

CLOSING THE GAPS



Erasmus+



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Ethics of Internet

Closing the Gaps - 2nd training
13 - 17/9/2021

ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL ECONOMY
AND LIFELONG LEARNING - ASEL RO

Ethics is a set of moral principles that dictate to an individual or group what behavior is acceptable when using a computer. Computer ethics is a set of moral principles that govern the use of computers. One of the most common issues in computer ethics is copyright infringement.

Duplicating copyrighted content without the author's permission and accessing the personal information of others are some examples of ethical violations.

challenges

The **challenges** vary considerably and do not all bring problems or negative consequences.

Some of them only entertain us or are used as a means of raising awareness of some purpose such as the challenge of the "bucket with the ice" that helped to raise donations over than \$100 million for the disease of neuron

Ethical rules for computer users

- Do not use computers to harm other users.
- Do not use computers to steal others information.
- Do not access files without the permission of the owner.
- Do not copy copyrighted software without the author's permission.
- Always respect copyright laws and policies.
- Respect the privacy of others, just as you expect the same from others.
- Do not use other user's computer resources without their permission.
- Complain about illegal communication and activities, if found, to Internet service Providers and local law enforcement authorities.
- Users are responsible for safeguarding their User Id and Passwords. They should not write them on paper or anywhere else for remembrance.
- Users should not intentionally use the computers to retrieve or modify the information of others, which may include password information, files



Avoid Bad language

We must not use Internet to fool others by pretending to be someone else. Hiding our own identity to fool others in the Internet world is a crime and may also be a risk to others.

Acceptance

One must accept that the Internet is not a value-free zone. This means that the World Wide Web is a place where values in the broadest sense are considered, so we must exercise caution in the design of content and services and should recognize that the Internet is not detached from universal society, but is an integral part of it.

Sensitivity to National and Local cultures

It belongs to all and there are no barriers between national and local cultures. It cannot be subjected to a single value system, like the local TV channel or the local newspaper, we must take into account the diversity of use

While using e-Mail and chatting

Internet must be used for communication with family and friends. Avoid chatting with strangers and forwarding e-mails from unknown people /strangers. We must be aware of risks involved in chatting and forwarding e-mails to strangers.

Pretending to be someone else

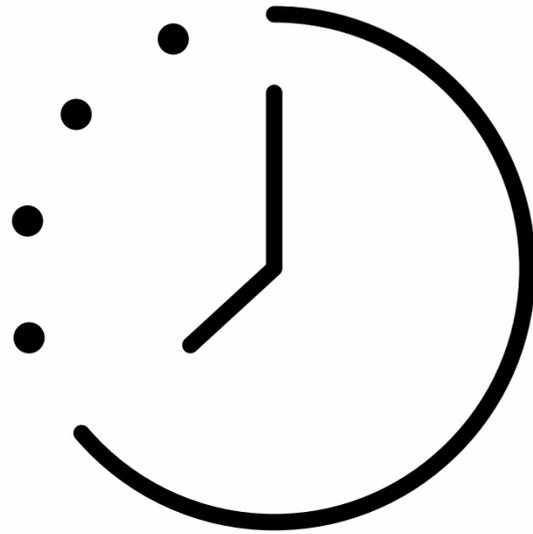
We must not use internet to fool others by pretending to be someone else. Hiding our own identity to fool others in the Internet world is a crime and may also be a risk to others.

Hide personal information

We should not give personal details like home address, phone numbers, interests, passwords. No photographs should be sent to strangers because it might be misused and shared with others without their knowledge.

Access to Internet

The internet is a time-efficient tool for everyone that enlarges the possibilities for curriculum growth. Learning depends on the ability to find relevant and reliable information quickly and easily, and to select, understand and assess that information. Searching for information on the internet can help to develop these skills.



Activity: How to identify and judge
accuracy and reliability

teams of 3-4 persons



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Ethics of Internet