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Definition of ethical considerations pdf

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Ethics and business are intrinsically intertwined. A company that operates according to the Ethics series that its consumers are generally expected to behave more strongly than a company that does not work publicly according to a specific ethical code, and companies that maintain the ethical codes of pro-employee employees tend to Having more healthy work environments and preserve more talented employees than those who do not. Making ethical business considerations is not only important for the development of a positive public image for a company. It can also help the company to avoid legal causes and the potential consequences linked to them, such as fines and coverage of negative media. By engaging in certain ethical positions, as only working with suppliers who pay their workers' fair wages, they can also help improve workers live all over the world. When making an ethical decision, a company leader must think more than the immediate repercussions of the decision and consider all the potential results of his decision. There are many different approaches that leaders can adopt to make ethical decisions. Three common pictures to address the ethical business issues today are: consequentialist Virtue Duty The consequential theory requires that the decisor should take into consideration every possible consequence of its decision and therefore take the action that would make the minimum amount of total damage. The theory of virtues operates on the principle of "What would a virtuous person would do? or responsible - would take. The picture of duty places that we all have some duties, such as the duty to help others, and that we should act in accordance with the duties we expected. Some examples of ethical problems at work that can arise include: environmental sustainability. Transparent internal and external communication. Respect for human rights. Right wages for employees and sellers. Compliant with OSHA WORKPLACE standards. Fair treatment of employees and contract workers. Conformity to industry regulations. Conformity with state and federal laws. To ensure that its employees make ethical considerations in the business world, a company can create an ethics code according to the principles it considers it important for its mission. An ethics code is not a set of procedures but a series of guidance principles to which company employees refer when ethical considerations are formed in the business world. Once a company has its current ethics code, it can use the Code of Ethics to develop other guidelines, such as the code of conduct. A code of conduct is a series of expectations that the company has for its employees, its suppliers and any other entities with which it interacts, as a non-profit partner. Companies deal with many ethical business issues today that they have not faced in the past. These problems are linked to the reality companies that have to face now that they have not addressed before, how to adapt to a global economy and the fight with the ethical challenges related to doing online business, as how to manage consumer data. As the progress of technology and social expectations change, companies should be prepared to adapt their ethical codes to cover the modern needs of employees and consumer needs. Some examples of ethical problems in the workplace whose companies must be aware today are how to react to the social media posts of employees and whether to provide gender-neutral toilets. In many situations where an ethical framework should be applied to determine the right answer, there are no clear answers. Companies must rely on their ethical codes to guide them to the right answers. In contractual law, consideration refers to a value element that the parties negotiate as part of a contract. Consideration is a necessary component of all binding contracts. Definition definition when a contract is signed, must Consideration for all individuals or companies that are entering the contract. Every part of the contract must be beneficial to a natural or legal person who Way.every signs the contract must give a turn to his behavior, such as: promising to do something that the person is not legally obliged to do. Promising not to do something that he or she has the legal right to do. It is not possible to apply consideration for the actions that took place in the past. Since these actions originally happened outside a contract, they do not count as consideration.Actions that are illegal or excessively immoral do not qualify as a consideration as it is generally assumed should not make these activities in the first place.There does not affirm Value that an agreement must satisfy to be qualified as a consideration. Consideration is still present, even if it seems that one of the contract parts is not always a good deal. Unless the information was intentionally retained that it caused the individual to fraudulently enter the contract, it is still qualified as a consideration. EXAMPLEIF CONSIDERATION Have you ever signed a contract or concluded an agreement, it is committed to consideration. For example, suppose you want to buy a home. It decides to take out an agreement with a local manufacturer. The manufacturer receives money for the property, while you take the property of your desired location. Both parties receive something value; Therefore, consideration is present in contract.Ready to see if the next financial contract is a good deal? Discover BankRateÂ€ s financial calculators to make sure that the next loan agreement is a smart move. Photo of courtesy: Patrick Lux / Getty Images In the last decade, concerns about the ethics of technology have been brought to the front line in information technology conversations (IT). Often unconsciously, information technology professionals are addressed every day with various ethics scenarios, from access to private information of an individual to have the possibility of manipulating and sharing information of great name companies. So how to play ethics, and why is it important to continue to study the so-called "technology" to ensure that our computer-oriented future is the most ethical possible? On a fundamental level, information technology is storage, use, manipulation and / or transfer of information through a computer system. IT professionals play various roles in maintaining intricate computer systems, including construction, repair and management of hardware and software that constitute these systems. IT professionals are also responsible for the flow of information between IT systems. Photo of courtesy: Lennart Preiss / Getty Images There are several disciplines within the information technology that a professional it can focus on. Those who work in software development and programming are responsible for the development of computer encoding, including code for computer applications, online websites and devices. These technical wizards design programming that extends over systems and allows the uniformity of shared technology. Alternatively, those who work in support IT support and the network manage problems with pre-existing hardware and software. They address the problems that arise in personal and joint computer systems, including network failure connections and viruses and help find solutions as quickly as possible. They are involved in the processes that keep the computer systems from schiantamento, such as the management of network upgrades, improving the user interface and manage Of a new software. Why is it important that ethics is studied together with information technology? IT professionals, by nature, have access to a load of sensitive information information. Since they are employed in various workplaces - including health care, business and banking - information that are able to view and manipulate can increase security problems. Photo Courtesy: Andrei Pegovschi / AFP / Getty Images. That's, many IT professionals are able to Information that gives them a certain degree of power about an individual or a group, even if they have no direct intent to use this power about anyone. The odds are, many IT professionals of good nature may not consider the ways in which this power could be abused. Despite the real violations of privacy that can occur at work, at the moment there is no standard ethics policy. Professionals may not realize the ethical issues that contract the daily movements of their work. By studying ethics beside, professionals can become more aware of the lines that should not cross and avoid causing damage to their employers, customers or even alone. The application of ethical codes in it can help minimize damage and prevent improper use of sensitive information. This branch of ethics, nicknamed "technetic" - ie, the overlap between technology and ethics - can keep IT professionals to slide into ethically dark territory as our world focused on technology continues to expand. What are some of the ethical problems that professionals can intervene in working in information technology? Photo of courtesy: Mark Wilson / Getty Images Privacy: IT professionals have access to a considerable amount of personal information, often including individual e-mail accounts, commercial or banking information, health information and more. Although most IT professionals do not go snooping for this information, these technicians are able to access this information while working on an individual or interconnected computer system. This can raise personal and corporate privacy concerns. Is ethical to view this information and potentially share this information with business heads or managers? Data sharing: Because the expansion of technology has allowed our personal navigation data to become accessible to computer networks and companies (for example, obtaining ads targeted by online stores), many technological companies have the opportunity to sell these Data to companies that can satisfy more individualized web experience for customers. While this may seem harmless, some consider not ethical to sell an individual's web data without their direct consent. Working on the workplace: interfering in technology and data on behalf of a company exercising employee control. Have access to their personal information and be able to manipulate, eliminate or expose this information can lead to the non-ethical monitoring potential that can make the widespread employees of their employers and their technical teams heard. Security + Responsibility: IT professionals are often those left to clean up hacker casinos and viruses, but how much can you promise to protect a company against? Professionals helping with security concerns must be careful not to make unfounded promises (for example, "with this software, you will never come violated") or may be responsible when violations affect. These professionals must also be transparent on the cost / job of installing various software without convincing companies to pay further for services that may not need. Artificial intelligence programming (AI): Because technology Ai grows in most websites and home appliances, some IT professionals face ethical dilemmas in identifying how many information should collect using robots AI and if it is not ethical of not Communicate with a consumer who are talking to a real person in customer support chats. What kind of ethical problems the professionals can be underway at Since professionals often have the opportunity to view files, data and e-mail that an individual has been stored on their computer, often face privacy dilemmas. If an individual is working in it for a company and is able to glimpse applications, photos, e-mails and documents of an employee in that company, should you keep an eye on e-mail? Is there a way to justify the monitoring of private information? Photo of courtesy: Bill Hinton / Getty Images Only because a pro Pro can view these files does not mean that they should. After all, you don't want a linking colleague through through Personal objects. While professionals can justify the desire to monitor downloads to prevent the potential download of NSFW content or viruses (not sure for work), they fail to inform those who work for the specific information society that are monitored can interrupt some lines ethical guide. Another ethical problem concerns access to information about a specific company or organization. What happens if there is something in their files or documents pointing to harmful activities? What happens if you end up working for their competitor along the line and can help their competitor get an advantage over them? Access to the information of an entire network provides an IT professional with substantial power, but also requires the weighing responsibility for the weight of the acquired knowledge. In the event that a NDA (non-disclosure agreement) is signed, hands can be linked to sharing certain information. Ultimately, there is no simple answer for most of the scenarios regarding ethics. The study of ethics in technology is a fairly new conversation, which means that using your discretion in every situation is fundamental to maintain an ethical approach to your work. Recognizing the consequences of your behaviors, good and bad, it is what you will make you apart from other IT professionals. Considering individual ethical dilemmas and potential solutions can help you make moral choices in any ethically foggy situation. situation.

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