syntactic theory of genetic information.
3. To know the use and misuse of models.
4. To know the ethical problems of genetic information.
5. To know what are the Ideological Use of a Model and Ethical Issues in Fund-raising

**Review:**

I do admit that, I have a hard time reading and understanding this chapter, for the reason that I do not have enough knowledge about genetics, genetic information and to other topic that was discussed in this topic. Well according to this chapter Genetics has utilized many concepts from informatics. These concepts are used in genetics at two different, albeit related levels. At the most basic level, genetics has taken the very notion of information, central to the field of informatics, to explain the mechanisms of life. It is also stated that genetic information is the genes containing an amount of information (the so-called TACG amino acids sequence) and able to build a human being up is today a seldom challenged triviality.

According to this chapter information had become synonymous terms in biological literature; they were based on the concept of uniqueness of the sequence as a condition for an organism's self-replication at the molecular level. Although the development of information/processing by computers proceeded contemporaneously with progress in research into biological and biochemical information processing, the trajectories of these two initiatives were never unified even if they sometimes overlapped at various points.

I do agree to what Castell's said that modern science relies largely on computer simulations, computational models, and computational analyses of large data sets. Although genetics is considered to be a process that is entirely independent from microelectronics, it is not really so independent. The idea that genetic information has a special relevance is linked to the claims of "genetic essentialism." data structure is a construct of abstract humanness, without a body, without a gender, without a history, and without personal and collective narratives. It does not have a culture, and it does not have a voice. This electronically configured human is an a cultural program. And in this very construction, it is deeply culturally determined—we find ourselves confronted with a "universal human," constructed by science as practiced in North America at the close of the twentieth century. This version of "human unity in diversity" is not laboratory but deeply oppressive. To achieve such a vision in a positive sense, culture cannot be separated from biology.





And so based on this chapter particularly the topics discussed on this chapter I do believe that genetics information really plays an important role in human's problems. This also serves as eye opener for all to try to use genetics information as one of the solutions for any human and information problems arising in today's situations.

**Learning's/Insights:**

- Mathematical information theory studies only the quantity of information in a physical system.
- The quantity of information in a system can be understood roughly as the amount of order in that system, or the inverse of the entropy (disorder) that all closed physical systems accumulate over time.
- "The importance of sharing materials, data and research rights, and requiring [a] fair global access" (Taylor, 2007).
- Genetic information would be, therefore, information about the very essence of a person, whereas other non genetic information would be only about accidental attributes.
- Genetic essentialism, which assumes the uniqueness and independence of genetic information, does not give us a plausible argument for treating genetic information in a special category

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Genetic Information?
2. What are the ethical problems involved in genetic information?
3. What are the Sequence Patenting and the Open Source Challenge?
4. What is Semantic Theory?
5. What is Syntactic Theory?



## Chapter 17: The Ethics of Cyber Conflict DOROTHY E. DENNING

**Name of the Book:** **The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

“Ends justifies the means”

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is ethics of Cyber Conflict.
2. To know what is Cyber warfare at the state level.
3. To know what is the Law of Conflict management.
4. To know what is the Law of War.
5. To know what is Cyber attacks by non state actors.

**Review:**

Through reading this chapter what I've noticed is that, most of the ideas are focused on the hacking and hackers in the computer or technology industry. It is true enough that these days, the majority of websites are built around applications to provide good services to their users. In particular, are widely used to create, edit and administrate content. Due to the interactive nature of these systems, where the input of users is fundamental, it's important to think about security in order to avoid exploits by malicious third parties and to ensure the best user experience. What we got was a sometimes-frightening view of how easily nearly anyone's computer--at home or at work, protected or not--can be cracked by a determined hacker. But we also found out that computer users can make a hacker's job much harder by avoiding a few common mistakes.

This chapter enlightens me that though we often associate Hacking with criminal activities. Hacking does not always mean breaking into computers. A person who practices hacking is called a hacker. Hacking can be just to find out how it works without criminal intent. Hacking can be simply to crack a code a hacker can be breaking into a computer that's yours, often not wanted, and now prohibited by law. And so the one of the controversial thing in hacking is that some people consider the act of cracking itself to be unethical, like breaking and entering. But the belief that 'ethical' cracking excludes destruction at least moderates the behavior of people who see themselves as 'benign' crackers. On this view, it may be one of the highest forms of hackerly courtesy to Break into a system, and then explain to the sysop, preferably by e-mail from a super user account, exactly how it was done and how the hole can be plugged -- acting as an unpaid (and unsolicited) "tiger" team.

The most reliable manifestation of either version of the **hacker** ethic is that almost all hackers are actively willing to share technical tricks, knowledge, software, and (where possible) computing resources with other hackers. And to remind you: huge cooperative networks such as Usenet, FidoNet and Internet can function without central control because of this trait. They both rely on and reinforce a sense of community that may be hackerdom's most valuable asset.



And so I do agree to what all this chapter discussed, because most of the things that was discussed was I heard and read already from the past and all are true enough and connected enough. I hacking I think was a hardcore thing and enjoyable thing to do in some way but then the effect to others was not good enough to continue this kind of activity.

**Learning's/Insights:**

- In general, the less an attack looks like force and the more it adheres to the law of war principles, the easier it is to justify ethically.
- Attacks that look like force are generally permissible for defensive purposes, so they cannot be ruled out.
- Attacks done for personal gain, such as system intrusions to steal credit card numbers and trade secrets; denial-of-service attacks aimed at taking out competitor Web sites or extorting money from victims; and attacks that compromise and deploy large “botnets” of victim computers to send out spam or amplify denial-of-service attacks.
- The law of conflict management is primarily concerned with the application of force, particularly armed force.
- Jus ad bellum provides a legal framework for determining the lawfulness of a use of force, the jus in bello specifies principles governing how that force may be applied during armed conflict.
- “Hack back” is a form of active response that uses hacking to counter a cyber attack.
- The hack back to remove code appears less consistent with the doctrine of self-defense than the invasive trace back, and thus harder to justify on moral grounds.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Jus ad Bellum?
2. When Does a Cyber Attack Constitute the Use of Force?
3. What is Jus in Bello?
4. What is Just Cause for Hactivism?
5. What is Conduct of Hactivism?



## **Chapter 18: A Practical Mechanism for Ethical Risk Assessment—A SoDIS Inspection** DON GOTTERBARN, TONY CLEAR, and CHOON-TUCK KWAN

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*The availability of high-quality software is critical for the effective use of information technology in organizations*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know the Generic Standards for Risk Analysis Models.
2. To know A Practical Mechanism for Ethical Risk Assessment.
3. To know what is Sodis Inspection Model.
4. To know what happen in UK Election.
5. To know the different influences of Sodis Inspection Model.

**Review:**

We often heard the word “risk” in so many ways and in so many times. We all know that and based from it’s definition risk is a concept that denotes the precise probability of specific eventualities. Technically, the notion of risk is independent from the notion of value and, as such, eventualities may have both beneficial and adverse consequences. However, in general usage the convention is to focus only on potential negative impact to some characteristic of value that may arise from a future event.

Based on what I have read, this chapter covers a lot of topics about risk. And I find it more intersting and challenging. Because we cannot deny the fact that there times and most of the times we encounter risk in all what we do. In connction to this, it only explains that everything that is developed in the cloud or in the net was not alwyass perfect, meaning most of the times users and developers to saw or encounter errors.

And so this chapter talks about or discussed certain models that would help lessen or decrease the risk. This also discusses certain anlaysis and methods that would help understand and deal with the different risk that would possibly ecounter in the world of technology, information and the like. This chapter also discusess about ethical risk and Sodis Inspection model, which illustrates and shows it’s effects and process. And so this

To this chapter I may say that my knowldege about risk management increase, because first this topic relates and connects to the topic like risk management. And based on it’s definition risk management aims to facilitate the exchange of information and expertise across countries and across disciplines. Its purpose is to generate ideas and promote good practice for those involved in the business of managing risk. All too often assessments of risk are crudely made and the consequences of getting



things wrong can be serious, including lost opportunities, loss of business, loss of reputation and even life. This journal examines both the problems and potential solutions.

### Learning's/Insights:

- . . . for establishing the context, identifying, analyzing, evaluating . . . risks associated with any activity . . . that will enable organizations to minimize losses and maximize opportunities (AS/NZS, 1999, p. 2).
- Risk management generally consists of an iterative series of steps.
- The risk identification process identifies potential negative impact on the project and its stakeholders.
- Once these potential risk effects have been identified, they are prioritized in the risk analysis phase to help order when and if they will be addressed.
- Generally, qualitative analysis is often used “first to obtain a general indication of the level of risk . . . or where the level of risk does not justify the time and effort for a quantitative analysis . . .” (AS/NZS, 1999, p. 14).
- As a support for a quantitative risk analysis, a qualitative analysis is sometimes used.1 Surprisingly, in standard risk methodologies the qualitative risk approach typically looks at quantifiable data that can be easily prioritized and facilitates analysis.
- The ethical stakeholders in developed software are all those who are affected by it even though they are not directly related to the use or financing of a system.

### Integrative Questions:

1. What is Sodis Inspection Model?
2. When was Sodis Inspection Model Developed?
3. Who developed Sodis Inspection Model?
4. What are the Generic Standards for Risk Analysis Models?
5. How as Sodis Inspection Model relates to ethics?



## Chapter 19: Regulation and Governance of the Internet JOHN WECKERT and YESLAM AL-SAGGAF

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“Degrading Internet performance will not obviously harm many people very much, depending of course on the degradation. Most of us could wait a little longer when searching or downloading without much of a diminution of our living standards.”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know the regulation and governance of the internet
2. To know the internet regulation: normative issues.
3. To know what is Censorship
4. To know internet regulation: moral arguments.
5. To know Regulation across Legal Jurisdiction.

**Review:**

It is true enough that Internet Governance is not a simple subject. Although it deals with a major symbol of the DIGITAL world, it cannot be handled with a digital - binary logic of true/false and good/bad. Instead, the subject's many subtleties and shades of meaning and perception require an ANALOG approach, covering a continuum of options and compromises.

*In only a few years, the Internet has revolutionised trade, health, education, and, indeed, the very fabric of human communication and exchange. Moreover, its potential is far greater than what we have seen in the relatively short time since its creation. In managing, promoting, and protecting its presence in our lives, we need to be no less creative than those who invented it. Clearly, there is a need for governance, but that does not necessarily mean that it has to be done in the traditional way, for something that is so very different.*  
Kofi Annan - Global Forum on Internet Governance  
(New York, 24 March 2004)

The Internet has, in a relatively short time, become an essential instrument for today's society. As of early 2005, the Internet is thought to include: an estimated 750 million users worldwide; an estimated electronic commerce turnover of US\$1 billion, which is projected to rise rapidly; a major social impact in education, health, government, and other areas of activity; cybercrime, such as fraud, gambling, pornography, and ID theft; misuse and abuse in the form of malicious code and spam. The growing awareness of the social, economic, and political impact of the Internet on society has brought the question of Internet Governance



into sharper focus. The process of addressing legal issues and the social consequences of technological developments invariably lags behind technological innovation. This applies to the Internet, too. In the case of the Internet, governance is needed, among other things, to: prevent or, at least minimise, the risk of the fragmentation of the Internet; maintain compatibility and interoperability; safeguard the rights and define the responsibilities of the various players; protect end users from misuses and abuse; encourage further development.

And so I may say that Internet Governance implementation do really help life in the cloud and life of those people who are engaged themselves in the cloud to have discipline and regulations that would managed and maintain the life in the cloud more organized and more effective. And I may say also that this chapter is very interesting in a way that it also discusses topics like technical issues, current situation and the like that would help reader understand more about this topics or this issues arising from the net

#### **Learning's/Insights:**

- Internet governance is the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet (WGIG, 2005).
- Proposals by governments to regulate content on the Internet are often hotly contested, at least in liberal democratic countries
- The Internet is not spoken about only as a type of medium but often as a living space in which people work, play, shop, socialize, and so on.
- A strong moral case can be made for regulating the content of the Internet, but there is also a strong case that such regulation cannot be very effective and comes at a price in Internet performance.

#### **Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Censorship?
2. What is Internet Governance?
3. What is IP address?
4. To what extent does the technology allow for effective regulation?
5. Can content on the Internet be regulated effectively, and should it be regulated?





## Chapter 20: Information Overload DAVID M. LEVY

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“Our contemporary problem is not lack of knowledge or information. Far from it. / Every day there are more and more schools, colleges, and universities. / . . . More books, more journals, more learned papers, more data banks, more symposia, more international meetings, more conference calls—more knowledge and information, in fact, than our present system of scholarly communications can reasonably process. / This is the .information overload. problem—a problem which EDUNET is designed to relieve” (“EDUNET: Is it the answer to the information overload in our schools and colleges?” 1967).*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is Information Overload.
2. To further understand what is Information.
3. To know what are the consequences of information overload.
4. To know what is A Novel, Recurrent, or Ever-Present Phenomenon.
5. To know the brief history of the phrase.

**Review:**

When we say information overload, the first thing that comes in my mind is that information cannot process already because information is too much or is too full for you to process. For some or for different people/ individual they have different interperetation about this word. This words are very popular and too much used in work industry because to that place work are very known and well experienced.

I do agree that On a society-wide level, the dangers of information overload are enormous. The engendered feelings of helplessness, confusion, and anger will erode work efficiency, family functioning, and most likely increase crime rates. We will lack the information-processing skills needed to elect responsible leaders or counter the myriad waves of propaganda pushing our dollars this way and that. (Of course, the argument could be made that this has already happened.) If an individual's consciousness is formed by the information and stimuli he experiences, then the influence of data glut on our thinking is undeniable.

When it comes to “information” I may say that it is the processed data in information system course. This is very useful for all, most specially for those individual that is processing, managing or arranging information to have an effective and productive output in their work. That's why Many people speak about the Information Age as the advent of the Knowledge Age or knowledge society, the information society, the Information revolution, and information technologies, and even though informatics, information science and computer science are often in the spotlight, the word "information" is often used without careful consideration of the various meanings it has acquired



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Information overload: Exposure to or provision of too much information; a problematic situation or state of mental stress arising from this. [OED Online, retrieved (June 11, 2007)].
- Information overload . . . refers to the state of having too much information to make a decision or remain informed about a topic. Large amounts of historical information to dig through, a high rate of new information being added, contradictions in available information, and a low signal-to-noise ratio make it difficult to identify what information is relevant to the decision. The lack of a method for comparing and processing different kinds of information can also contribute to this effect. Wikipedia, retrieved (June 11, 2007).]
- Information overload, is a condition in which an agent has—or is exposed to, or is provided with—too much information, and suffers negative consequences as a result (experiences distress, finds itself in a “problematic situation,” is unable to make a decision or to stay informed on a topic, etc.).

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Information Overload?
2. What is Information?
3. Perception or Reality?
4. What are the consequences of information overload?
5. Is information overload simply a question of one's subjective state—that one feels overloaded—or must there be some objective reality to it?



## Chapter 21: Email Spam KEITH W. MILLER and JAMES H. MOOR

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*"The struggle against unwanted emails will continue. Ethical analysis can be useful in analyzing emerging strategies of email senders and email recipients. In these analyses, ethicists must be careful to look at individual stakeholders as well as systematic stakeholders; both micro- and macroissues are important. All such analyses should start with a clear exposition of the characteristics of the emails that will be considered "spam." Only then can we discuss with precision the ethics of spam."*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is email spam.
2. To know how searching for a characterization of "spam" was done.
3. To know the number of identical email sent.
4. To know what is Unsolicited Commercial Bulk Emails (UCBE).
5. To know The Ethics of Reducing the Number of Spam Emails Read After They Are Sent

**Review:**

There are millions or even billions of individual nowadays are using emails and most of them for sure experience email spamming. Based on its definition also known as junk e-mail, is a subset of spam that involves nearly identical messages sent to numerous recipients by e-mail. A common synonym for spam is unsolicited bulk e-mail (UBE). Definitions of spam usually include the aspects that email is unsolicited and sent in bulk. "UCE" refers specifically to unsolicited commercial e-mail.

E-mail addresses are collected from chatrooms, websites, newsgroups, and viruses which harvest users' address books, and are sold to other spammers. Much of spam is sent to invalid e-mail addresses. ISPs have attempted to recover the cost of spam through lawsuits against spammers, although they have been mostly unsuccessful in collecting damages despite winning in court.

I do believe that email spamming is a challenges that currently plaguing the email world in it's struggle against spam, and goes on to posit that that "many will want to take advantage of filtering services in much the same way that mail users see value in spam filters for their email inbox." Because spamming was the abuse of sending messages in the cloud most especially to inboxes of emails of different individual who are using emails all around the world. That's why those which we can see in our mails folder named "bulk" are for spam message which is so useful and helpful for use users of emails.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Term “spam” wasn.t used until the 1980s, when some participants in interactive MUDs (Multi-User Dungeons).
- A broad view of spam as “unsolicited electronic messaging,” the first spam mentioned inWikipedia (2007) is a telegram sent in 1904.
- Spam has rapidly spread to manyforms of electronic communication.
- With a few notable exceptions (see Hayes, 2006), there are few public defenders of spam. People attacking spam are legion and vocal.
- An email that is from an unsolicited, commercial, bulk emailing, often considered spam, may provide a receiver with just the information that he/she does want.
- Email, such as email informing someone that he/she is fired, is unwanted but not spam.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Email?
2. What is Email Spam?
3. What is Email Message?
4. What is Unsolicited Commercial Bulk Emails (UCBE)?
5. What is The Accountability of the Sender and the Degree of Deception?



## Chapter 22: The Matter of Plagiarism: What, Why, and If JOHN SNAPPER

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*"The right of placing its will in any and every thing, which thing is thereby mine"*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know the matter of Plagiarism.
2. To know lack of authorization—economic Foundation means.
3. To know lack of authorization---natural or moral rights means
4. To know lack of accreditation---non fringing plagiarism.
5. To know a personal vie of the matter means.

**Review:**

Based from its definition, actually According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to "plagiarize" means: to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own to use (another's production) without crediting the source; to commit literary theft; to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source. In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward. That's why it is true enough that many people think of plagiarism as copying another's work, or borrowing someone else's original ideas. But terms like "copying" and "borrowing" can disguise the seriousness of the offenses.

According to our subject ITETHIC words and ideas can really be stolen because according to U.S. law, the answer is yes words and ideas can really be stolen. The expression of original ideas is considered intellectual property, and is protected by copyright laws, just like original inventions. Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some way (such as a book or a computer file).

As you read the whole chapter you will noticed that Plagiarism has never been easier than it is today. Before the internet, cheating was labor-intensive and obvious. Potential plagiarists had to find appropriate works from a limited pool of resources, usually a nearby library, and copy them by hand. Since these resources were almost always professionally written, the risk of detection was very high.

The Internet now makes it easy to find thousands of relevant sources in seconds, and in the space of a few minutes' plagiarists can find, copy, and paste together an entire term paper or essay. Because much of the material online is produced by other students, it is often difficult or impossible for educators to identify plagiarism based on expectations of student-level work.



Most cases of plagiarism can be avoided, however, by citing sources. Simply acknowledging that certain material has been borrowed, and providing your audience with the information necessary to find that source, is usually enough to prevent plagiarism

**Learning's/Insights:**

- Failure to have authorization is typically theft of intellectual property, most commonly a copyright infringement that deprives a copyright owner of income.
- Plagiarism can be unintentional, both when there is a failure to authorize and when there is a failure to document.
- Even if unintentional, there is deception since most parties to the distribution will be under the impression that the distribution is authorized.
- Today, most software production is “work for hire” where the copyright is held by corporations that employ the programmers (or authors), and the real issue is how alternative standards of copyright infringement affect that economic system.
- The achievements of the “open source” software community, and we may note the viability of pirate organizations that ignore copyright policies.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Plagiarism?
2. When was the first case of Plagiarism evolved?
3. What punishment do you get when you plagiarize?
4. How can we avoid plagiarism?
5. Is Plagiarism important?



## Chapter 23: Intellectual Property: Legal and Moral Challenges of Online File Sharing RICHARD A. SPINELLO

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*"Taking property without permission is wrong. Recorded music is property. Taking recorded music without permission is therefore wrong as well."*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know more about Intellectual property.
2. To know what are the legal and moral challenges of online file sharing.
3. To know which is better sharing or theft.
4. To know what is secondary liability.
5. To know MGM V. GROKSTER: A BRIEF HISTORY

**Review:**

This chapter talks about more of intellectual property and online file sharing. First, we all know that networks can allow computers, servers, and other devices to talk to each other. There are a number of different types of networks, and it's important to find the right one to fit your needs so that you don't waste time and money with one that is too complex for your needs, or one that doesn't fulfill your needs. And so through network we can say that having peer to peer network connection millions of users connecting to the Internet have started using their ever more powerful home computers for more than just browsing the Web and trading email. Instead, machines in the home and on the desktop are connecting to each other directly, forming groups and collaborating to become user-created search engines, virtual supercomputers, and file systems.

For me this is a great idea but for some I think this is not. This is good/ great for me for the simple reason that millions of people are connected to one another and millions of file can access or have sharing of files from one computer to another. Some objections (dealt with elsewhere in this volume) cite legal or moral concerns. Other problems are technical. Many network providers, having set up their systems with the idea that users would spend most of their time downloading data from central servers, have economic objections to peer-to-peer models. Some have begun to cut off access to peer-to-peer services on the basis that they violate user agreements and consume too much bandwidth (for illicit purposes, at that).

And so the original Internet was fundamentally designed as a peer-to-peer system. Over time it has become increasingly client/server, with millions of consumer clients communicating with a relatively privileged set of servers. The current crop of peer-to-peer applications is using the Internet much as it was originally designed: as a medium for communication for machines that share resources with each other as equals. Because this network model is more revolutionary for its scale and its particular implementations than for its concept, a good number of past Internet applications can provide lessons to architects of new peer-to-peer applications





**Learning's/Insights:**

- The Internet has many “gatekeepers,” from Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and search engines to purveyors of certain types of network software.
- It is not morally permissible to encourage or facilitate the immoral acts of others, especially when one profits by doing so through advertising revenues.
- “Code is law,” and given the great power of software code as a logical constraint, software providers have a moral obligation to eschew the temptations of writing antiregulatory code.
- “Purposeful, culpable expression and conduct” must be evident in order to impose legal liability under this sensible standard (MGMv. Grokster, 2005).
- P2P software programs are usually free and easy to install.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is secondary liability?
2. What is intellectual property?
3. What are the legal and moral challenges of online file sharing?
4. What does it mean about sharing based on the chapter?
5. What does it mean about being a theft based on the chapter?



## Chapter 24: Censorship and Access to Expression<sup>1</sup> KAY MATHIESEN

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

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[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

*“To censor is to restrict or limit access to an expression, portion of an expression, or category of expression, which has been made public by its author, based on the belief that it will be a bad thing if people access the content of that expression.”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know more about Censorship and Access Expression.
2. To know what is the interest to access in expression.
3. To know further how this chapter defined censorship.
4. To know types and harm arguments about censorship.
5. To know the importance of censorship.

**Review:**

Censorship basically is the suppression of speech or deletion of communicative material which may be considered objectionable, harmful or sensitive, as determined by a censor. The censorship may be done on the basis of a list of banned sites, or by analyzing the text of each site at the time it is loaded into a browser.

Based on the chapter censorship limits access to an expression, either by deterring the speaker from speaking or the hearer from receiving such speech. By an “expression” I mean anything that may be composed by one person and communicated to another. This includes such things as speeches, personal communications, books, and articles, compilations of data, artworks, photographs, and music. Given that censorship limits access to expression, it is important to have clearly before us why access to expressions is valuable.

A policy of banning literature and works outweighs the positive effects. Restricting a child's ability to reach their full intellectual potential is not worth the small chance that the music industry, media, and books can possibly have an affect on a child's personality, attitude, or behavior. It is also evident that even though schools, churches, the media, parents, and the music industry have the power to control what the youth is exposed to do not mean that it is in the best interest of the child or young teenager to be protected.

Censorship has a daily negative impact on our present-day society, as news articles, television shows; radio broadcasts, music, and other content for public viewing are affected. Altering such products unjustifiably changes the meaning that the creators of those products originally intended, thus limiting their freedom of expression.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- To censor is to restrict or limit access to an expression, portion of an expression, or category of expression, which has been made public by its author, based on the belief that it will be a bad thing if people access the content of that expression.
- Given our strong interests in access to expression and the reasonable concerns about human implementation of policies that restrict access, cases of justifiable censorship will likely be relatively rare.
- “For intellectual freedom to be genuine, people must have the confidence that they will not be harassed for what they publish or seek out.”
- We have to ask ourselves what in actual practice would be the consequences of having policies in place that restrict access.
- The slippery slope maybe an actual and not just a conceptual possibility, if human beings in fact tend not to be so good at distinguishing material they personally dislike from that which is harmful.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is censorship?
2. What are the types of censorship?
3. What are the harm arguments about censorship?
4. Is censorship important or good?
5. What does it mean about access expression?



## Chapter 25: The Gender Agenda in Computer Ethics ALISON ADAM

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To learn more about Gender Agenda in Computer Ethics.
2. To know what is feminist ethics,
3. To know what is gender and ethics studies.
4. To know which is better Quantitative Versus Qualitative Research Methodologies.
5. To know what is ethical behavior.

**Review:**

It is true enough that when it comes to gender issues or agenda, most of the people in the society do argue well, depending on the case to be argued. But I can say that gender issues/ agenda are one of the best issues arising in the society and even in the cloud. Meaning opinions, ideas and the like are really arising when it comes to this topic. We all know that gender issues is about men and women issues for most, and to this issues most of the times women are always compared to men in terms of abilities, knowledge and techniques/ ways as to how they deal with things, or even with life.

For centuries, the differences between men and women were socially defined and distorted through a lens of sexism in which men assumed superiority over women and maintained it through domination. As the goal of equality between men and women now grows closer we are also losing our awareness of important differences. In some circles of society, politically correct thinking is obliterating important discussion as well as our awareness of the similarities and differences between men and women. The vision of equality between the sexes has narrowed the possibilities for discovery of what truly exists within a man and within a woman. The world is less interesting when everything is same.

Recognizing, understanding, discussing as well as acting skillfully in light of the differences between men and women can be difficult. Our failure to recognize and appreciate these differences can become a life long source of disappointment, frustration, tension and eventually our downfall in a relationship. Not only can these differences destroy a promising relationship, but most people will grudgingly accept or learn to live with the consequences. Eventually they find some compromise or way to cope. Few people ever work past these difficulties. People tend to accept what they don't understand when they feel powerless to change it.

Information and computer ethics has emerged as an important area of philosophical and social theorizing, combining conceptual, meta-ethical, normative, and applied elements. As a result, academic interest in this area has increased dramatically, particularly in computer science, philosophy, and communications departments; business schools; information and library schools; and law schools.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- A large body of writing on feminist ethics has sprung up in the last 30 or so years, developing from earlier grass roots work on women's rights and from theoretical developments in feminist philosophy.
- Computer ethics is a new area of applied ethics with a rapidly burgeoning portfolio of ethical case studies and problems.
- Care ethics is a cornerstone of most approaches toward feminist ethics.
- This chapter seeks to make a case for gender to receive a more thoroughgoing treatment within computer ethics by considering gender issues that are involved in computer ethics, and also by thinking of the contribution that a feminist version of computer ethics might offer back to the development of feminist ethics as a discipline.
- Gender and computer ethics include work on women's under representation in the computing profession.
- Newer forms of cyber feminism that emphasize a political intent coupled with elements of subversion and playfulness might offer a new dimension to feminist ethics and the ethics of care that can be pressed into service to offer a new theoretical dimension for a feminist computer ethics.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is ethical behavior?
2. What is feminist ethics?
3. Are Hacker Communities Egalitarian?
4. What might "feminist computer ethics" offer feminist ethics?
5. What is gender and computer ethics – a male0female binary?



## Chapter 26: The Digital Divide: A Perspective for the Future MARIA CANELLOPOULOU-BOTTIS and KENNETH EINAR HIMMA

**Name of the Book:** *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

“Any bridge across the digital divide will just lead poor people into consumerist quicksand.”

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is Digital Divide: A Perspective for the Future.
2. To further more and learn about digital thing.
3. To know the bidirectional relationship between absolute poverty and digital and information divides.
4. To know the moral basis for the idea that the various digital divides should be eliminated.
5. To know the empirical skepticism about the relationship between digital divides and absolute poverty.

**Review:**

According to this chapter the global distribution of material resources should bother any conscientious person. In the developing world, poverty and the suffering it causes is considerably worse. People in absolute poverty lack consistent access to adequate nutrition, clean water, and health care, as well as face death from a variety of diseases that are easily cured in affluent nations.

The digital divide is not any one particular gap between rich and poor, local and global, but rather includes a variety of gaps believed to bear on the world's inequitable distribution of resources. Not that global and local poverty are problems of many dimensions that are extremely difficult to solve, but rather that the moral importance of the digital divide as a problem that needs to be addressed is linked to inequalities between the rich and the poor—and especially wealthy nations and nations in absolute poverty. Which means that it is true enough that Worldwide computerized reservation network used as a single point of access for reserving airline seats, hotel rooms, rental cars, and other travel related items by travel agents, online reservation sites, and large corporations.

This chapter also discussed about poverty, Poverty is the state for the majority of the world's people and nations. Why is this? Is it enough to blame poor people for their own predicament? Have they been lazy, made poor decisions, and been solely responsible for their plight? What about their governments? Have they pursued policies that actually harm successful development? Such causes of poverty and inequality are no doubt real. But deeper and more global causes of poverty are often less discussed.



Behind the increasing interconnectedness promised by globalization are global decisions, policies, and practices. These are typically influenced, driven, or formulated by the rich and powerful. These can be leaders of rich countries or other global actors such as multinational corporations, institutions, and influential people.

In the face of such enormous external influence, the governments of poor nations and their people are often powerless. As a result, in the global context, a few get wealthy while the majority struggle.

**Learning's/Insights:**

- The global distribution of material resources should bother any conscientious person.
- In the developing world, poverty and the suffering it causes is considerably worse.
- People in absolute poverty lack consistent access to adequate nutrition, clean water, and health care, as well as face death from a variety of diseases that are easily cured in affluent nations.
- The digital divide is not any one particular gap between rich and poor, local and global, but rather includes a variety of gaps believed to bear on the world's inequitable distribution of resources.
- Not that global and local poverty are problems of many dimensions that are extremely difficult to solve, but rather that the moral importance of the digital divide as a problem that needs to be addressed is linked to inequalities between the rich and the poor—and especially wealthy nations and nations in absolute poverty.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is the meaning of “digital” in this chapter?
2. What is the situation with world poverty today?
3. What is important in terms of “bridging” the information gap?
4. What is the relationship between the inequality produced by the digital divide and the inequalities we have known for centuries?
5. Is it true that efforts to bridge the digital divide may have the effect of locking developing countries into a new form of dependency?





## Chapter 27: Intercultural Information Ethics RAFAEL CAPURRO

**Name of the Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics**  
by Kenneth E. Himma and Herman T. Tavani

**Library Reference: N/A**

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233232091&sr=1-1)

**Quote:**

“The global distribution of material resources should bother any conscientious person.”

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know more about Intercultural Information Ethics.
2. To know more about Information Ethics.
3. To know what it is about foundational debate.
4. To know the impact of ICT on local cultures from an IEE perspective.
5. To learn more about intellectual property.

**Review:**

This chapter is about the intercultural information ethics which covers theoretical and practical aspects of information ethics from an intercultural perspective. That why I may say that we cannot deny the fact that Our present life-world is shaped by information technology. For the reason that some of our skills and knowledge today are based from technology and developed through technology itself. That's also why we always clearly see the effects or the impact or having technology in our present life. And I do believe that in this coming years technology will continue to develop and invade the society, industry and people as well.

I also believe that the impact of information technology on a global scale and on all aspects of human life gives, on the one hand, a plausible argument in favour of the uniqueness approach not only with regard to the subject matter but also to the theoretical approaches so far. But this does not mean that, on the other hand, the moral code itself and its ethical reflection will be superseded by another one. The basic question concerning the status of moral persons, their respect or disrespect, remains unchanged although we may discuss as to what are the candidates and what this respect means in a specific situation. We may also discuss as to how this code has been interpreted (or not) within different ethical and cultural traditions and how it is being conceived with regard to the challenge of information technology.

That's why it is true enough that *Intercultural information ethics* addresses questions concerning these intersections such as: How far is the Internet changing local cultural values and traditional ways of life? How far do these changes affect the life and culture of future societies in a global and local sense? Put another way, how far do traditional cultures and their moral values communicate and transform themselves under the impact of the digital “infosphere” in general and of the Internet in particular? In other words, intercultural information ethics can be conceived as a field of research where moral questions of the “infosphere” are reflected in a comparative manner on the basis of different cultural traditions.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- IIE is an emerging discipline.
- IIE not only deals with the question of the impact of ICT on local cultures but explores also how specific ICT issues or, more generally, media issues can be analyzed from different IIE perspectives.
- IIE has a critical task to achieve when it compares information moralities.
- With regard to IIE issues in today's information societies, there are a lot of cultures that have not been analyzed, such as Eastern Europe and the Arabic world.
- In a narrow sense it focuses on the impact of information and communication technology (ICT) on different cultures as well as on how specific issues are understood from different cultural traditions.
- In a broad sense IIE deals with intercultural issues raised not only by ICT, but also by other media as well, allowing a large historical comparative view.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is information ethic?
2. What is intercultural information ethic?
3. Do we all have the same information ethic?
4. What is IIE?
5. What is ICT?



***The Fortune  
At the  
Bottom  
Of the  
Pyramid***



## Chapter 1: The Market at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Name of the Book: **The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid**  
by [C.K. Prahalad](#) (Author), [Stuart L. Hart](#) (Author)

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr\\_1\\_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2](http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr_1_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2)

Quote:

*“What is needed is a better approach to help the poor,  
An approach that involves partnering with them to innovate and  
Achieve sustainable win-win scenarios where the poor are actively engaged and,  
at the same time, the companies providing products and services to them are profitable. “*

*“All of us are prisoners of our own socialization”*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know what is market at the bottom of the pyramid.
2. To know and understand more about BOP market.
3. To know why there is money at BOP.
4. To further understand the nature of BOP market.
5. To understand the power of dominant logic.

Review:

As we enter the 21<sup>st</sup> century, poverty and the disenfranchisement that companies it remains one of the world's most daunting problems. And since there are lots of problems about poverty coming out with our society from the past and even until now this chapter states/suggest that What is needed is a better approach to help the poor, An approach that involves partnering with them to innovate and achieve sustainable win-win scenarios where the poor are actively engaged and, at the same time, the companies providing products and services to them are profitable; large scales and wide spread entrepreneurship is at the heart of the solution to poverty.

And because poverty is becoming a continuous issue in the society, we all know that there are organizations helping the handicapped walk and helping subsistence people particularly farmer's check commodity prices and connect with the rest of the world. There are also banks adapting to the financial needs of the poor, power companies reaching out to meet energy needs, and constructions companies doing what they can to house the poor in affordable ways that allow for the pride. There are the chain stores tailored to understand the needs of the poor and to make products available to them. And according to this chapter, in order for us to really understand how all of this remotely possible we need to start with all the assumptions that this chapter gave. First was The poor represents the poor market of goods and services that's why it is better if they are provided, access and exposed with the products and services that represents the global quality standards. And because of this it will really create choice for them as well as for the market. Second would be, the BOP provides new growth opportunity for the private sector and a forum for innovations. Third thing would be, BOP markets must become an integral part of the work of the private sectors. Meaning they must become part of the firms core business. And so



with all these assumptions there is a significant untapped opportunity for the value creation that is latent in the BOP market. These markets have remained invisible for too long.

There was no credible voice in public policy for nurturing market based ecosystems that included the large and small in a symbiotic relationship. The focus of public policy was on distributive justice over wealth creation. Because of the disparities in wealth and the preponderance of the poor, the government though its first priority must be policies that equalized wealth distribution. Meaning in this chapter also tackles the issue of course of poverty and not only that this explains and describes the concepts surrounding/ including the rural poor and urban rich. Poverty knows no such boundaries it is because of the fact or for the observation that even those who are in the level of becoming rich are also experiencing the issue of poverty particularly the effects of it to the business and to market as well; in the developing world, more than one third of the urban population live in shanty towns and slum.

Purchasing power in the developing countries where most of the BOP market exist; Developing countries offers tremendous growth opportunities. Within these markets, the BOP represents the major opportunity. Consider the BOP within the broad developing country opportunity. The dominant assumption is that the poor do not have money to spend and therefore, are not viable to the market. However, by virtue of their numbers the poor represent a significant latent purchasing power that must be unlocked.

The rural poor represent a different problem, access to distribution in rural market continuous to be problematic. Most of the rural markets are also inaccessible; therefore the rural poor are not only denied access to products and services, but also to knowledge about what is available and how to use it. The spread of wireless connectivity among the poor people might reduce this problem.

Brand conscious among the poor is universal. In a way, brand conscious should not be surprise. And aspiration to a new and different quality of life is the dream of everyone, including those at the BOP. Therefore the inspirational brands are critical for the BOP consumers. However, BOP consumers are value buyers. They expect great quality at price they can afford. The challenge to large firms is to make aspirational products affordable to BOP consumers.

Telecommunication providers have made it easier for the BOP consumers to purchase handsets and service. Connectivity allows the BOP population to be actively engaged in dialoged with each other, with firms from which they wish to purchase goods and services. Connectivity also allows the BOP consumers to establish new partners of communication away from their villages. As a result, a BOP consumer is becoming a very potent force for assessing product quality, prices available to them.

It is true enough that a rapidly evolving approach to encourage consumption and choice at the BOP is to make unit packages that are small and, therefore, affordable. And so the logic is obvious. The poor have unpredictable income streams. Many subsist on the daily wages and have to use cash conservatively. They tend to make purchases only when they have cash and buy only what they need for the day. Now the idea is to help the consumer to save and invest.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- *“The involvement of the private sectors at the BOP can provide opportunities for the development of the new products and services.”*
- *“The Bop consumers accept advanced technology readily”*
- *“BOP consumers are getting connected and networked. They are rapidly exploiting the benefits of information networks.”*
- *“The dominant assumption is that the poor have no purchasing power and therefore do not represent a viable market.”*
- *“By focusing on the BOP consumer’s capacity to consume, private sectors business can create new market. ”*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Dignity and Choice is all about?
2. Why Trust is a pre-requisite according to the chapter?
3. What are the benefits of the BOP consumer?
4. It is clear that the consumers (the poor) benefit, but do the private-sector business benefit as well?
5. Is there really the need for new goods and services?



## Chapter 2: Products and Services of BOP

Name of the Book: **The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid**  
by [C.K. Prahalad](#) (Author), [Stuart L. Hart](#) (Author)

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr\\_1\\_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2](http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr_1_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2)

Quote:

***“Advanced technology solution’s such as regional network of PC’s  
Must coexist with the poor and indifferent  
Electrical telecom infrastructures.”***

***“Innovation’s in BOP markets can reverse the flow of  
Concepts, ideas and methods.”***

Learning Expectations:

1. To further understand and observe the philosophy for developing products and services for the BOP.
2. To know and identify the 12 principles of innovation for BOP market.
3. To know the products and services of BOP.
4. To analyze the principles involve in the innovation.
5. To know what are the benefits of the 12 principles of innovation.

Review:

To this chapter, the twelve principles of innovation for BOP markets was discussed. And these twelve principles are consisting of Price Performance, Innovation: Hybrids, Scale of operation, Sustainable Development: Eco-friendly, Identifying Functionality: Is the Bop different from developed markets?, Process Innovation, Deskillling of Work, Education of Customers, Designing for Hostile Infrastructure, Interfaces, Distribution: Accessing the Customers, and BOP markets essentially allow us to challenge the conventional wisdom in delivery of products and services.

Focus on price performance of products and services. Serving BOP markets is not just about lower prices. It is about creating a new price performance envelope. Meaning lowering the price or increasing the price of the products and services in the business or even in the market must observe because through this you can monitor and get information whether your products or even services that you are offering to the market was affordable by the public and when price performance is improved, better, or increased, it actually refers to the performance divided by the price, in other words exactly the opposite ratio to rank a product as having an increased price performance.

Innovation requires hybrid solutions. Most scalable, price performance-enhancing solutions need advanced and emerging technologies that are creatively blended with the existing and rapidly evolving infrastructures. Meaning, since we know and we all observed that environment are changing too fast as well as technology, this second principles only suggest that innovation require hybrid solutions because products are more increasingly difficult to differentiate and so customers are more sophisticated, segmented and demanding, and expect more in terms of customization, newness, quality and price. Customers have more choice.





As a BOP markets are large, solutions that are developed must be scalable and transportable across countries, cultures and languages. Solutions must be designed for ease of adaptation in similar BOP markets. This is a key consideration for gaining scale.

The developed markets are accustomed to resource wastage. All innovations must focus on conserving resources: eliminate, reduce, and recycle. Reducing resources intensity must be a critical principle in product development.

Product development must start from a deep understanding of functionality, not just form. The BOP consumers have to live and work in demands in rethinking of functionality and a new.

Process innovations are just as critical in BOP markets as product innovations. In developed markets, the logistics system for assessing potential consumers, selling to them, and serving products in well developed. Often innovation must focus on building a logistics infrastructure, including manufacturing that is sensitive to the prevailing conditions. Accessing potential consumers are educating them can also be daunting task to the uninitiated.

Deskilling work is critical. Most BOP markets are poor in skills. The design of the products and services must take into account the skill levels, poor infrastructures, and difficulty of access for service in remote areas.

Education of customers on product usage is a key. Innovation in educating a semiliterate group on the use of new products can pose interesting challenges. In the absence of the traditional approaches to education-traditional advertising-new and creative approaches must be developed.

Products must work in hostile environment. Product must also be developed to accommodate the low quality of the infrastructure such as electricity and water.

Research on interfaces is critical given the nature of the consumer population. The heterogeneity of the consumer base in terms of language, culture, skill level, and prior familiarity with the function of feature is a challenge to the innovation team.

Innovations must reach the consumer. Both the highly dispersed rural market and highly dense urban market at the BOP represent an opportunity to innovate in methods of distribution.

The feature and function evolution in BOP markets can be very rapid. Product developers must focus on the broad architecture of the system-the platform-so that new features can be easily incorporated.

These twelve principles of innovation that is sated in this chapter were I think really helpful enough for those companies and business in the market. Because I think this twelve principles of innovation stated would be best to apply to the different business that do not have or not practicing this twelve principle. For instance the company does have CSR and they practicing it inside their companies/ business this twelve principle will help them evaluate the performance of their CSR as well as their business and companies. And so if the company doesn't have any CSR this twelve principles would guide them to create and implement a new one.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- *“It is easy to succeed in a limited experiment, but the market needs of 4-5 billion people suggest that the experiments must be commercially scalable.”*
- *“In most BOP markets there is a shortage of talent. Work, must therefore, be deskilled.”*
- *“Innovation in BOP markets requires significant investment in educating customers on the appropriate use and the benefits of specific products and services”*
- *“The BOP markets exist in a hostile infrastructure .Design of products and services must take this into account.”*
- *“By its very nature, success in BOP markets will break existing paradigms.”*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. How can anyone make money at \$0.01 price at retail?
2. How then can we develop user-friendly interfaces for that the poor and the illiterate can understand and utilize?
3. How can we provide a high level of price-performance to a consumer population that exists on less than \$2 per day?
4. How does a large global bank approach the market and provide world class services starting with \$20 deposit?
5. How do we create iodized salt that will not lose its iodine content during storage, transportation and cooking but will release iodine only on ingesting cooked food?



## Chapter 3: BOP: Global Opportunity

Name of the Book: **The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid**  
by [C.K. Prahalad](#) (Author), [Stuart L. Hart](#) (Author)

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr\\_1\\_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2](http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr_1_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2)

Quote:

*“The BOP can be a source of innovations for not only products and processes, but business models as well”*

*“Innovation must become “value-oriented” from the consumer’s perspective.”*

Learning Expectations:

1. To understand why is said to be BOP: a global opportunity.
2. To identify local innovations and global opportunities.
3. To know and analyze BOP solutions for developed markets.
4. To know what are the lessons for MNCs from BOP market and of course to know what MNC is.
5. To know and analyze the cost of managing.

Review:

Some of the local BOP markets are very large. Large population base in one of the indicator of the size of the market opportunity of BOP, not necessarily the per capita income; now if the industry or a firm finds the “sweet spot” meaning the right business model and the right combination of products and services-these markets could have an explosive growth.

BOP markets can collapse the time frames taken for the products, technologies, and the concepts to diffuse in the system. Many of the drivers of change and market growth-deregulation, involvement for the private sector in BOP markets, digitization, ubiquitous connectivity and the attendant change the aspirations of people favorable demographics and access to credit-are simultaneously present BOP markets. And so these drivers interact. However, the focus on the BOP has allowed these firms to invent cost effective ways to manufacture, test and distribute.

In the rural areas of different countries, providing high-quality health care is difficult. More difficult is surveillance of outbreaks of infectious disease. These remote regions must be kept under constant surveillance to avoid the spread of disease, be it cholera or SARS. However, these locations are not well connected for constant communications.

And if were going to talk about MNC and BOP markets, about the lesson of MNCs from BOP Markets, the most important lesson for MNCs from operating in the BOP market is about cost-for innovation, distribution, manufacturing and general “cost of organization”. Because the BOP forces and extraordinary emphasis on price performance, firms must all focus on the elements of cost. Shortage and the capital force firms in BOP markets to be very focused on the efficiency of capital use. MNC tend to impose their management systems and practices on BOP markets and find that it is hard to make the profit. The choices are simple: Change the management systems to cut cost or lose significant amounts of money.

The judicious use of capital is a critical element of success in BOP markets. It focuses on reducing capital intensity in plants and equipments. By focusing on judicious mix of outsourcing to



dedicated suppliers, it not only reduces its capital intensity but create s several small and medium size enterprises that can conform to the norms and standards. Second, a senior management focus on logistics and distribution is critical for reducing the capital needs of the business. And finally, a focus on revenue management allows for reducing the capital tied up in receivables.

BOP markets are a great source for experimentation in sustainable development. First, resources such as water, energy, and transportation are scare and expensive. BOP markets can also represent an emerging problem. Single curve packaging is advantageous to create the capacity to consume on BOP but can also lead to a major environmental problem. MNC involved in the Bop markets have the ability and the motivation to find solutions to the problem of packing in the emerging market.

The process of innovation for the BOP forces a new set of discipline, first the focus is the price performance. Innovations must become “value oriented” from the customer’s perspective. The BOP focuses attention on both the objective and subjective performance of the popular products and services. Markets at the BOP also focus on the need 30 -100 times improvements in price performance. The Bop becomes the major source of innovations; Logistics and distribution requirements are an integral part of the innovation process. So for the attention has been on outsourcing from the more cost efficient locations. The timing of investments, investment intensity, and the pace of market and distribution development become crucial, as is the rate at which costs must be thought down to fuel growth of the market.

#### Learning’s/Insights:

- *“Some of the BOP markets and attractive as stand alone entities.”*
- *“Many local innovations can be leveraged across other BOP markets, creating a global opportunity for local innovation.”*
- *“Some innovations from the BOP markets will find applications in developed markets.”*
- *“Lessons from BOP markets can influence the management practices of global firms.”*
- *“business management skills, technology, and contacts are pushed down to the local grassroots level”*s

#### Integrative Questions:

1. Will the social and development benefits of such business growth be substantial enough for NGOs and community organizations to give priority to market based approach?
2. Are these opportunities attractive enough for large firms to get through the changes that are required internal system of process?
3. Why would anyone need traditional watch if one had a cellphone?
4. Are these opportunities attractive enough for large firms to get through the changes to challenge their dominant logic?
5. What is that MNCs learn in the market that they went through?



## Chapter 4: The Ecosystem of Wealth Creation

Name of the Book: **The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid**  
by [C.K. Prahalad](#) (Author), [Stuart L. Hart](#) (Author)

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr\\_1\\_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2](http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr_1_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2)

Quote:

***“A business system is at the heart of the ecosystem for wealth creation.”***

Learning Expectations:

1. To know the meaning of the ecosystem for wealth creation.
2. To know what is market oriented ecosystem.
3. To know the ecosystems a developing country.
4. To learn the sanctity of contracts.
5. To know how to reduce inequities in contracts.
6. To know how to build governance capabilities among the poor.

Review:

There have been few attempts to focus on the symbiotic relationships between various private sector and social institutional players that can lead to a rapid development of markets at BOP. The private sector in the BOP context includes social organizations of different kinds that interact to create markets and develop appropriate products and services and deliver value. A business system is at the heart of the ecosystem for wealth creation.

A market based ecosystem is a framework that allows private sector and social actors, often with different traditions and motivations, and of different sizes and areas of influence, to act together and create wealth in a symbiotic relationship. Such an ecosystem consists of a wide variety of institutions coexisting and complementing each other. They use the concept of the ecosystem because each constituent in the system has a role to play. They are dependent on each other. The system adapts and evolves and can be resilient and flexible. Although there will always be distortions at the margin, the system is oriented toward a dynamic equilibrium.

Historically the evolution of the large firm was the symptom of a maturing economy focused on system efficiencies through scale and scope. It should be clear that the focus on any one component of the ecosystem to the negligence or detriment of others is not desirable.

The symbiotic relationship in the ecosystem also creates a win for all. Better informed, educated, and financially successful, these independent entrepreneurs seek the same type of transparency and access to information on products and features. Market based ecosystems can be a source of informing the poor of the benefits of transparency in transactions. The social collateral open and honest entrepreneurship that the market based ecosystem provides will be significant. The ecosystem can provide the tool for the poor and the disadvantage to be connected seamlessly with the rest of the world in a mutually beneficial and non-exploitive way. It provides them with skills opportunities that are often denied by the informal sectors.

Ultimately the development is to bring as many people as possible to enjoy the benefits of an inclusive market. Transaction governance capacity is a prerequisite. The market based ecosystem might provide us an approach to building the basic infrastructure for inclusion of BOP consumers. It also allows large firms to build new and profitable growth markets.



The impact of market based ecosystem and role of the nodal company can be very important in developing the disciplines of the market—respect for contracts, understanding mutuality of benefits, being local and the same time getting the benefits of being national and global, and most important , recognizing the benefits of transparency in relationship. The private sector, in its desire to leverage resources and gain market coverage, will invent new systems depending on the nature of the market. this is precisely what we need. We need the capacity to bring more people into the market system. This means not only gaining the benefits of globalization, but also accepting the disciplines that it imposes. Opaque, local money lender based contract enforcement and participating in a national or regional private sector ecosystem are not compatible. A gain this is the positive situation for both the large firm and the Bop consumers.

#### Learning's/Insights:

- *“The private sector, in its desire to leverage resources and gain market coverage, will invent new systems depending on the nature of the market. this is precisely what we need. We need the capacity to bring more people into the market system.”*
- *“Micro savings must precede microlending. BOP consumers must learn to save and there were no institutions to support microsavings ”*
- *“BOP consumers must start trusting themselves. They must be actively involved in solving problems.”*
- *“Help the poor understand that there is a win-win situation for them and the firm by respecting contracts. Respect for contract must transcend people you see everyday. A contract with another legal entity, large or small, seen or unseen, is critical.”*
- *“The private sector can reduce the asymmetric information, choice, ability to enforce contracts, and social standing. The use of information technology to build a network can create a powerful motivation to be pat of the system.”*

#### Integrative Questions:

1. Is the dominant role of micro enterprise and SMEs a result of undeveloped market system?
2. Does the dominant role played by SMEs reflect the poor enforcement of commercial contracts outside the neighborhoods in which they operate?
3. Can an underdeveloped and poorly implemented legal system condemn countries to micro private enterprises that cannot flourish beyond local communities?
4. What are the constituents of the market based ecosystem?
5. How do we move the composition of the ecosystem toward the large firm?
6. If we can't pick one sector for special attention, how do we mobilize the whole ecosystem?



## Chapter 5: Reducing Corruption

**Name of the Book:** **The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid**  
by [C.K. Prahalad](#) (Author), [Stuart L. Hart](#) (Author)

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr\\_1\\_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2](http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr_1_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2)

**Quote:**

**“Corruption is a market mechanism for privileged access”**

**“There is a need for us to recognize that economic growth fueled by the market economy around the world is not a single, monolithic problem. Each country has it’s own road to travel.”**

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know and identify ways as to how to reduce corruptions.
2. To know and understand are the poor really poor?
3. To know what is TGC all about.
4. To know the relation of Andhra Pradesh e-governance story in reducing corruption.
5. To know what is center for good governance.
6. To know what are the lessons from the Andhra Pradesh experiment.

**Review:**

In many cases, the impact of micro regulations and local customs that are opaque to MNC managers may be interpreted as corruption. So we must understand the difference between corruption and local practice. Alliances with local firms and NGO's can provide visibility to these “understood but not explicit “ local practices. Transaction governance capacity is about making the entire process as transparent as possible and consistently enforced. we must reduce the frictional losses in doing business at the BOP.

Most of the developing countries do not fully recognize the real costs of corruption and its impact on private sector development and poverty alleviation. The capacity to facilitate commercial transactions through a system laws fairly enforced is critical to the development of the private sector.

Poor countries might be rich if we consider trapped assets. They might have a vibrant private sector and a market economy, although this private sector is informal, fragmented and local. Ironically, these economies tend to be high cost with poor access to credit and inefficient systems management. However not all poor countries have a poor legal structure. Some merely lack the ability to enforce the laws.

Transparency results from widely understood and clearly enforced rules. Transactions involving these rules must be clear and unambiguous. TGC is the capacity of a society to guarantee transparency in the process of economic transactions and the ability to enforce commercial contracts. This is about reducing uncertainty as to ownership and transfer of ownership. Transparency in the process reduces transaction costs. Clearly developed laws, transparent micro regulations, social norms, and timely and uniform enforcement are all part of TGC.

We cannot deny the fact that there is a need for us to recognize that economic growth fueled by the market economy round the world is not a single, monolithic problem. Each country has its own road to travel. TGC is more than a law or regulation s. The regulations are even more complex if it happens to





be a chemical factory. In addition to regular procedures involved in building factory, additional regulations for a chemical factory can add to the difficulty of getting license. micro regulations are an integral part of any complex legal system. TGC consist of laws, regulations, social norms and institution.

TGC is about eliminating the opaqueness in the system providing ease of access. Changing laws and regulations does not help the ordinary citizen if the system is not transparent or if access is not easy.

TGC is not just also about large, one time transactions that people engaged in, such as buying land or property. Every citizen depends on the government for much of his or her day to day existence. Paying utility bills, getting a license for opening a shop, and getting admission to a college using birth and caste certificates are all part f a citizen's dependence on government.

For decades, the citizens associated corruption, sweat and humiliation with government, so they are likely to look at these initiatives with skepticism. Only consistent performance can convince the skeptic. the bigger problem is with the employees the functionaries within the government. initially they accepted these initiatives because no one was displaced by the e-governance initiatives.

Bureaucratic corruption had made the cost being inside the system too high for most citizens and benefits too low. Poor access to the formal system and it lacks of transparency compared to social norms force people to seek a high cost option, but one where the rule are clear. Corruption as we said, is a market for privileged access. It thrives in a system that allows for opaque decision-making.

#### Learning's/Insights:

- *"Transformation of a well entrenched system takes not only building an IT system, but also building trust. Citizens must feel that changes are taking place. "*
- *"TGC is about communicating a consistency in the behaviors of the bureaucracy and governmental institutions. Citizens must convince themselves that it is cheaper to be within the system than outside it."*
- *"There is a need for us to recognized that economic growth fueled by the market economy round the world is not a single, monolithic problem. Each country hast its own road to travel."*
- *"Transparency results from widely understood and clearly enforced rules. Transactions involving these rules must be clear and ambiguous"*
- *"Poor countries might be rich if we consider trapped assets."*

#### Integrative Questions:

1. How does performance system work?
2. Do bureaucrats believe in the system?
3. What is the role of political leadership in making this system work?
4. Is the transition of the system smooth and without tension?
5. What is the secret for the evolution of market economy in the BOP market?
6. what are the essentials requirements for active private sector involvement in development?





## Chapter 6: Development as Social Transformation

Name of the Book: **The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid**  
by [C.K. Prahalad](#) (Author), [Stuart L. Hart](#) (Author)

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr\\_1\\_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2](http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-at-BottomPyramid/dp/B00006L5AW/ref=sr_1_2?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232066330&sr=1-2)

Quote:

**“We need to make sure that no organization abuses its power and influence, be it corrupt governments or large firms”**

**“More important, social transformation is about the number of people who believe that they can aspire to the middle class lifestyle.”**

**“It is the growing evidence of opportunity, role models and real signals of change that allow people to change their aspirations.”**

Learning Expectations:

1. To know why development serves as a social transformation.
2. To know how to gain access to knowledge.
3. To understand why women are critical for development.
4. To know why is it necessary to breakdown barriers to communication.
5. To know what are evolving checks and balance.

Review:

When the poor at the Bop treated as a consumers, they can reap the benefits of respect, choice and self esteem and have an opportunity to climb out of the poverty trap. The capabilities also to solve also to solve the perennial problem of poverty through profitable business at the BOP are now available to most nations as illustrated in this chapter However converting the poor into a market will require innovation.

There are three transitions that stated in this chapter, first, we demonstrated that the BOP the poor can be a market. Second, once we accept the BP markets as a market, the only way to serve that market is to innovate. The BOP demands a range of innovations in products and services, business models, and management processes. Third, these innovations must be accompanied by increased TGC, making the government accountable to the citizens ad making it accessible and transparent.

As Bop consumers get an opportunity to participate in a benefit from the choices of products and services made available through market mechanisms, the accompanying social and economic transformation can be very rapid. The reason for this is that BOP consumers are very entrepreneurial and can easily imagine ways in which they can use their newly found access to information, choice and infrastructure.

Contrary to the popular belief, BOP consumers are always upgrading from their existing condition. BOP consumer the newly found choice in an upgrade from their current state affairs. For the BOP consumers, gaining access to modern technology and good products designed their needs in mind enables them to take a huge step in improving their quality of life.

One of the common problems for those at the BOP is that they have no 'identity'. Often they are the fringe of society and do not have a "legal identity" including voter registration, drivers license or birth



certificate. the instruments of legal identity that we take for granted---be it a passport or a Social Security Number are denied to them. For all purposes they do not exist as legal entities. Because they do not have legal existence,they cannot be the beneficiaries of a modern society. The importance of legal identity cannot be underestimated. Without it, BOP consumers cannot access we take for granted.

The social transformation that is taking place in markets where the public and the private sectors have been involved at the BOP is quite impressive. BOP consumers have constantly surprised the elite with their ability to adapt and their resilience.

More important social transformation is about the number of people who believe that they can aspire to middle class lifestyle. It is the growing evidence of opportunity, role models, and real signals of change that allow people to change their aspirations.

#### Learning's/Insights:

- *“Technology is breaking down barriers to communication.”*
- *“BOP consumers now have the chance to upgrade and improve their lives. ”*
- *“By gaining access to a legal identity they can participate more effectively in society and gain the benefits of the available opportunities. They do not have to remain marginalized. ”*
- *“The emancipation of women is an important part of building markets at BOP. Empowered, organized, networked, and active women are changing the social fabric of society.”*
- *“we need to make sure that no organization abuses its power and influence,be it corrupt governments or large firms ”*

#### Integrative Questions:

1. How will these changes impact life of BOP?
2. If the involvement of the private sector in BOP markets can have such significant impact on social transformation, do we need check ad balance ?
3. What is really Social Transformation?
4. If we follow the approach what will be the impact will it have on the BOP consumer?
5. How will the lives of Bop consumers change if they will follow the approach?



# Cyber Ethics



## Chapter Title: The Internet Ethical Values and Conceptual Framework.

**Name of the Book:** Cyber Ethics

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

**Quote:**

*"Moor believes that the integration of both consequentialist and deontological elements makes his theory just consequentialism a practical as well as theoretically sound approach to the ethical problems of computer and information ethics."*

**Expectations:**

1. To know more about internet.
2. To know more about Ethical Values.
3. To know more about Conceptual Values.
4. To know more about Computer Ethics Evolution
5. To know more about Embedded Values and Bias in Technology.

**Review:**

It is perhaps important the outset that the field that many are now beginning to refer as cyberethics has until quite recently been referred by the more general label computer ethics. Other expressions that are now used to refer to the ethical issues involving computing and internet technologies are information ethics information technology ethics and internet ethics. It is also important to note that expression computer ethics describes better the impact that computing technology in general has had for ethics as well as for our social and political institutions.

The first three reading in this chapter have been contributed by three computer ethics pioneers who have also been among the major contributors to the computer ethics literature for more than two decades. Collectively these readings cover a wide range of topical areas including descriptions of how the field of computer ethics emerged, a consideration of whether the internet technology has raised any unique or special ethical issues; and a set of methodological proposals of how to conduct a research to conduct research in computer ethics.

To justify policies involving ethical issues, philosophers have typically appealed to one or more standard ethical theories. The types of ethical theories that have received considerable attention in the philosophical literature are those based on the criteria of either consequences or duty. Utilitarianism is one form of consequentialist ethical theory, proceeds on the notion the policies can be determined to be morally right or morally simply in the virtue of the consequences that would result in promoting those policies that would produce the greatest number of individuals



**Learning's/Insights:**

- *Moral difference in that they make behavior in an electronic network morally different from offline behavior.*
- *Non computer technologies are typically designed to perform some particular functions or task.*
- *To understand whether the GII is democratic, we must first understand what it could mean to say that values are embedded in technology.*
- *National boundaries become weaker and weaker and as a individual spend more time interacting with others who are geographically distant, individuals may come to identify more with their information providers than with their nation or state.*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What exactly is Cyberethics?
2. How did the field developed?
3. What are some of the central issues and themes in this field?
4. What are some methodologies are those by those working in this area of applied ethic?
5. Has Internet Technology introduced any unique or special ethical issues?



## Chapter Title: Ethics and the Information Revolution

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Access to Cyberspace is much easier than to the world of business and management techniques. Because of the information technology there are no peripheries. Even the more distant developing countries can fully participate in cyberspace and look forward to a new opportunities offered by the global network.”*

Expectations:

1. To know about Information revolution
2. To know what are the Human Values based on this chapter.
3. To know deeply what is Information Technology.
4. To know Computer ethics and some historical milestones.
5. To know why is it that the field of Computer Ethics is redefined.

Review:

Powerful technologies have profound social consequences. Consider for example the impacts of farming, printing and industrialization upon the world. Information and communication technology is no exception. The growing information revolution therefore is not merely technological it is fundamentally social and ethical. The reason why information technology is so powerful because according to Moor it is a universal tool because it is logically malleable it can be shaped and molded to perform nearly any task.

In industrialized nation of the world the information revolution has significantly changed many aspects of life such as banking, commerce, work, employment, medical care, national defense, transportation and entertainment. Indeed community life, family life human relationships, education, freedom, democracy and so on. For the reason of decreasing cost of ICT, the information revolution may affect all parts of the earth more quickly than people now believe. It is therefore imperative that, around the globe, public policy makers, leaders of the business and industry, teachers, social thinkers, computer professionals and private citizens take an interest in the social and ethical impact of information and communication technology.

In this era of computer viruses and international spying by hackers who are thousands of miles away it is clear that computer security is a topic of concern in the field of computer ethics. That's why one of the more controversial areas in computer ethics concerns software ownership. Computer Ethics today is rapidly evolving onto a broader and even more important field which might reasonably be called global information ethics. Global network like the internet and especially the World Wide Web are connecting people all over the world.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- *Computers do not know borders. Computer Networks, unlike other mass media have a truly global character.*
- *Ethical problems aggravated transformed or created by computer technology.*
- *Pose new version of standard moral problems and more dilemmas, exacerbating the old problems and forcing us to apply ordinary moral norms in uncharted realms.*
- *Computer Ethics identifies and analyzes the impact of information technology on social and human values like health, wealth, work, opportunity, freedom, democracy, knowledge, privacy, security, self-fulfillment etc.*
- *Computer professionals have specialized knowledge and often have positions with authority and respect in the community.*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Computer Ethics?
2. What is Global Information Ethics
3. What are the Global Laws?
4. What is the Future of computer ethics?
5. What is Computer Security?



## Chapter Title: Ethics On-Line

**Name of the Book:** Cyber Ethics

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

**Quote:**

*“On-Line communication has been evolving and growing at an unprecedented pace, and there is every indication that the demand for it will continue.”*

**Expectations:**

1. To know what is Ethics On-Line
2. To know the special characteristic of communication in networks.
3. To know what is Anonymity.
4. To know what is Reproducibility.
5. To know what is Variety and Consent.

**Review:**

As a nation, we are in the process of making fundamental decisions about the future of our system of on-line communication. The public discussion taking place is revealed in the visions of the future that are being put forth. On-Line communication has been evolving and growing at an unprecedented pace, and there is every indication that the demand for it will continue. Its evolution however has not been without problems and most disturbing of these problems involves human behaviors. Disturbing and disruptive behavior ranges from unauthorized access, theft of electronic property, launching of destructive worms and viruses, racism, defamation, harassment to recent incident involving a form of rape on-line. Our responses to this behavior will shape the future of on-line communication and will determine to what extent and in what ways the promise of electronic networking technology is realized in the future.

Individual implicitly understand the certain behavior is unacceptable, undesirable, or inappropriate and they act accordingly. To achieve this on-line, it is important that we discussed the character of on-line behavior and reveal its underlying meaning and the reasons for declaring it acceptable or unacceptable, desirable or undesirable, right or wrong, legal or illegal. Users must become aware of the meaning and consequences of their actions on-line.

Computer technology did not come into being vacuum. It was created and shaped in response to pushes and pulls in our life, our culture, politics and social institutions. The ethical issues surrounding computers are new species of generic moral problems. This is as true when it comes to on-line communication as any other area of computing. The generic problems involve piracy, property, drawing the line between individual freedom and authority, treating one another with respect, ascribing responsibility and so on. When activities are mediated or implemented by computers they have new features. The issues have new twist that makes them unusual, even though the core issue is not.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- *Communication in several network has several characteristics making it different from face to face communication and other from of technology mediated communication, such as telephone, fax and media.*
- *In networks individuals can communicate without identity using pseudonyms and taking on different personas.*
- *Anonymity creates problems of integrity.*
- *Information can be reproduced on-line without loss of value and in such a way tha the originator or holder of the information would no noticed.*
- *Reproducibility is related to both scope and anonymity.*
- *Reproducibility has moral implications because it goes counter our traditional notions of property and personal privacy.*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Ethics On-Line?
2. What is Anonymity?
3. What is Reproducibility?
4. What is Variety and Consent?
5. What is Diminished Trust?



## Chapter Title: Reason, Relativity and Responsibility in Computer Ethics.

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"We are entering a generation marked by globalization and ubiquitous computing. The second generation of the computer ethics therefore must be an era of global information ethics. The stake are much higher and consequently consideration and applications of the Information Ethics must be broader, more profound and above all effective in helping to realize a democratic and empowering technology rather than an enslaving or debilitating one. "*

Expectations:

1. To know what is reason, relativity, and responsibility of computer ethics.
2. To know what is logical malleability.
3. To know what is Informational Enrichment.
4. To know the special nature of Computer Ethics.
5. To know the reasons within Relative Frameworks.

Review:

As computing become prevalent, computer ethics becomes more difficult and more important. The number and kinds of applications of computing increase dramatically each year and the impact of the computing is felt around the planet. The ubiquitous use of electronic mail, electronic funds transfer, reservation system, the World Wide Web etc. places millions of the inhabitants in the planet in the global electronic village. Communication and actions at the distance have never been easier. We are definitely in a computer revolution. We are beyond the introduction stage of the revolution in which computers are curiosities of limited power used only by the few. Now entire populations of developed countries are in the permeation of the revolution in which computers are rapidly moving to every aspect of daily life.

Computers are logically malleable. This is the feature that makes computers so revolutionary. They are logically malleable in that they can be manipulated to do any activity that can be characterized in terms of inputs, outputs and connecting logical operations. Computers can be manipulated syntactically and semantically. Syntactically, a computer performance can be changed through alterations in its program. And semantically the states of the computer may represent anything one chooses from the scale of the stock market to the trajectory of a spacecraft. Computers are general purpose machines like no others. That is why they are now found in the almost every aspect of our lives and that is why a computer revolution is taking place.

Computers are informally enriching. Because of their logical malleability computers re put to many uses in diverse activities. Once in place, computers can be modified to enhance



**Learning's/Insights:**

- *The process of informational enrichment is gradual and is more manifest in some activities than in others.*
- *Money may come to be conceived as an elaborate computable function among the people.*
- *In the computer age the concept of money is becoming informational enriched.*
- *The computer originally viewed by many as a little more than an electronic filing cabinet, rapidly revealed potential.*
- *Individuals and cultures that completely neglect the core goods will not exist for very long.*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What are the Core Values?
2. What are Responsibility, Resolution, and Residue?
3. What are the Reasons within Relative Frameworks?
4. What is the Special Nature of Computer Ethics?
5. What are the Responsibilities in Computer Ethics?



## Chapter Title: Disclosive Computer Ethics

**Name of the Book:** Cyber Ethics

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

**Quote:**

*“Existing work in computer ethics that takes a disclosive approach covers moral issues such as privacy, democracy, distributive, justice and autonomy covers the full spectrum of information and communication technologies.”*

**Expectations:**

1. To learn more about Hidden Morality.
2. To learn Disclosive Computer Ethics.
3. To know the Key Values as Departure Points for Analysis.
4. To know the Limitations of Mainstream Computer Ethics.
5. To know the Need for Multi-Level Interdisciplinary Research.

**Review:**

The notion that technologies are themselves worthy objects of moral analysis perhaps especially true for the computer technology. This is because computer systems have become, because of their information processing abilities, important determinants in many human decision making process, behaviors, and social relations. Computer system often functions less as background technologies and more as active constituents in the shaping society. The active role of computer system warrants special attention in computer ethics to their design features, as an object of moral analysis, largely independently of their use. To conclude, the mainstream computer ethics has two important interrelated limitations: it tends to focus too narrowly on publicly recognized moral dilemmas and it tends to downplay computer technology itself as an object of moral analysis.

Computer systems may undermine the autonomy of users by being designed to facilitate monitoring by others or by imposing their own operational logic on users, thus limiting creativity and choice or by making users dependent on systems operators or others maintenance access to system functions. Most of the space in these two papers is devoted to revealing the potential impacts of computer designed on the autonomy of users and much less attention is paid to theorizing and applying moral principles of autonomy.

Admittedly the description of technologies and practices so as reveal their moral importance presupposes that one can already discern what it is and what is not morally important, and hence the relevant moral values have already been formulated before analysis comes off the ground. However this does not mean that one must already be equipped with moral theories before disclosive analysis can take place.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Disclosive moral ethics hence uncovers and morally evaluates values and norms embedded in the design and applications of the computer system.
- Disclosive computer ethics constitutes a much needed approach in computers ethics that deviates from traditional approaches is applied in ethics. Which usually focus on morally controversial practices and still often concentrate on formulating and applying moral theory.
- Many values and norms are nonmoral, including values like efficiency and profit and norms that prescribe the correct usage of words or the right kind of batteries to use in any appliance.
- Freedom rights protect goods that are fundamental in carrying out one's own life plan.
- The notion of justice is usually understood as implying that individuals should not be advantage or disadvantage unfairly or undeservedly.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is justice?
2. What is Autonomy?
3. What is Democracy?
4. What is Privacy?
5. What is Disclosive Computer Ethics?



## Chapter Title: Gender and Computer Ethics

**Name of the Book:** Cyber Ethics

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

**Quote:**

“Although no significant gender differences emerged in individuals lacking full time employment, significant differences existed between employed women and men with woman appearing moral ethical.”

**Expectations:**

1. To know the relation of Gender and Computer Ethics.
2. To know Gender and Computer Ethics: Barriers and Pipeline
3. To know Gender and Computer Ethics: Men's and Women's Moral Decision.
4. To know the Critique about the Gender and Computer Ethics Studies.
5. To know the Plea for Feminist Ethics.

**Review:**

The topic of gender has been somewhat neglected in computer ethics writing date. Nevertheless there is a small body of work which takes seriously the point of view that gender has come bearing on computer ethics problems. Although computer ethics research must always maintain a balance between empirical research and theory, gender and computer ethics research is long overdue for more substantial theorizing. Given that traditional ethical theories largely ignore gender. Feminist ethics has witnessed a tremendous growth in interest within feminist philosophy and so holds much explanatory potential not just for gender and computer ethics problems but as an alternative ethics for computer ethics in general rank along side more traditional approaches from utilitarianism.

Gender socialization theory suggest differences in ethics variables regardless of the employment position of subjects while occupational socializations theory implies that employees are similar in outlook and gender differences will not figure in ethical decision making.

One cannot help but note that interviewing and participant observation are not only much more time consuming techniques but also that their results are much less amenable to rendering into numerical form. Questionnaire can be made to yield numbers than can then be fed into the statistical mill no matter what the validity of the original qualitative assumptions on which they were based. Questionnaire technique focus too sharply on the decision made rather than how the decision was achieved, except in so far as there techniques account for decisions by the kind of factoring process. It is no easy matter to find ways of getting the process of ethical decision making.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- *It is no easy matter to find ways of getting the process of ethical decision making.*
- *We need to understand that gender implications of new potentially privacy threatening technologies.*
- *Asking respondents to approved or disapproved of a scenario where software is copied illegally is likely to invoke disapproval in subjects.*
- *Theorist of Feminist ethics rest on the hypothesis that women's moral decision making is different from men's important ways we need to understand the implications of this computer ethics.*
- *Categorical claims that gender either definitely does or definitely does not make a material difference to moral reasoning relating to the use of computers somehow misses the point.*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is the relation of Gender to Computer Ethics?
2. What is Gender and Computer Ethics: Barriers and Pipeline?
3. What is Gender and Computer Ethics: Men's and Women's Moral Decision?
4. What Critique about the Gender and Computer Ethics Studies?
5. What is Plea for Feminist Ethics?



## Chapter Title: Is the Global Information Infrastructure a Democratic Technology?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“At the root of all definitions of democracy, however refined and complex lies the idea of popular power of a situation in which power and perhaps authority too, rest with the people. The power or authority is usually thought of as being political and it often therefore takes the form of an idea of popular sovereignty—the people as the ultimate political authority.”*

Expectations:

1. To know relation of Technology and Values.
2. To know Values Embedded in Technologies.
3. To know Values embedded in the global information Infrastructure.
4. To know Democracy as Starting Place: Power and Insularity.
5. To know Joint Deliberation.

Review:

The global information infrastructure is often claimed to be democratic d\technology. It is said to create electronic democracy to facilitate or to enhance democratic process. To say that the GII is democratic is to say that this technology has value embedded in it that it contains or favors or facilitates democracy. Democracy is the value in the sense that when individuals make claims about the internet or the GII being democratic, they are claiming that there is a strong link between the technology and patterns of behavior associated with democracy and considered desirable. Hence, to understand whether the GII is democratic, we must first understand what it could mean to say that values are embedded in technology.

Many scholars believe that technology did not embody values, and emphasized that values come into play if all only when technologies are used. The claim that technology is value neutral rested in part on the alliance between science and technology with several ideas about science shaping ideas about technology. The unfolding of our knowledge was thought to be dictated by nature not by society. The same would be said about technology. It was understood to have natural order of development that was thought to be somewhat independent of social forces.

Every individual in the world is not yet connected to every other individual in the world because millions of individuals do not have access to telecommunication lines let alone computers. Still the argument could be made that technology makes such connections possible in principles and therefore that the technology embodies a pattern of social relationships connecting all individuals to all others. This account makes some sense of the claim that the GII is democratic.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- The Moral/Metaphysical Meaning of Embedded Values.
- The Support Meaning of Embedded Values
- The Material Meaning of the Embedded Values
- The Expressive Meaning of Embedded Values.
- Power to the Many
- Joint Deliberation

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is GII?
2. What is Democracy?
3. What does it mean to say that a technology carries a value?
4. Is the Global Information infrastructure a democratic technology?
5. What then does it mean to say that values are embedded in technology?



## Chapter Title: Applying Ethical and Moral Concepts and Theories to IT Context: Some Key Problems and Challenges

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“In the modern society chains between actions and consequences as well as meditating institutional meditating arguments have become so complicated that they do not allow a direct and simple view on decision making.”*

Expectations:

1. To know what is Connecting Ethics.
2. To know what is Social Context about this chapter.
3. To know untangling Terminological Confusions.
4. To know Role of Experts.
5. To know who are the Experts stated in this chapter.

Review:

If we want to apply moral and ethical concepts and theories to IT context, three conditions are to be met, we must know to what kind of question such concepts and theories can be applied and to what they cannot. We must know the limitations of specific concepts and theories and we must have sufficiently detailed knowledge of the domain to which we want to apply them.

It has become a trend to extend the term computer ethics to almost anything that for decades used to be indicated by the terms like social issues computing. This new stretched notion of computer ethics comprises fields like privacy, workplace issues, and software property rights. Although there can be no doubt that these issues are normative there are by no means all of an ethical or moral nature. There is already certain ambivalence in the use of the word ethics in general. Sometime it is taken to extend only to individual choices collective or institutionally mediate choices are then more or less excluded and are left to be broader field labeled with terms like moral philosophy. Clearly many workplace issues or issues concerning software rights or privacy cannot be dealt with merely in terms of choices by individuals.

Similar things can be said about issues concerning the workplace. One can certainly think of ways of behavior by employers that could justly be described as moral or unethical. But again many issues here are merely political; they ask for a delicate balance of various interests a balance that can only be found in an open negotiation between the affected persons themselves. In such cases moral concepts can at most be invoked in arguing for perspective decision makings or to discuss the questions how unethical it is to break an established law, but they give no decisive clues as to what the precise content of such decisions or laws should be.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- *This dominance of technical knowledge combined with economic imperatives that drive innovation has led some to believe that technology is something autonomous.*
- *Naïve technological determinism is persuasive for it makes the picture a lot simpler.*
- *An automatization expert advises on changes of the organizational practice in which the expert generally has not actually worked herself.*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Computer Ethics?
2. What is the Role of Experts?
3. What is Connecting Ethics?
4. What is Social Context?
5. What is Damarcation of Computer Ethics?



## Chapter Title: Just Consequentialism and Computing

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"The end justifies the mean"*

Expectations:

1. To know what is Just Consequentialism.
2. To know what is computing based on this chapter.
3. To know Consequentialism Constrained by Justice.
4. To know The Good as the Enemy of the Just.
5. To know Computing in Uncharted Waters.

Review:

Computer and Information ethics, as well as other fields of applied ethics, need ethical theories which coherently unify deontological and consequentialist aspect of ethical ethics. The proposed theory of Just Consequentialism emphasizes consequences of policies within the constraints of justice. This makes consequentialism a practical theoretically sound approach to ethical problems of computer and information ethics.

The malleability of computers allows them to be used in novel and unexpected ways, ways for which we frequently do not have formulated policies for controlling their use. Advancing computer technology produces policy vacuums in its wake. And even when relevant policies do exist, they are often ambiguous or inadequate as they were designed for times with a less versatile technology than computing. A basic job of computer ethics is to identify this policy needs, clarify related conceptual confusions, formulate appropriate new policies and ethically justify them.

Viewing issues of ethics of computing in terms of policies is important. Policies have the right level of generality to consider in assessing the morality of conduct. Every action can be considered as an instance of a policy-in this kind of situations such and such action is allowed or required or forbidden. Understanding actions as exemplars of more general normative prescriptions promotes responsibility and more careful reflection of conduct. The word policy is intended to suggest both that there can be justified exemptions and a level of Obligations.

The ethical revolution of a given policy requires the evaluation of the consequences of that policy and often the consequences of the policy compared with the consequences of other possible policies. If our actions involving computers and no harmful consequences policies would not be needed.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- *Humans are not necessarily concerned about the lives, happiness and autonomy of others, but they are concerned about their own.*
- *To be ethical one must not inflict unjustified harm on others.*
- *When humans are using computer technology to harm other humans, there is a burden of justification on those doing the harming.*
- *When evaluating policies for computing, we need to evaluate the consequences of the proposed policies.*
- *We know what the core goods and evils.*
- *Nobody should be harmed.*
- *We want to protect human rights.*

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Just Consequentialism?
2. What is computing?
3. What is Consequentialism constrained by justice?
4. What are the uncharted waters?
5. What are the combined notions of human life?



## Chapter Title: The Internet as Public Space: Concepts, Issues and Implications in Public Policy

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“On the internet, everyone can be a publisher. At the same time the method of publication can make a person a broadcaster as well.”*

Expectations:

1. To know why internet is more than Multi-Media
2. To know the Digital Characteristics of a Public space.
3. To know the uses of Internet as public space: opportunities and Barriers.
4. To know it's Implication in Public policy
5. To know also different issues on it.

Review:

The internet has long been identified as an information agora. The role of internet as a public space for every citizen is being shaped by two seemingly contradictory characteristic: The internet is both ubiquitous and personal. Cyberspace unlike the traditional type of media and traditional public space in the physical world enables the citizen to find new ways to interact economically, politically, and in everywhere. Yet the very nature of its ubiquity may also impinge on a variety of individuals or organizational rights, thus hindering its all overall usefulness.

And so that's why the internet on the other hand, everyone can be a publisher. At the same time the method of publication can make a person a broadcaster as well. A webpage is one such publication. Because the information on the internet is digital, internet services are not truly common carriage. Digital information is the subject to analysis with the far greater ease than analog information. Firewalls are proof that internet s not a common carrier: yet both the volume that a modern firewall must handle and the imperfections of firewalls illustrate that concept of distributorship is flawed.

It is true enough that as a public domain, the internet challenges the average citizen imagination for its function and power far beyond computing and communications. A variety of public uses of the internet, which draw on one or more of the digital characteristics described are already upon us emerging. Each them brings to the fore a set of new opportunities barriers and policy issues.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Public and Private
- Global vs. local
- Trans-lingual and cross-Culture
- Connections to the non-public
- Control and vs. Freedom
- Digital Libraries
- Universities
- Hospitals
- International marketplace
- Schools
- The marketplace
- Governance of the Internet use
- Impact on social capital and society leadership
- Impact on social well being

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is the impact of public policy of social well-being?
2. What is the impact of public policy of social capital and society leadership?
3. Which are the establishments that use internet as a public space?
4. What are the digital characteristics of a public space?
5. What is Internet?



## Chapter Title: Law of Cyberspace

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"Code and Market and Norms and law together regulate in cyberspace as architecture and market and norms and law regulate in real space."*

Expectations:

1. To know what are the Laws in Cyberspace.
2. To know what is Cyber-libertarian.
3. To know what are the Market Norms
4. To know what is Social Norms
5. To know what is Laws, Norms, Code and Markets relations.

Review:

Behavior in the real world, this world, the world in which regulated by four sorts of constraints. Law is just one of those four constraints. Law regulates by sanctions imposed expose-fail to pay your taxes and you are likely to go to jail; steal a car and you are also likely to go to jail. Law is the prominent of regulators. But it is just one of four. Social norms are the second. T

hey also regulate. Social norms understanding or expectations about how I ought to behave, enforced not through some centralized norm enforcer, but rather through the understandings expectations of just about everyone within a particular community-direct and constrain my behavior in a far wider array of contexts than any law. The market is the third constraint. It regulates by price. The market limits the amount that can spend on the clothes, or the amount can make from public speeches. And finally there is a constraint of what some might call nature; this is the constraint of the world even if this world is a world that others have made.

Cyberspace is different. Even if we assume that the same laws apply to cyberspace as to real space, and even if we assume that the constraints of norms and market are carried over as well, even so there're remains a critical difference between the two spaces. For while real space it is hard to hide that you are a kid, in cyberspace, hiding who you are or more precisely hiding features about who you are is the simplest thing in the world. The difficult in cyberspace is anonymity. And because it is so easy to hide who one is , it is practically impossible for the laws and norms to apply in cyberspace.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- Cyberspace is regulated by laws but not just law.
- The code of cyberspace is one of these laws.
- Sovereign will always say real space as well as cyberspace that limits and infancies bugs are not necessary.
- Cyberspace is different.
- Code and Market and Norms and law together regulate in cyberspace as architecture and market and norms and law regulate in real space

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What are the laws of "cyberspace".
2. What is meant by the word "cyberspace"?
3. What factors all together generates the law of cyberspace?
4. What are the real constraints?
5. Is cyberspace really different?



## Chapter Title: Of Black Holes Decentralized Law –Making in Cyberspace

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“The protocols of global network, like the neutral languages they so closely resemble, emerged from a process that was as it core unplanned and undirected.”*

Expectations:

1. To know what are Block Holes.
2. To know Decentralized Lawmaking in cyberspace.
3. To understand what is RBL.
4. To know what is MAPS.
5. To know what are the debates based on this chapter.

Review:

There is within the community of people who spend their time thinking about the law and policy in cyberspace, a rather interesting debate taking place. Though it is not always characterized in these terms, it reflects a conflict between competing visions of order and disorder in social systems. This is by no means a new debate but it takes on a new shape in the rather special condition of cyberspace or so at least.

Legal scholars have recently discovered or rediscovered the important role played by informal systems of decentralized, consensus based social control in shaping human social behavior. It is becoming increasingly clear that systems of rules and sanctions created and administered without reliance on state authority and outside of any formal state managed process norms are powerful determinants of behavior in many contexts.

The internet naming systems it concluded needed a more formal and robust management culture and it is called for the creation of a new not for profit corporation formed by the internet stakeholders themselves manage the domain name system. Cyberspace is particularly and genuinely tricky on this score; the task identifying the alternative rule makers for purposes of normative comparison is made even more difficult than this because cyberspace having emerged from decentralized disorder from the primordial ooze of the internet engineering task force may well create conditions that favor the growth of powerful centralizing forces.

The decentralized process that built the internet protocols and the domain name system cannot ex ante the stability of the internet.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- The incident
- The explanation
- The question
- The debate

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is it about regulating the net?
2. What is MAPS?
3. What is RBL?
4. What is CCITT?
5. What is ICANN's



## Chapter Title: Fahrenheit 451.2: Is Cyberspace Burning?

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"People from all corners of the globe-people who might otherwise never connect because of their vast geographical differences can now communicate on the internet both easily and cheaply."*

Expectations:

1. To learn the six reasons why self rating scheme are wrong for the internet.
2. To learn what is rethinking the rush rate.
3. To learn the free speech online: a victory under siege.
4. To learn more about cyberspace burning.
5. To learn why blocking software should not be used by public libraries.

Review:

Today all that we achieve may now be lost, if not in the bright flames of censorship then in the dense smoke of the many ratings and blocking schemes promoted by some of the very people who fought for freedom. And in the end, we may find that the censors have indeed succeeded in burning down the house to roast the pig.

People from all corners of the globe-people who might otherwise never connect because of their vast geographical differences can now communicate on the internet both easily and cheaply. One of the most dangerous aspects of ratings systems in their potential to build borders and foreign created speech; It is important to remember that today nearly half of all the internet speech originates from outside of the US.

Today it is just easy to find the critical path of AIDS website as it is to find the Disney site. Both speakers are able to reach a worldwide audience. But mandatory internet rating could easily turn the most participatory communications medium the world has yet seen into a bland homogenized medium dominated by powerful American corporate speakers.

While users based blocking programs present troubling free speech concerns, we still believe today that they are far preferable to any statute that imposes criminal penalties on online speech. In contrast many on the new ratings schemes pose far greater free speech concerns than do user based software programs.

It should go without saying that under no set of circumstances can governments constitutionally require anyone whether individual users or internet service providers to run user based blocking programs when accessing or providing access to the internet.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Cyberspace burning
- Free speech online: a victory under siege
- Rethinking the rush to rate
- Recommendations and principles
- Six reasons why self-rating schemes are wrong for internet
- third-party rating
- The problems with user-based blocking software at home
- Blocking software should not be used by public libraries
- Internet rating systems

**Integrative Questions:**

1. Why Blocking of software should not be used by public libraries?
2. Is Cyberspace Burning?
3. What are the six reasons why self rating scheme are wrong for the internet?
4. Is third Party Rating the Answer?
5. What is ALA?



## Chapter Title: Filtering the Internet in the USA: Free Speech Denied?

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Uphold the first amendments by establishing and implementing written guidelines and policies on Internet use in your library in keeping with your library’s overall policies on access to library materials.”*

Expectations:

1. To learn more about Filtering the Internet.
2. To learn more about Blocking in the Internet.
3. To learn more about Free Speech.
4. To learn more about librarians and Filtering Programs
5. To learn more about Library Associations.

Review:

The basic concerns are that the features fro blocking or restricting accesses are determined on the basis of criteria unavailable for the users. Thus when a web search is undertaken, what is not returned is a product of inadequacies of the search query, the search engine style and filtering software? Censorship is the constant companion.

The current American political and social climate exhibits measure of confusion that emphasizes a frantic attempt to solve perceived problems in a largely unprincipled manner. Some religious and politically conservative groups urge the government to take action to protect their children from internet dangers while rejecting almost all other federal interventions.

Thus, on constitutional grounds, libraries must not restrict access to protected speech. It may be possible for other libraries to avoid similar fate by designating a limited number of computers for the exclusive use of children in their internet activities. Such computers it could be argued required the use of filtering and blocking of programs to protect the children, although some librarians would also resist this compromise as a violation of their commitment to open and free inquiry.

There is a little argument about actions taken to filter the internet privacy of one’s home although one might hope that an informed public use the software sparingly. The debate turns on the use of filtering software public places such as libraries, schools, and community centers. First amendments protection and local versus federal control come into play.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Definitions
- Examples of Problems with blocking and filtering programs
- Mainstream Loudoun
- Librarians and filtering programs
- Discussion and analysis

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Free Speech?
2. What is Filtering?
3. What is blocking?
4. What is Librarian Association
5. What are the filtering problems in the internet?



## Chapter Title: Censorship, the Internet and the Child Pornography Law of 1996: A Critique

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“When the law speaks universally, then a case arises on it which is not covered by the universal statement then it is right where the legislator fails us and erred by over simplicity to correct the omission – to say what the legislator himself would have said had he been, and would have put into his law if he had known ”*

Expectations:

1. To know what is Censorship
2. To know what is Pornography and Child Pornography
3. To know what is Child pornography Law
4. To know what is Censorship in the Internet
5. To know why it is that Child Pornography cases increases.

Review:

CPPA is so broad it's proscription as to violate the first amendment rights of adults; the same protection made available to children by CPPA can be provided by an amended version of the law that does not violate the first amendment rights of adults. Second, CPPA altogether fails to provide minors and their legal guardians with the privacy of rights needed on the Internet. So, it isn't just that CPPA provides protections to the children at the expense of violating the rights of adults; it is also the protections it provides are inadequate.

Several other objections will be registered along the way, including one aimed at the draconian punishments the law metes out of violators. But, ultimately my objective is to offer the outlines of an amended version of the law that promises not to violate the rights of adults, that affords children and adult equal and effective protection against the very harmful practices the current law cannot eradicate and the prescribes punishments that are consistent with the tolerate necessary to support a more democratic and humane version of the internet.

An amend law would provide privacy protections to all identifiable individuals, adults and minors by requiring the consent of depicted individuals before any image involving nudity could be posted to any news group. The judgment as to whether an image depicting an identifiable individual is or is not of a prurient nature would ultimately reside with depicted person. Again, were more than one identifiable individual is depicted, the judgment by any one individual that the image is prurient would be sufficient to prohibit the publication image.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- Definitions
- Scope
- Child pornography prevention act
- Argument 1: CPPA Violates the First Amendment
- Argument 2: CPPA's protective are inadequate
- Argument 3: CPPA can harm our children

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Child Pornography?
2. What is Child Pornography act?
3. What is censorship?
4. What is Pornography?
5. Is child pornography be continued or not in the cloud?



## Chapter Title: PICS: Internet Access Controls without Censorship

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

“Around the world, governments are considering restrictions on online content.”

Expectations:

1. To know what is Flexible Blocking.
2. To know what is PICS is all about
3. To know what are the Labels.
4. To know the uses of Labels
5. To know what is and what re the Label Reading Software

Review:

With its recent explosive growth, the internet now faces a problem inherent in all media that serve diverse audiences; not all material is appropriate for every audience. Societies have tailored their responses to the characteristic of the media. In most countries, there are more restrictions on broadcasting than on the distribution of the printed materials. Any rules about distribution however will be too restrictive from some perspective, yet not restrictive enough from others.

On the internet, we can do still better, with richer labels that reflect diverse view points and more flexible selection criteria. PIC, the Platform for Internet Content Selection, establishes internet conventions for label formats and distribution methods while dictating neither a label vocabulary nor who should pay attention to which labels. It is an analogous to specify where on a package a label should appear and in what font it should be printed, without specifying what it should say.

PIC provides a common format labels so that any PICS compliant selection software can process any PICS compliant label. A single site or document may have many labels provided by different organization.

PIC provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is values neutral it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions, and any criteria for assigning labels. Any PICS compatible software can interpret labels from any source because each source provides a machine readable description of its labeling dimensions.

Around the world, governments are considering restrictions on online content. Since children differ, context of use differ, and values differ, blanket restrictions on distribution can never meet everyone's need.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Flexible Blocking
- What PICS doesn't Specify
- Uses of Labels
- 2 PICS Specifications
- Label Reading Software

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is PICS?
2. What are the specifications of PICS?
3. How do you make the internet better?
4. What is flexible blocking?
5. Identify ways to do flexible blocking.



## Chapter Title: Internet Service Providers and Defamation: New Standards of Liability

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"The one ambiguity in all of this is the need to factor into our analysis of responsibility the difficulties and costs that are involved in preventing harm or rendering aid to someone else."*

Expectations:

1. To know what is and what are the Internet Service Providers
2. To know as well what is Internet Defamation
3. To know what are the Legal Precedents for ISP Liability
4. To know what is ISP
5. To know does Cyberspace alter the need for libel laws?

Review:

The first amendment of the constitution guarantees freedom of speech and freedom of the press. These cherished rights, however, are not absolute. While the internet has been failed for promoting uninhibited speech, there must be some limits on that speech even in cyberspace. One such limit is defamatory statements that are not protected by the first amendment. Defamation is defined as communication that harms the reputation of another and lowers the persons esteem in the eyes of the community. It can take two forms libel form or written or printed defamation and slander refers to oral defamation.

Lamentably, cyberspace defamation has provoked considerable confusion for the American legal system as evidenced by the conflicting rulings set forth about ISP liability. Internet Service Providers include companies such as Prodigy, American Online, CompuServe and many others who provide their customers with access to the internet for monthly fee or for an hourly rate. They typically provide students, faculty and employees with internet access free charge. These hosts would also face the same liability issues of commercial ISP's.

Thus, although it may be prudent to change the standard of liability for some individuals with access to the right internet media connections, it does not seem wise to eliminate libel laws altogether or to always leave victims to utilize their own resources to correct damaging falsehoods. The world of cyberspace, like the physical world, is not level of paying field for those who choose to become non commercial publishers or those who are forced to use the internet to rebut harmful, defamatory claims made against them.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Legal Definitions and standards
- Internet service providers and legal defamation
- Legal precedents for ISP liability
- Cyberspace alter the need for libel laws
- Moral perspective
- Summary

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is ISP
2. What legal defamation.
3. What is ISP liability?
4. What is Service Provider?
5. What are the legal precedents for ISP liability?



## Chapter Title: Digital Millennium Copyright Act

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"Identification of the material that has been removed or to which access has been disabled and the location at which the material appeared before it was removed or access to it was disabled. "*

Expectations:

1. To know what is Digital Millennium
2. To know what is the Digital world.
3. To know what is the Digital Millennium Copyright Act
4. To know what is the effect of this act.
5. To know the different sections related to this act.

Review:

**The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)** is a United States copyright law that implements two 1996 treaties of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). It criminalizes production and dissemination of technology, devices, or services intended to circumvent measures (commonly known as Digital Rights Management or DRM) that control access to copyrighted works and it also criminalizes the act of circumventing an access control, whether or not there is actual infringement of copyright itself.

Digital Millennium Copyright Act *Highlights Generally*: Makes it a crime to circumvent anti-piracy measures built into most commercial software; Outlaws the manufacture, sale, or distribution of code-cracking devices used to illegally copy software; Does permit the cracking of copyright protection devices, however, to conduct encryption research, assess product interoperability, and test computer security systems; Provides exemptions from anti-circumvention provisions for nonprofit libraries, archives, and educational institutions under certain circumstances; In general, limits Internet service providers from copyright infringement liability for simply transmitting information over the Internet; Service providers, however, are expected to remove material from users' web sites that appears to constitute copyright infringement; Limits liability of nonprofit institutions of higher education -- when they serve as online service providers and under certain circumstances -- for copyright infringement by faculty members or graduate students; Requires that "webcasters" pay licensing fees to record companies; Requires that the Register of Copyrights, after consultation with relevant parties, submit to Congress recommendations regarding how to promote distance education through digital technologies while "maintaining an appropriate balance between the rights of copyright owners and the needs of users; States explicitly that "[n]othing in this section shall affect rights, remedies, limitations, or defenses to copyright infringement, including fair use..."



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Public Law 105-304
- Sec. 103 Copyright Protection Systems and Copyright Management
  - Definition in general
  - In details
- Sec. 1201 Circumvention of copyright protection systems
- Violations regarding circumvention of technical measures
- Sec. 1202 Integrity of Copyright management information
- Online Copyright infringement liability limitation
  - Limitations on liability for copyright infringement
  - Limitations on liability relating to material online
  - System Caching
  - Information location tools
  - Limitation on liability of non-profit education institution
- Conditions for eligibility

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Digital Millennium Copyright Act?
2. Explain the limitations on liability for copyright infringement.
3. Explain the limitations on liability relating to material online.
4. What is Sec 1201?
5. What is Sec 103?

**Reference:**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital\\_Millennium\\_Copyright\\_Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_Millennium_Copyright_Act)

<http://74.125.47.132/search?q=cache:zh7vn1aekbkJ:www.gseis.ucla.edu/iclp/dmca1.htm+digital+millennium+copyright+act&cd=4&hl=tl&ct=clnk&gl=ph>



## Chapter Title: Note on the DeCSS Trial

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“This is case of theft...the posting of the de-encryption formula is no different from making and then distributing unauthorized keys to the department store.”*

Expectations:

1. To know what is DeCSS trial
2. To know how is it related to DMCA
3. To know It's Technical background..
4. To know about the lawsuits about it.
5. To know the outcomes of it.

Review:

In the fast-passed world of cyber law the first summer of the new millennium will be remembered for two controversial cases. The first is the well publicized dispute involving web sites such as Napster and Gnutella which allow users to swap MP3 music files. The music industry has sought an injunction to prevent Napster, since the subject matter probably seemed more arcane to the general public. Both cases have the potential to shape the precarious landscape of intellectual property law but the effects of the DeCSS case.

The defense team argued that computer code itself is a form of expressive free speech that deserves full first amendment protection. This includes both the source code and the object code. A computer scientist appearing as an expert witness proclaimed that an injunction against the use of the code would adversely affect his liability to express himself. The implication is that congress cannot legally restrict one's liability to transmit this code lest they violate the first amendments.

We all know that the industry is trying to prevent piracy and protect their own property but I just happen to think this is the wrong approach. I disagree with strong-arming people and think that rather making the product affordable prevents piracy. How much is a blank DVD to burn it, how much does bandwidth cost? There is a point where buying it makes more sense. Besides that many people are honest in the first place and WANT to buy it and WANT to make a copy, as they should be allowed to do once they purchase it.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- Technical background
- The lawsuit
- The outcome

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is the DeCSS trial?
2. Explain the technical background of the DeCSS Trial.
3. Explain the lawsuit in the trial.
4. What about the Lawsuit?
5. What is the actual outcome of the trial?

**Reference:**

<http://74.125.47.132/search?q=cache:TbqphpNEEmIJ:www.screaming-penguin.com/node/2936+what+is+Note+on+the+DeCSS+Trial&cd=1&hl=tl&ct=clnk&gl=ph>



## Chapter Title: A Politics of Intellectual Property: Environmentalism for the Net

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“One basic weakness in conversation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. When one of these non economic categories is threatened, and if we happen to love it, we invent subterfuges to give it economic importance...it is painful to read those circumstances today.”*

Expectations:

1. To know more what is Intellectual property.
2. To know if it is environmental for the Net
3. To know the logic of Information Relation
4. To know the conceptual structure of an intellectual land-grab.
5. To know the tension in an intellectual property system

Review:

Everyone says that we are moving to an information age. Everyone says that the ownership and the control of information is one of the most important forms of power in contemporary society. These ideas are so well accepted, such clichés that we can get away with saying them in law review article without footnote support. Beyond the claim that the information society exist, however there is surprisingly little theoretical work. Sadly for academics, the best social theorist of the information age are still science fiction writers and in particular cyberpunks the originators of the phrase cyberspace and the premier fantasists of the Net. If one wants to understand the information age this is a good place to start.

The digital world gives new silence to private censorship the control by intellectual property holders of distribution of and access to information. If the information society has an iconic form it is the internet. The net is the anarchic, decentralized network of computers that provides the main locus of digital interchange.

The range of information issues expands and the value of the message increases at least in comparison to the diminishing marginal cost of the medium. This in turn gives greater and greater importance to intellectual property. Yet despite its astounding economic importance and its impact on everything from public education to the ownership of one's own genetic information, intellectual property has no corresponding place in popular debate or political understanding. The belief seems to be that information age politics means fighting censorship on the Web too.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- The logic of the information relation
- Intellectual property is the legal form of the information age
- The conceptual structure of an intellectual land-grab
- Tensions in an intellectual property system
- Tensions in an intellectual property system
- Analyzing the case study: Copyright on the Net
- The analogy to environmentalism

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Intellectual property?
2. What the logic of information relation?
3. What is the analogy to environmentalism?
4. What is the tension in an intellectual property system?
5. What is the analogy to environmentalism?



## Chapter Title: Intellectual Property, Information, and the Common Good

Name of the Book: *Cyberehtics*

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“To get a more adequate perspective, we need to step back and ask about the significance and purpose of this information.”*

Expectations:

1. To know more about Intellectual property.
2. To know more about also information and common good.
3. To know “a more balance view”
4. To know the philosophical justification for intellectual property.
5. To identify as well intellectual property.

Review:

Intellectual property is an odd notion, almost an oxymoron. Property usually refers to tangible assets which over someone has or claims control. Originally it meant land. Now it could also refer to a car, a milling machine, a jacket, or a toothbrush. In all these cases the property claim is of control of the physical entity. If I claim a plot of land as my property, I am saying I can control who has access to that land and what they do there.

The intellectual property in a book is not the physical paper and ink but the arrangement of the words that the ink marks on the paper represents. The ink marks can be translated into regions of magnetic polarization on a computer disk, and the intellectual property, and whatever claims there are to that property.

Intellectual property has always been closely tied ties from intellectual property in the form of new inventions. But technology also supports intellectual property providing new more powerful and more efficient ways of creating and disseminating writing, musical composition visual art and so on. In fact it was the technology of the printing press hat originally gave rise to intellectual property as a legal and moral issue. Before, when it took almost as and temptations. Not only is there more materials available, but it is much easier to find and access.

The fundamental problem with intellectual property as an ethical category is that it is purely individualistic. It focuses on the creator/developer of the intellectual work and what he or she is entitled to. There is truth in this, but not the whole truth. It ignores the social role of the creator and of the work itself, thus overlooking their ethically significant relationship with the rest of the society. The balance is lost.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Conflicts over intellectual property: Five Cases
- Philosophical justification for intellectual property
- A more balanced view of the common good

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is an intellectual property?
2. What is Information?
3. What are the conflicts over intellectual property?
4. What are the philosophical justifications for intellectual property?
5. Why is intellectual property important for the common good?



## Chapter Title: Is Copyright Ethical An Examination of the Theories, Laws, and Practices Regarding the Private

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"The issue before thoughtful people is therefore not the maintenance or abolition of private property, but the determination of the precise lines along which private enterprise must be given free scope and wherein it must be restricted in the interests of the common good."*

Expectations:

1. To know what are the rights?
2. To know how do they arise?
3. To know theories of intellectual property and copyright.
4. To know the history of copyright in United States.
5. To know if copyright is ethical or not

Review:

Intellectual property is a term that has recently come into extensive use and is often used without definition or defined as that which is covered by patent, copyright, or trademarks states that intellectual property rights are....legally protected property interest individual possess in the fruits of their intellectual endeavors. Intellectual property also according to this chapter is a compound of the results of private activity and the public willingness to bestow the status of property on these results.

Most scholars accept that copyright is a bundle of property rights that produce/ protect a limited monopoly. The basis for these rights however is hotly debated, as is the purpose of the rights and what the protection should be provided intellectual property in the future.

Copyright protection is not provided to ideas, procedures, and processes, systems methods of operation, concepts, principled, discoveries, and short phrases, facts or works created by the United States government. There are a number of exceptions to the rights of copyright holders most of which are applicable to a limited class of actors, such as libraries, educational institutions, and cable television system and radio stations.

Copyright in as much attempts to balance the interest of creators and society could be considered based on ethics. However, while such ethical considerations might have been present in the minds of those who crafted copyright law, they were never stated either in the constitution or in the law. This discussion becomes more complex when applied to factual works. Copyright has never protected facts or ideas. It only protects expression.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Brief Definition
- The rights
- The origins of those rights
- Property rights
- Theories of intellectual property and copyright
- History of copyright in the United States
- Limitations of copyright
- Ethical manner of copyright

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is a copyright?
2. What are the rights of copyrighting?
3. What is the origin of copyright?
4. What are the theories of intellectual property?
5. Explain the history of copyright in the US.



## Chapter Title: Terrorism or Civil Disobedience: Toward a Hacktivist Ethic

Name of the Book: Cyberehctics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Through the routine gathering of information about transactions, consumers preferences, and creditworthiness, a harvest of information about an individual’s whereabouts and movements, tastes, desires, contacts, friends, associates and patterns of work and recreation become available in the form of dossiers sold on the tradable information market, or is endlessly convertible into other form of intelligence through computer matching. Advanced pattern recognition technologies facilitate the process of surveillance, while data encryption protects it from public accountability.”*

Expectations:

1. To know more what is Hacktivism.
2. To know what is Civil Disobedience.
3. To know really what is Hacktivist Ethic.
4. To know what is Cyber Terrorism.
5. To know what is Civil Disobedience.

Review:

In this era of global commerce via the internet, strikes against the hegemony of bureaucratic capitalism and the commercialization of the internet will inevitably be carried out in the World Wide Web. Numerous reports in the popular press have portrayed the hackers as vandals, terrorist and saboteurs, yet no one seems to have considered the possibility that this might be the work of electronic politician activist or hacktivist. Through an investigation of hacktivism, this essay seeks to make clear the growing tensions between the cooperative and liberal ideology of the originators of the “electronic frontier”, speaking in the name of social justice, political decentralization, and freedom of information, and the more powerful counteracting moves to reduce the internet to one grand global “electronic marketplace”.

Civil Disobedience entails the peaceful breaking of unjust laws. It does not condone violent or destructive acts against its enemies, focusing instead on nonviolent means to expose wrongs, raise awareness, and prohibit the implementation of perceived unethical laws by individuals, organizations, corporations or governments. Symbolic acts of civil disobedience are accomplished by drawing attention to a problem indirectly. Sit-ins and other forms of blockade and trespass are examples of symbolic acts of civil disobedience.

Every technology affords opposing possibilities towards emancipation or domination, and information technology is no different. The new information technologies are often portrayed as the utopian promise of total human emancipation and freedom. However, the promise of freedom from work, and global community, once hailed as the hallmarks of the computer revolution, are nowhere to be found. As critics are quick to point out, the only entities that deem to largely benefit from the internet are large transnational business corporations. Hacktivist prioritize freedom of information and are suspicious of centralized control over, or private ownership of information. Hackers questions why a few corporations





can own and sell huge databases of information about the others, as well as control information helpful to the public at large.

Hactivism is in its infancy, but, given the ubiquity and democratizing possibility of the internet, we will certainly bear witnesses to the movement's growing pains and increasing maturity. In order for hactivism to become a legitimate form of social protest, it must be provided sound ethical foundations. This, in turn, means expanding the ethical justification of civil disobedience to include acts of hactivism.

**Learning's/Insights:**

- Hactivism is defined as the (sometimes) clandestine use of computer hacking to help advance political causes.
- Access to computers- and anything that might teach you something about the way the world works- should be unlimited and total. Always yield to the Hands- On Imperative
- All information should be free.
- Mistrust Authority- Promote Decentralization.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Electronic Civil Disobedience?
2. What is Hactivism?
3. What is Cyberterrorism?
4. What is Hactivist Ethic?
5. What is the connection of Hactivism and Electronic Civil Disobedience?



## Chapter Title: Web Security and Privacy: An American Perspective

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise of thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.”*

Expectations:

1. To know more Web Security.
2. To know more about Pruidcy.
3. To know what is the American Perspective about Web Security and Privacy.
4. To know about cryptographic.
5. To know different amendments of the states.

Review:

American legal tradition focuses on a right to privacy, rather than a need for data protection. Yet illuminating Web privacy of this particular perspective throws a broader light on how the fundamental rights of speech, assembly and freedom of religious inquiry may depend upon electronic privacy in the information age. The confusion between the privacy and security remains with many in the computer security community. Privacy requires security, because without the ability to control access and distribution of information, privacy cannot be protected.

But security is not privacy. Security can be used to limit privacy by preventing the subject of information from knowing about the compilation of information, or to violate privacy by using data in ways in which do not coincide to the subject’s wishes. Integrity means that information is not altered. Information has integrity during the transmission if the recipient can be certain that the information was not altered in transit. Integrity means that what is received is exactly what sent. Hash function compress information was. Cryptography secure, collision-free hash functions provide the ability to verify information without exposing it. Cryptographically secure hash functions compress information to unpredictable values. Collision free hash functions compress data into unique hash values. In public key cryptography there are two keys. Anything encrypted with one key can only be decrypted with the other key. One key is held secret, shared with no one. The other key is widely publicized. Pubic key cryptography sometimes called asymmetric cryptography.

The right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable sources and seizures, shall not be violated and no warrants shall be issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the placed to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use. All persons born or naturalized in the



United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state where in they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any persons of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

**Learning's/Insights:**

- Security has three goals: integrity, authentication and confidentiality.
- Availability is also an issue in access control.
- A system that maintains availability while under attack exhibits survivability.
- Systems with survivability exhibit graceful degradation in the face of attacks.
- False light is the publication of information that is misleading, and thus shows an individual in a false light.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is ISP?
2. What is IP?
3. What are you doing on the web?
4. What is the difference between privacy and security?
5. What is anonymity?



## Chapter Title: The meaning of Anonymity in an Information Age.

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Even where fragments of information do not lead to information that is uniquely identifying, people may be identified with a high degree of probability when various properties are compounded to include a smaller and smaller set of individuals who satisfy them all.”*

Expectations:

1. To know if Anonymity should be protected in electronic interactions and communications.
2. To know deeply what is Anonymity.
3. To know how Anonymity works in the information age.
4. To know if Anonymity is good in all aspect.
5. To know how it benefits society.

Review:

The natural meaning of Anonymity as may be reflected in ordinary usage or a dictionary definition is of remaining nameless, that is to say, conducting oneself without revealing one's name. a poem or pamphlet is anonymous when unattributable to a named person, a donation is anonymous when the name of the donor is withheld, people strolling through a foreign city are anonymous because no one knows who they are. Extending this understanding into the electronic sphere, one might suppose that conducting one's affair, communicating, or engaging in transactions anonymously in the electronic sphere is to do so without one's name being known.

Information technology has made it possible to trace people in historically unprecedented ways. We are targets of surveillance at just about every turn of our lives. In transactions with retailer, mail-order companies, medical caregivers, day-care providers, and even beauty parlors, information's about us is collected, stored and analyzed, and sometimes shared. Our presence on the planet, our notable features and momentous milestones, are dutifully recorded by agencies of federal, state, and local government, including birth, marriage, divorce, property ownership, driver's licenses, vehicle registration, moving violations passage through computerized toll roads and bridges, parenthood and finally our demise. In the great store of information we are identified through name, street address, e-mail address, phone number, credit card numbers, social security number, passport number, level of education and more, we are described by age, hair color, eye color, height, quality of vision, purchases, credit card activity, travel, employment and rental history real estate transactions, change of address, ages and numbers of children, and magazines descriptions.

The power of information technology to extract or infer identity from misidentifying signs and information has been inventively applied by literary scholars to settling disputes and unraveling mysteries of authorship say to discover whether it was Shakespeare who wrote a given sonnet. Anonymity may enable people to reach out for help, especially for socially stigmatized problems like domestic violence, HIV or other sexually transmitted infection, emotional problems or suicidal thoughts. It offers the possibility of a protective cloak for children, enabling them to engage in internet communication without fear of social predation or- perhaps less ominous but nevertheless unwanted- overtures from commercials marketers.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Sending electronic mail to an individual, or bulletin board, without one's given name appearing in any part of the header.
- Participating in a chat group, electronic forum or game without one's given name being known by other participants.
- Buying something with the digital equivalent of cash.
- Being able to visit any Web site without having to divulge one's identity.
- The value of anonymity lies not in the capacity to be unnamed, but in the possibility of acting or participating while remaining out of reach, remaining unreachable.
- Being unreachable means that no one will come knocking on your door demanding explanations, apologies, answerability, punishment, or payment.
- To secure the possibility of being unreachable, we need both to promote understanding and also pursue advocacy.
- Another way of defying anonymity, not yet discussed, is by breaking systems of opaque identifiers.
- The Social Security number is an instance of an assigned identifiers and biometrics such as fingerprints, retinal images, and DNA profiles, are instances of naturally occurring ones.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Anonymity?
2. What is the purpose of Anonymity?
3. What is the effect of Anonymity?
4. How does Anonymity works in info-age?
5. What is the Social Security System?



## Chapter Title: Double Encryption of Anonymized Electronic Data Interchange.

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Crime in electronic data interchange will increase as fast as the use of it.”*

Expectations:

1. To know what is Double Encryption.
2. To know what does the title of this chapter implies.
3. To know and learn more about Anonymity.
4. To know what is the two main problems that need to solve in order to keep GP as a sender anonymized.
5. To know what happen to Erasmus University.

Review:

We cut his electronic head by creating a Gatekeeper postbox that forwards all the incoming electronic data, thereby replacing the doctor's address with its own address. Furthermore, collecting medical data electronically require, according to our moral institutions, some kind of encryption. To be sure that data are really sent by the sender and received by the receiver meant by the sender, the double encryption protocol is suitable and widely used. However, double encryption needs the sender identification in order to decrypt the message to the sender's public key, but the sender's identification was anonymized by the Gatekeeper postbox. To use double encryption for anonymized electronic communication, new requirements must be specified.

Our main data sources are therefore the persons who prescribe drugs. Using this post marketing surveillance as scientific method, we distinguish between two phases, the generation of a hypothesis and the evaluation of the hypothesis. The assistant of the GP will make notes of the referrals to a specialist and of the treatment summary of the specialist in the patient record of the GP. In the Netherlands, the number of GP's using Electronic Patient Records was growing rapidly from 1988. The central role of the Dutch GP enables us to follow individual patient. In order to transmit the data from the GP to the central database of IPCI, we use the edifact standard for electronic messages. Anonymization of the GP means only a randomized number and profession type are transmitted.

The problem of replacing a sender's identity can be done very easily by introducing an electronic postbox of the Gatekeeper. Instead of transmitting the messages from the GP to the ICPI postbox directly, the messages are now sent to the Gatekeeper's postbox has only one function, forward every incoming message to the ICPI postbox so that the original sender is replaced by the new sender, the Gatekeepers identity. To encrypt an electronic message we chose a double encryption program with a secret and a public key. Instead of one key, used to encrypt and decrypt a message, two different keys are generated so that a message encrypted with one key is decrypted only with the other key and vice versa. We conclude that it is possible to automatically anonymize an electronic sender by the introduction of a Gatekeeper's postbox. The possibilities of double encryption programs are demonstrated as a way to be sure about sender and receiver



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Anonymization of the GP means only a randomized number and profession type are transmitted.
- As soon as data are sent electronically, the sender's identification is automatically added to the message. To anonymize the sender, an automatic process of replacing this identification must be implemented.
- To decrypt an encrypted message, one must know the decryption key of the sender. However, when the sender is anonymized, it is impossible to select the right key. An automatic process of key-handling and decryption must also be implemented.
- The Gatekeeper's postbox intercepts the message, the sender identification is used to select the sender's public key, and only then remove it from the message.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is ICPI?
2. What is GP?
3. What is ERP?
4. What is Meduer format?
5. What is SOAP?



## Chapter Title: Written on the body: Biometrics and identity

Name of the Book: Cyberehtics

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Biometrics is turning the human body into the universal ID card of the future.”*

Expectations:

1. To know what really Biometric is?
2. To know identity of Biometrics.
3. To know Virtual Identities of Biometrics.
4. To know why they are questioning the biometric body.
5. To know different buyers of biometrics.

Review:

Generally speaking, biometric technology involves the collection with a censoring device of digital representations of physical features unique to an individual, like a fingerprint, pattern of the iris, the retina, the veins of the hand, physiognomic features, shape of the hand, or voice patterns, it may also include typical behavioral patterns like typing or writing a signature. If a matching template is found, the person presenting themselves is recognized and counts as known to the system.

Major buyers of biometrics technology can be found in the private sector, particularly among corporations with high security interest and/or limited access areas like banks and nuclear plants, but an important impetus comes from governments and government-related departments and services catering to client populations of thousands, often millions of people. Public institution concerned with the distribution of welfare and child benefits, immigration and applications for political asylum, or the issue of passports and car licenses and increasingly looking towards biometrics in order to improve what are perceived as system threatening levels of fraud. Also, employers interested in keeping track of the whereabouts and activities of their employees, hospitals and insurance companies in the process of introducing electronic patient records are among the many interested parties.

Moreover, with so many forces joining in a coordinated effort to make it succeed, biometrics can be expected to become one of the dominant ways for bodies and information systems to connect. In the process, the very notion of identity is being reconstructed in ways that are highly relevant for the contemporary philosophical debate on the relation between the body, identity, and information technology. Whereas the first suffices for, say, biometrically secured ATM's where the client simultaneously presents the requested body part and a smart card on, which biometric data are stored comparison, it will not do for systems that are used for detection of double dippers, many biometrics systems in social service are introduced precisely to prevent or catch people using fake identities in order to receive more benefits or welfare payments. These systems are designed to check an applicant's identity against already enrolled client population, which necessitates the identity check of the one to many kinds.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- If a matching template is found, the person presenting themselves is recognized and counts as known to the system.
- Biometrics is often described as the next big thing in information technology.
- Biometrics requires a theory of identity that, unlike much of the available literature, takes the body and the embodied nature of subjectivity fully into account.
- We need to investigate what kind of body is, by researching the practices and informational configurations of which the readable biometric body becomes part.
- Only the former maybe at stake in biometrics, while the latter is taken to refer to something both authors perceive as true identity.
- The biometrics is not just about as narrow an identity check as some authors maintain.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Biometrics?
2. What is the Identity of Biometrics?
3. What is the Virtual Identity of Biometric?
4. Who are the major buyers of biometric?
5. Why are they questioning Biometric Body?



## Chapter Title: Privacy in Cyber Space

**Name of the Book:** Cyber Ethics

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

**Quote:**

*“Privacy is a concept that neither understood nor clearly and easily defined.”*

**Learning Expectations:**

- To know what is Privacy in Cyber Space is all about.
- To know what is Personal privacy.
- To know the theory of privacy.
- To know what is data mining.
- To know knowledge and discovery process.

**Review:**

Privacy is a concept that neither understood nor clearly and easily defined. Privacy is something that one either has (totally) or does not have. Privacy is also something that can be diminished. As for privacy in terms of a spatial metaphor such as a zone that can be introduced upon or invaded by individuals and organizations. And privacy in terms of confidentiality that can be violated or trust that can be breach; According to this chapter privacy is more useful to view as either as presumed or stipulated interest that individuals have with respect to the protecting personal information, personal property, or personal space than to think about privacy as a moral and legal right. Personal privacy be viewed in terms of an economic interest, and that information about individuals can be thought of in terms of personal property that could be bought and sold in commercial sphere.

James Moor, in the first reading in this chapter, points out that in United States the concept of privacy has evolved from, one concerned primarily with intrusion into one's personal space to; one concerned with interference an individual personal affairs to, one that is currently concerned primarily with personal information and access to personal information.

This chapter emphasized on privacy issues that fall under the category of informational privacy. This discussed about the control theory and restricted access theory. Control theory, one has privacy if and only if one has control over information about oneself. Restricted Access theory, privacy that consist in the condition of having access information about one self limited or restricted in certain context.

This relatively new technique of information gathering is called knowledge discovery in Database but is referred commonly as data mining. This answers about the concerns related to the amount of data that now can be collected, the speed at which that data can be transferred, and the indefinite duration of which the data can be stored have all contributed to the concerns for personal privacy that far exceeded the concerns that individuals may have had about their privacy.

**Learning's/Insights:**



- Privacy is a concept that neither understood nor clearly and easily defined.
- Control theory, one has privacy if and only if one has control over information about oneself.
- Restricted Access theory, privacy that consist in the condition of having access information about one self limited or restricted in certain context.
- This relatively new technique of information gathering is called knowledge discovery in database but is referred commonly as data mining.
- Protected personal information that is computerized typically exists in the form of explicit electronic records that resides in the database.
- So called informational workers have perhaps been the group that thus far been most vulnerable to this relatively new form of workplace surveillance.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Privacy?
2. What is Personal property?
3. Who is James Moor?
4. What is the theory of privacy?
5. What is Data Mining?



## Chapter Title: Towards A Theory of Privacy for the Information Age

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“An individual or group has normative privacy in a situation with regards to others if and only if that situation the individual or group is normatively protected from intrusion, interference, and information accessed by others [Culver, Moor, et al., 1994,p6 ]”*

Learning Expectations:

- To know what is Greased Data.
- To know what is Grounding Privacy.
- To know and learn the nature of Privacy.
- To know the setting and adjusting policies for private situations.
- To learn more the theory of privacy for the information age.

Review:

Ethical problems involving computing, probably none is more paradigmatic than the issue of privacy. It is true enough that most individuals appreciate the easy access of computerized data when making reservations, using automatic teller machines, buying new products to the web, or investigating topics in computer databases. Because we all know that when information is computerized, it is greased to slide easily and quickly to many ports of call. This makes information retrieval quick and convenient. But legitimate concerns about privacy arise when this speed and convenience lead to improper exposure of information. Greased information is information that moves like lightning and is hard to hold on to.

The greasing information makes information so easy to access that it can be used again and again. Computers have elephant memories – big, accurate, and long term. The ability of computers to remember so well for so long undercuts a human frailty that assists privacy. We humans forget most things. Most short term memories don't even make it to long term memory.

Once information is being captured for whatever purpose, it is greased and ready to go for any purpose. In a computerized world we leave electronic foot prints everywhere, and data collected for one purpose can be resurrected and used elsewhere. The problem of computer privacy is to keep proper vigilance on where such information can and should go.

For the most part the need for privacy is like good art, you know it when you see it. But sometimes our institutions can be misleading and it is important to become as clear as possible what privacy is, how it is justified, and how it is applied in ethical situations.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- From the view point of ethical theory, privacy is curious value.
- The concept of privacy has distinct cultural aspect that goes beyond the core values.
- Some cultures may value privacy and some may not.
- The transmission of knowledge is essential for the survival of every culture, but it is not the same knowledge that must be transmitted.
- The core values allow us to make trans-cultural judgment.
- The core values are the values we have in common as human beings.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Greased data?
2. What is Grounding Privacy?
3. What is the nature of Privacy?
4. What is the adjustment privacy?
5. What are Publicity principles?



## Chapter Title: The Structure of Rights in Directive 95 46 EC

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Personal data must be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a way that it is incompatible with those purposes.”*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know the directives on the question of further processing of personal data.
2. To know how to use personal data for a different purpose.
3. To know data protection and the philosophy of privacy.
4. To know the channels for the flow of personal information.
5. To know as well the structures of rights in directives...

Review:

The central concept of in the directive is that of processing of personal data. While earlier pieces of legislation are focused on the recording data, this directive is organized around the much broader notion of processing of personal data. The recording of the information is here only a special kind of processing of personal data. Processing personal data is defined as any operation or set of operations which is performed upon personal data, whether or not by automatic means, such as collection, recording, organization, storage adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination, or otherwise making available alignment or combination, blocking erasure or destruction.

According also to this chapter data must be accurate and kept updated, and they must not be kept longer than necessary for the purpose for which they were collected. Importantly, it is stated that it is the responsibility of the controller of the processing to see to it that these requirements are met.

The notion of further processing of data in a way that it is incompatible with the purpose for which it was collected is a difficult one to interpret. The purpose with which the data subject gave up information about himself could be different from the purpose for which the data was collected. This chapter looks at some plausible candidates for an explication of the notion of incompatibility. Firstly, incompatibility cannot mean logical consistency. Secondly, incompatible cannot mean that the purposes are practically inconsistent. Thirdly, incompatible cannot mean simply that the two purposes are different. Further more on this interpretation, compatible with is to be distinguished from not incompatible with because expectation is an intentional notion.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- The basic idea of the restricted access account is that in its most suggestive sense privacy is a limitation of others access to the individual.
- Privacy a descriptive neutral concept denoting conditions that are neither always desirable and praise worthy, nor always undesirable and upraise worthy.
- Privacy is not simply an absence of information about us in the minds of the other, rather it is the control we have over the information about ourselves.
- In accordance with the directive, member states shall protect the fundamental rights and freedom of neutral persons and in particular right to privacy with respect to the processing of personal data.
- Different channels are characterized by different sets of restrictions on the flow of such information.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. Under what conditions is it legitimate to process personal data are collected from the different purposes?
2. What is Data Protection?
3. What is the Philosophy of Privacy?
4. What it is about the Channels for the flow of the personal information?
5. What is Data Quality?



## Chapter Title: Privacy Protection, Control of Information, and Privacy-Enhancing Technologies

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“There is, intuitively a big difference between the situation where your privacy is violated, say your phone tapped, and the situation where you tell your friend an intimate secret. ”*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know more the Theory of Privacy.
2. To know the Role of Control in the Theory of Privacy.
3. To know the similarities and difference about the Normative Privacy and the Restricted Access Theory.
4. To know how to use the Control in the Justification and Management Privacy.
5. To know Privacy in enhancing Technology.

Review:

In our private lives we wish to control information about ourselves. We wish to control information that might be embarrassing or harm us. And we wish to control information that might increase our opportunities and allow us to advance our projects. The notion of privacy and the notion of control fit together. Privacy is the main claim of the individuals, groups or institutions to determine for themselves when, how to what extent information about them is communicated to others. According to the book to have a personal view about personal property is to have the ability to consent to the dissemination of personal information.

Control of personal information is extremely important as, of course is privacy. But these concepts according to the book are more useful when treated as separable, mutually supporting concepts than as one. Individual control of personal information on the other hand is part of the justification of privacy and plays a role in the management of privacy. Privacy and control do fit together naturally, just not in the way people often state.

Virtually all societies establish normatively private situations, zones of privacy, which limits access to people or aspects about them under certain conditions. The details of these normatively private situations vary somewhat from cultures but they are intended to protect individuals and foster social relationships whether the individuals have control in the situations or not. Normative privacy needs to be distinguished from natural or descriptive privacy. Simply being alone doesn't provide sufficient claim to right to privacy anymore than having the right to privacy can guarantee privacy as matter of fact.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- The restricted access model provides a framework for discussing privacy on the internet in a way in which a control theory of privacy does not.
- The privacy of medical information in a modern hospital represents a good example for the complexity of the restrictions that must be placed on the privacy situations.
- The adequacy of PETS can be challenged in terms of their technological effectiveness or on the basis of their security and public policy implications.
- PETS provide users with control over their own information.
- PETS offer users choices about what information they wish to release.
- PETS give us increased control but it remains an open question whether privacy is increased.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is the Role of Control in the Theory of Privacy?
2. What is Normative Privacy?
3. What is Restricted Access Theory?
4. What exactly are PETS?
5. Why are PETS appealing?



## Chapter Title: Toward an Approach to Privacy in Public: Challenges of Information Technology

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“At the heart of the concern to protect ‘privacy’ lies a conception of the individual and his or her relationship with society. The idea of private and public spheres or activity assumes a community in which not only does such a division make sense, but the institutional and structural agreements that facilitate an organic representation of this kind are present.”*

Learning Expectations:

- To know Privacy and the Personal Realm Background
- To know how Privacy is being violated in public.
- To know the Two Misleading Assumptions.
- To know the Implication for a Theory of Privacy.
- To know and analyzed the case study about Lotus Marketplace.

Review:

This article highlights a contemporary privacy problem that falls outside the scope of dominant theoretical approaches. Many influential approaches to privacy emphasize the role of privacy in safe guarding a personal intimate realm where people may escape the prying and interference of others.

The idea that privacy functions to protect the integrity of a private or intimate real spans scholarly work in many disciplines, including legal, political and philosophical discussion of privacy. Privacy is important because it renders possible important human relationships. Privacy provides the necessary context for relationship which we could hardly be human if we had to do without-the relationships of love, friendship and trust. Privacy as control over all information about oneself, according to Fried defended a moral and legal right to privacy that extends only over the far more limited domain of intimate or personal information.

The danger of extending control over too broad spectrum of information is privacy may then interfere with other social and legal values. According to Fried the important thing is that there is some information which is protected, namely information about the personal and intimate aspects of life. According also to him, the precise content of the class of protected information will be determined largely by social and cultural convention. Prevailing social order designates certain areas, intrinsically no more private than other areas, as symbolic of the whole institution of privacy, and thus deserving of protection beyond their particular importance.

Intimacy simply could not exist unless people had the opportunity for privacy. Excluding outsiders and resenting their uninvited intrusions are essential parts of having an intimate relationship.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Privacy is the condition of not having undocumented personal knowledge about one possessed by others.
- Parent means fact which most person in a given society choose not to reveal about them or facts about which a particular individual is acutely sensitive.
- A person's right to privacy restricts access by others to this sphere of personal, undocumented information unless, in any given case, there are other moral rights that clearly out weight privacy.
- Comes not from the concept of meagerness but form its amplitude, for it has a protean capacity to be all things to all the lawyers.
- Just because something happens in public does not mean it becomes a public fact: The central park rape occurred in public as did the trial of the accused, but the victim maintains a measure of privacy as to her identity. In less dramatic notion of civil an intention directs us to the same realization.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Privacy and Personal Real Background?
2. What are the Two Misleading Assumptions?
3. What is the view of Schoeman, Fried and Gertein?
4. Who is Raymong Wak?
5. Explain what is the Case of Lotus Marketplace is all about?



## Chapter Title: KDD, Privacy, Individuality, and Fairness

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“On the protection of the individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data..”*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know how Personal Data, Law and Ethics related to one another.
2. To know more about Social Consequences.
3. To know what is Categorical Privacy.
4. To define KDD, Privacy, Individuality and Fairness.
5. To know the connection of above terms from one another.

**Review:**

Personal data is often considered to be the exclusive kind of data eligible for protection by privacy law and privacy norms. Personal data is commonly defined as data and information relating to unidentifiable person; on the protection of the individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. Personal data should only be collected for specified, explicit, legitimate purposes and should not be further processed in away incompatible with these purposes. No excessive data should be collected, relative to the purpose for which the data is collected. Moreover the data should be accurate and, if applicable, kept up to date. Every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that inaccurate or incomplete data is either rectified or erased. Also, a personal data should be kept in a form that permits identification or data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purpose for which the data were collected.

Applying the narrow definition of personal data and the protective measures connected to that definition of KDD process is not without difficulties. Of course, as long as the process involves personal data in the strict sense of data relating to an identified or identifiable individual, the principles applying without reservation; once the data has become anonymous, or has been processed and generalized, an individual cannot exert any influence on the processing of data at all. The rights and requirements make no sense regarding anonymous data and group profile.

The data used and the profiles created do not always qualify as personal data. Nevertheless, the ways in which the profiles are applied may have a serous impact on the persons from whom the data was originally taken or, even more for the matter to whom the profiles are eventually applied.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Distributive data are put in the form of down to earth, matter to fact statements.
- No distributive data are framed in terms of the probabilities and averages and medians or significant deviance from other groups.
- Individual is judged and treated on the basis of his, coincidentally, belonging to the wrong category of persons.
- Data can be processed and profiles can be produced.
- Categorical privacy is strongly connected with individual privacy.
- Most conceptions of individual privacy currently put forward in law and ethical debate have on feature in common.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is KDD?
2. What is Personal Data, law and Ethics?
3. What is Categorical Privacy?
4. What are Social Consequences?
5. What are the Solutions according to this chapter?



## Chapter Title: Data Mining and Privacy

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Devised by computer scientist David Chaum, these techniques prevent the dossier society in which computers could be used to infer individuals’ life styles, habits, whereabouts, and associations from data collected in ordinary consumer transactions can have a chilling effect causing the people to alter their observable activities.”*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know more about Data Mining.
2. To learn more about Knowledge Discovery.
3. To know Issues about this chapter.
4. To know analysis conducted about this chapter.
5. To know who is David Chaum.

Review:

Knowledge Discovery using data mining techniques differs from ordinary information retrieval in that what is sought and extracted mined – from the data is not explicit in the database. Data Mining is most easily accomplished when the data are highly structured and available in many different forms at many different levels in what are known as data warehouse. The data warehouse contains integrated data, both detailed and summarized data, historical data, and metadata.

According also to this chapter much of the current concerns about privacy arise because of data mining and more generally, knowledge discovery. In traditional computer science terms, data is uninterrupted, while knowledge has a semantics that gives it meaning. While the data stored in databases are not truly uninterrupted, the old legal rule that anything put by a person in the public domain is not legally protected served well when the data was not mined so as to produced classifications, clustering, summaries and profiles, dependencies and links and other patterns.

And so non of the cases according to this book involved technology, but sifting through a stack of magazines, an archives, or a stack of letters to find associations between two data and an individual are all pre-technological forms of data mining, and they are all improper. Technology cannot make right what is otherwise wrong, so such data mining is indeed, a violation of privacy; if data about the individual is mined and implicit knowledge about him is discovered, an appropriation occurred, and further disclosure should not be permitted.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Knowledge Discovery using data mining techniques differs from ordinary information retrieval in that what is sought and extracted mined – from the data is not explicit in the database.
- Data Mining is most easily accomplished when the data are highly structured and available in many different forms at many different levels in what are known as data warehouse.
- The data warehouse contains integrated data, both detailed and summarized data, historical data, and metadata.
- Technology cannot make right what is otherwise wrong, so such data mining is indeed, a violation of privacy.
- Much of the current concerns about privacy arise because of data mining and more generally, knowledge discovery. In traditional computer science terms, data is uninterrupted, while knowledge has a semantics that gives it meaning.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Data Mining?
2. What are the Issues about Data Mining?
3. What is the Analysis about Data Mining?
4. What are the benefits of Data Mining?
5. What is the connection between Data Mining and Privacy?



## Chapter Title: Workplace Surveillance, Privacy, and Distributive Justice

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Employers have considerable latitude in making new monitoring technologies; they have generally been considerable merely extensions of traditional management prerogatives.”*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know what does this chapter talks about
2. To know why Privacy as a Matter of Justice
3. To know what is Resisting Workplace Surveillance
4. To know hat is Distributive Justice.
5. To know the connection between Workplace Surveillance, Privacy and Distributive Justice.

Review:

According to this chapter Surveillance has become a central issue in our late modern society. The surveillance of the public spaces by closed circuit television, the surveillance of consumers through consumers surveys and point of sale technology, and workplace surveillance, to name but a few. And so as surveillance increases, more and more questions are being raised about its legitimacy. Surveillance often functions as resource for the execution off power, and power is the most effective when it hides itself.

The lack of legislation in other countries would also indicate that it would be reasonable to conclude that workplace monitoring is still largely viewed as a right of employers with the burden of proof in the employee to show that it is invasive, unfair and stressful. It would seem that a legal correction in the imbalance of power is not likely to be forthcoming in the near future. There is also accumulating evidence that surveillance of individuals lead to stress, a lost of sense of dignity and a general environment of mistrust. Surveillance is no longer an ambiguous tool for control and social certainty, not it is merely a weight that weighs down on the employee rather it's logic and its effects has become increasingly difficult to see clearly and distinctly. Surveillance, with modernity has lost its shine.

In this chapter also, has a view or related privacy which states that privacy is no means an uncontroversial issue; we have to select what to survey and most importantly, we have to select how to value what we find in our surveillance.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- This states that privacy is no means an uncontroversial issue.
- Every judgment implies interests.
- Surveillance technology is becoming cheap, silent and diffused.
- Surveillance has become a central issue in our late modern society.
- Surveillance is no longer an ambiguous tool for control and social certainty, not it is merely a weight that weighs down on the employee rather it's logic and its effects has become increasingly difficult to see clearly and distinctly.
- The collective needs to use data collected to coordinate and control the activities of the individuals for the good of the collective.
- Self-interested individuals would not always to use resources, allocated by the collective, for the sole purpose of furthering the aims and objectives of the collective.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Workplace Surveillance?
2. What is Distributive Justice?
3. What is Privacy as a matter of justice?
4. What are the two major trends to create the background for our contemporary discussion of workplace surveillance?
5. Why Surveillance become the central issue in our late modern society?



## Chapter Title: Privacy and Varieties of Informational Wrongdoing

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"In professional relations and the world of work, a man operates, and his activities come up for criticism, under a variety of professional or technical titles, such as miner or agricultural laborer. The technical or professional attitude is that which regards the man solely under that title, the human approach that which regards him as a man who has that title, willingly, unwillingly through lack of alternatives, with pride etc."*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know what is Panoptic Technology and the Public Good.
2. To know what is Information-based harm.
3. To know what is Informational Inequality.
4. To know Informational Justice.
5. To know Sphere of Access.
6. To know Encroachment on Moral Autonomy.

Review:

The privacy issue is concerned more specifically with the question of how to balance the claims of those who want to limit the availability of personal information in order to protect individuals and the claims of those who want to make information about individuals available in order to benefit the community. Many public administration problems can be characterized as free rider problems; law enforcement, tax collection, implementation or environmental policy. When too many persons ride free, benefit without contributing, the means fall below the minimum required and the public good can no longer be produced or sustained so it disappear altogether. The free rider problem manifests itself in many areas and has a structure of the Prison Dilemma. The Prisoners Dilemma is a strategic choice situation.

The first type of moral reason for data protection is concerned with the prevention of harm, more specifically harm done to persons by making use of personal information about them. The most important moral problem with identity theft; The prevention of information based harm provides government with the strongest possible justification for limiting the freedom of individual citizen.

Many consumer realize that every time they come to the counter to buy something they can also sell something namely information about their purchase or transactions the so called transactional data. Many privacy concern have been and will be resolved in quid pro quo practices and private contracts about the use and secondary use of personal data.

The meaning of information is local, and allocate scheme and local practices that distribute access to information should accommodate local meaning and should therefore be associated with specific spheres.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- The Prisoners Dilemma is a strategic choice situation.
- First type of moral reason for data protection is concerned with the prevention of harm, more specifically harm done to persons by making use of personal information about them.
- The liberal self is an autonomous bricoleur of identities and symbolic person information which claims itself the elbow room to shape itself in a splendid isolation from a preexisting community of speech and actions.
- IT is seen as the ultimate technology to resolve the problem of anonymity.
- Data protection laws can provide the leeway to do just that.
- Moral identification thus presupposes knowledge of the point of view of data-subject and a concern with what it is for a person to live that life.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Information-based harm?
2. What is Informational Inequality?
3. What is Informational Justice?
4. What is Sphere of Access?
5. What is Encroachment on Moral Autonomy?



## Chapter Title: Security in Cyber Space

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“It is important to note that in information and communication technology context, the term security is often used in ambiguously and sometime equivocally.”*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know what is Security in Cyber Space.
2. To know the Two Sense of Security.
3. To know different Crimes, Abuse and Terrorism in Cyberspace.
4. To know Anonymity.
5. To know Encryption.

Review:

Many representatives from groups in both the public and private sectors have argued for the need to increase security on the internet, claiming that the current security mechanisms are either outdated or inadequate. According to this book before identifying and discussing security issues on the Internet, it is useful to note that the concepts of security and privacy are closely related and that certain issues associated with two notions frequently overlap.

Internet related privacy concerns often arise because online users are concerned about losing control over their personal information to organizations who claim to have some legitimate need for and right to that information in order to make important decisions. Internet related security concerns, on the other hand, sometimes arise because of fear that personal or proprietary information might be accessed and manipulated by individuals who have no legitimate need for or right to such information. Security concerns also arise because of the fear that confidential messages communicated over the internet might be intercepted by computer hackers or that computer systems themselves might be attacked by computer viruses.

It is important to note that in information and communication technology context, the term security is often used ambiguously and sometimes equivocally. There is also another sense of security that refers not much to the vulnerability of a computer system software and hardware resources.

In this chapter, issues evolving both sense of security and considered. Whereas security issues related to attacks on a computer system's resource and on that systems residents data are considered in the chapters.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- The cryptographic technique described thus far is referred to as private key encryption or weak encryption where both parties use the same encryption algorithm and the same private key.
- Public key or strong encryption is of particular interest to governmental agencies responsible for protecting national security and military intelligence, preventing terrorism, and enforcing law.
- It is important to note that in information and communication technology context, the term security is often used ambiguously and sometimes equivocally.
- Internet related privacy concerns often arise because online users are concerned about losing control over their personal information to organizations who claim to have some legitimate need for and right to that information in order to make important decisions

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Security in Cyberspace is all about?
2. What are the Two Senses of Security?
3. What are the Crime, Abuse, and Tourism in Cyberspace?
4. What is Anonymity?
5. What is Encryption?



## Chapter Title: Defining the Boundaries of Computer Crime: Piracy, Break-Ins, and Sabotage in Cyberspace

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“One recent form of criminal activity that seems potentially to border on computer crime is a criminal act involving the act of digital telephony. Basse points out that in the use of cellular phones, a popular technique for avoiding charges is “cloning” – i.e. reprogramming one’s cellular phone to transmit another customer’s number. When true “computer telephony” (the merging of computers and telephones, also known as Internet phones) arrives, we may need to re-examine our proposed definition of computer crime.”*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know what is the Boundaries of Computer Crime.
2. To know if we really need a category of computer crime.
3. To know what is Descriptive categories of computer crime.
4. To know the three types of computer crime.
5. To know why computer crime as a descriptive category crime.

Review:

Even though concerns about crimes involving the use of computer technology have received considerable attention in the popular press as well as in certain scholarly publications, the criteria used by the news reporters, computer ethicist and legal analyst for determining what exactly constitutes a computer crime has been neither clear or nor consistent.

Based on concerns raised by Gotterbarn and other critics, we can reasonably ask whether having a separate category of computer crime is necessary or even useful. It is perhaps also worth noting that some critics have pointed out that crimes of diverse types are committed in many different sectors, but we don’t have separate categories for crimes committed in each of those areas. So it would certainly seem reasonable for these critics to ask why we need a separate category of crime for criminal acts involving computer technology.

Arguments for having a category of computer crime can be advanced from least three different perspectives: legal, moral and information and descriptive. We consider arguments for each, beginning with a look at computer crime as a separate legal category. From a legal perspective, computer crime might be viewed as a useful category for prosecuting certain kinds of crimes.

At the outset, one might reasonably ask what the value would be in pursuing questions about computer crime from the point of view of a descriptive category. We can also see then, why our existing laws and policies are not always able to extend to cover adequately at least certain kind of crimes involving computers.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Software Piracy – using computer technology to produce one or more authorized copies of propriety computer software, distribute unauthorized software or make copies of that software available for distinction over a computer network.
- Electronic Break Ins – using computer technology to gain unauthorized access.
- Computer Sabotage – using computer technology to unleash one or more programs.

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is Computer Sabotage?
2. What is Software Piracy?
3. What is Electronic Break Ins?
4. What are the three types of computer crime?
5. Do we need a Category of Computer Crime?



## Chapter Title: Ethical Considerations for the Information Professions

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*“Ethics is the study of morality; the study of what we do. Morality could exist without ethics but there cannot be ethics without morality ...morality is like eating; it is an inevitable part of everyone’s life. Ethics on the other hand, is like nutrition. It is crucial to living a good life but it is not an inevitable part of living or an activity engaged in by all. ”*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know the ethical considerations for the information professions.
2. To know the philosophical foundations.
3. To understand deeply the code of ethics
4. To know the major issues stated in this chapter.
5. To know the three major realm in ethics.

Review:

The field of Information Ethics is relatively new. The issues specific to information ethics, however have certainly been with us for a longer time, yet continue to gain prominence and computer technologies. Information ethics bridges many disciplines, including library and information science, computer science, archival science records management, informatics, educational media technologies and more. Recognizing the importance of the ethical issues surrounding information assumes a critical role for information workers, librarians, or computer scientists alike. Certainly we are all becoming information workers in some form or another yet few of us receive any formal education on the ethics of information or ethics in general.

Today social obsession with technologies especially information technologies raises many serious concerns and considerations while we continue to explore and exploit seemingly unlimited potentials of technology and it’s powers serious reflection on the social, ethical and legal ramifications of technologies remains minimal. Moreover many existing moral principles and frameworks are being stretched and contorted to fit new found situations and issues, as technologies create here to therefore unheard of ethical dilemmas.

This chapter includes a brief introduction to the philosophical foundations of ethics and morality and an overview of basic principles of information ethics describes particular concerns of information professionals, and discusses codes of ethics for the information professions. An abbreviated resource list is included for additional information and sources.





Information ethics must be understood as impacting each and every member of information society. As such, each member must accept certain responsibilities and act accordingly. Information ethics, as with information literacy, must become integral to formal and informal education

**Learning's/Insights:**

- **Philosophical foundations**
- **Major issues**
  - Flagrant quantitative imbalance
  - Inequality in information resources
  - De facto hegemony
  - Lack of information in developing countries
  - Survival of the colonial era
  - An alienating influence in the economic, social and cultural spheres
- **Code of ethics**
  - Issue definition and evaluation
  - Action/Inaction Evaluation and implementation

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What are the three realms of ethics?
2. What is Descriptive Ethics?
3. What is Normative Ethics?
4. What is Meta Ethics?
5. What is Ethics?



## Chapter Title: Software Engineering Code of Ethics: Approved

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"In all these judgments concern for the health, safety and welfare of the public is primary; that is, the 'public interest' is central to this code."*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know the software engineering code of ethics.
2. To know the software engineering professional practice.
3. To know the different principles.
4. To know deeply IEEE-CS/ACM
5. To know the difference between software engineering codes to other code of ethics.

Review:

Software Engineer now has its own code of ethics. The code has been adopted by both the ACM and the IEE computer society having gone through an extensive review process that culminated in the official unanimous approval by the leadership of both professional organizations. The preamble to the code was significantly revised. It includes specific ethical standards to help the professional make ethical decisions.

According to this chapter the Code emphasizes the professional obligations to the public at large. This obligation is the final arbiter in all decisions. "In all these judgments concern for the health, safety and welfare of the public is primary; that is, the 'public interest' is central to this code." The primacy of well being and quality of life of the public in all decisions related to software engineering is emphasized throughout the code. The primacy as well being and quality of life of public in all decisions related to software engineering is emphasized throughout the code.

According also to this chapter the code includes specific language about the importance of ethical behavior during the maintenance phase of the software development. The code reflects the amount of time a computer professional spends modifying and improving existing software. It is also makes clear that we need to treat maintenance with the same professionalism as new development. The quality of the maintenance depends upon the professionalism of the software engineer because maintenance is more likely only to be scrutinized locally whereas new development is generally reviewed at a broader corporate level.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- IEEE-CS/ACM Joint task force on software engineering ethics professional practices
- The short version of the software engineering ethics
  - Public...
  - Client...
  - Employer...
  - Products...
  - Judgment...
  - Management...
  - Profession...
  - Colleagues...
  - Self...
- The full version
- The applied principles

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What does IEEE-CS?
2. What does ACM?
3. What is Software Engineer Code of Ethics?
4. What are the Software Engineer professional practices?
5. Enumerate and explain the short version of the software engineering ethics.



## Chapter Title: No, PAPA: Why Incomplete Codes of Ethics are Worse than none at All

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

*"The possible danger to life of weapons systems and whether it might be increased or reduced by a new system being developed is no addressed in any meaningful way by the PAPA issues."*

Learning Expectations:

1. To know what is PAPA
2. To know why incomplete code of ethics are worse than none at all.
3. To know its environmental impact.
4. To know the difference between teleworking and telecommunicating.
5. To know the incomplete moral codes.

Review:

Condemnation of moral act may be so highly distorted as to be absurd, or highly immoral act may not be condemned at all, because the impacts that cause it to be considered immoral do not fit within the PAPA formulation. Not all important moral issues in information technology can be put under the PAPA headings.

The information age puts new emphasis on some parts of many older moral questions. The moral issues surrounding the development of weaponry are thus a few of the very many possible examples of how an older moral question can take on a new light as technology changes.

Privacy and Accuracy of computer data and information issues essentially unrelated to the environmental impacts of computing. Property issues in computing will have two tangential relationships to the environment: the cost of software that respects legal intellectual property rights, being a significant portion of the cost of computing tends to inhibit the increasing use of computers. But the possibility of a return on development costs induces software developers to produce software's that requires computers with ever greater computing power, causing users to upgrade hardware far more frequently than wear and tear would require.

Invasion of privacy could enable criminals to build up a profile of where certain people live and work. Matching data sets in this way could enable the criminals to tell which houses will remain unoccupied during the working day and thus could be burgled with little chance of detection. Inaccurate data can lead to denials of credit that prevent participation in mainstream society in the developed world, or worse to false arrest on very serious charges.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Definition of PAPA
- Weapons or the question of whether the technology for use in weapons systems ought to be developed
- Environmental impact of these systems
- Teleworking
- Telecommuting
- Protecting the weak against the strong
- Importance of the PAPA issues
- The pressures to look for loopholes on codes
- Incomplete moral codes
- Complete moral codes
- Avoiding accidental incomplete moral codes

**Integrative Questions:**

1. Why is there a need to complete the moral codes?
2. What is PAPA?
3. What is Teleworking and Telecommunicating?
4. What is the importance of PAPA issues?
5. Why is that moral codes are incomplete?



## Chapter Title: Subsumption Ethics

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon Link:

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

Quote:

“Act in such a way that it is possible for one to will that the maxim of one’s action should be become the universal law.”

Learning Expectations:

1. To know what is Subsumption ethics.
2. To know the organizational Policy that drives it development.
3. To know the different axioms of subsumption ethics.
4. To know the ethical Framework
5. To know the philosophical framework.

Review:

The difference between computers and simple machines is the extent to which computer systems subsume design and development decisions over which users have little or no control. Subsumption ethics is the process by which decisions becomes incorporated into the operation of information technology and subsequently forgotten .

Subsumption in general is the process of building larger components from smaller ones. In this sense, a cell subsumes DNA function. American common law subsumes juridical decisions, and a half dryer subsumes an electric motor. Subsumption in computers is different because there is so much more subsumption going on than in simple machines.

In the computer systems, small components are developed and tested, and once they are working reliably they are subsumed into large systems. This is the enabling technique of object oriented programming. People tend to think that changes to software should be easy because programming is just a set of instructions and not like a building made up of hard materials.

There is something more at work here than just accumulating information. There is a knowledge component. Computer systems themselves are not sentient; however they provide an organization of available knowledge and information fed by the intelligence of millions of people. Subsumption ethics pushes ethical consideration into the heart of all technology decisions. Most technology wizards in the United States feel that if they miss the latest technology release, they will be left behind. Technology amplifies the action of the individuals and subsumptions ethics further describes the complex impacts of poor judgments in each of these cases.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Subsumption ethics
- Systems Development
- Organizational policy drives IT development
- Axioms of Subsumption ethics
  - Four axioms
- Ethical Framework
- Philosophical frameworks applied to subsumption ethics
- Unnecessary complexity to common C programmers
- Popclient becomes fetchmail
- Fetchmail grows up
- Few more lessons from fetchmail
- Necessary preconditions for the bazaar style
- The social context of open-source software
- On management and the maginot line

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is subsumption ethics?
2. What is systems development?
3. What are the four axioms?
4. What is the unnecessary complexity of a programmer?
5. Why organizational policy does drives IT development?



## Chapter Title: Ethical Issues in Business Computing

**Name of the Book:** Cyber Ethics

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

**Quote:**

*"I believe that in case of business computer ethics, specifically concerned not with academic theory but the real world it is particularly important to be pragmatic."*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know what is business computing.
2. To know the different sizes issues.
3. To know the task of business computing.
4. To know what is data consideration.
5. To know the different divisions based on this chapter.

**Review:**

In the developed world, virtually all modern business relies heavily upon the use of computers. Nevertheless, despite the overwhelming commercial advantages carried by use of modern computer system, their power and distant from common human experience potentially carry considerable associated disadvantages. Such disadvantages are particularly relevant to the development and maintenance of appropriate business behavior.

As the range of resources available to modern business developed, the potential range of both ethical and unethical behavior has increased dramatically. It is no longer possible to rely solely upon common human experience in evaluating behavior, because much current business practices lies beyond it. For the reason alone, it may no longer be practicable to define ethical behavior in business without reference to other specialist fields.

The task of defining what exactly what is meant by business computing is by no means straight forward. One complication is that there is no one type of computer or computer systems that must be used by business people, because the nature of properly designed computer systems is to changed and adapt to specific needs. The practical use of systems is not only relevant issue. The actual material processed by business systems- all data entered and generated-differs greatly. This is particularly important, as the nature data held on company systems must affect the uses to which it may ethically be put.

All companies of whatever size should consider their use of computer system. If a policy on computer has not already been developed, it is not just sensible but essential that urgent consideration is given to the ways in which systems are currently being used.





**Learning's/Insights:**

- Scope of business computing
- Business computing itself
- Size issues
  - Level one
  - Level Two
  - Level Three
  - Level four
- The tasks of business computing
- Data considerations
- Awareness by stakeholders and users

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What is business computing?
2. What is the purpose of a business computing system?
3. What are the penalties for computer misuse?
4. What are the company expectations to be considered?
5. Explain the size issues in terms of business computing.



## Chapter Title: The Practitioner from Within: Revisiting the Virtues

**Name of the Book:** Cyber Ethics

**Library Reference:** N/A

**Amazon Link:**

[http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb\\_ss\\_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_ss_gw?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=cyber+ethics&x=0&y=0)

**Quote:**

*"If there is such thing as the truth about the subject matter of ethics..Why is there any expectation that is should be simple? In particular, why should it be conceptually simple, using one or two ethical concepts, such as duty or good state of affairs, rather than many? Perhaps we need as many concepts to describe it as we find we need, and no fewer."*

**Learning Expectations:**

1. To know more about ethics and morality relation.
2. To understand character forming vs. action guiding theory.
3. To know the need for contemporary moral theory.
4. To know the different Core Values.
5. To know the Imagination and Narrative Genre.

**Review:**

As users of computer technology, we are faced with a myriad of ethical problems generated by computer mediated action. Invasion of privacy, using the internet for pornography and illegal access to information and systems have become newsworthy as the sex scandals and more far reaching. The response to these issues, at least in the United States, has been tried to pass laws to stop the abuse. As we have seen this attempts at regulation are seriously disputed by those who value the freedom associated with the global information infrastructure and are hacked around by those with technological expertise.

Traditionally computer ethics texts and courses involve taking students who are not philosophically trained, exposing them to action guiding theories presenting them with the codes of ethics of several companies and professional organizations and asking them to make ethical decisions in scenario based cases.

And so the answer to our mutual concerns lies in open discourse between our groups: those from without and the practitioners from within. The reality of computer technology is that sooner or later we will all become practitioners from within on many different levels. We therefore need a commonality of language that will cross the global infrastructure of information communication technology. So appreciate the approaching computer ethics through moral agency does not negate serious attention to action nor concern for objects in the information infrastructure. Rather it adds one more dimension to a complex field and approaches computer ethics as the integrative, global field that it is.



**Learning's/Insights:**

- Ethics
- Morality
- Character forming vs. Action guiding theories
- Need for contemporary moral theory
- Revisiting the virtues
- Core values
- Practitioner from within
- Imagination and narrative genre

**Integrative Questions:**

1. What are the core values and explain each.
2. What do you mean by revisiting the virtues?
3. What virtues are mentioned?
4. What is character forming and action guiding theories.
5. What is ethics?



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