

11

Profesionalism, Etika & Regulasi

Pengantar Teknik Informatika (HUG1M2)

20131

Profession?

Professional?

Professionalism?

pro·fes·sion  *noun* \prə-'fe-shən\
The word 'profession' is written in a serif font with hyphens between syllables. To its right is a blue speaker icon with sound waves. Further right is the word 'noun' in italics, followed by the phonetic transcription '\prə-'fe-shən\'.

Definition of PROFESSION




- 1** : the act of taking the vows of a religious community
- 2** : an act of openly declaring or publicly claiming a belief, faith, or opinion : **PROTESTATION**
- 3** : an avowed religious faith
- 4 a** : a calling requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation
- b** : a principal calling, vocation, or employment
- c** : the whole body of persons engaged in a calling

pro·fes·sion·al  *adjective* \prə-'fesh-nəl,
-fe-shə-nəl\

Definition of PROFESSIONAL



- 1 a** : of, relating to, or characteristic of a profession
b : engaged in one of the learned professions
c (1) : characterized by or conforming to the technical or ethical standards of a profession (2) : exhibiting a courteous, conscientious, and generally businesslike manner in the workplace
- 2 a** : participating for gain or livelihood in an activity or field of endeavor often engaged in by amateurs <a *professional* golfer>
b : having a particular profession as a permanent career <a *professional* soldier>
c : engaged in by persons receiving financial return <*professional* football>
- 3** : following a line of conduct as though it were a profession <a *professional* patriot>

pro·fes·sion·al·ism   *noun* \prə-fesh-nə-,li-zəm, -fe-shə-nə-,li-\

Definition of PROFESSIONALISM



- 1** : the **conduct**, aims, or qualities that characterize or mark a **profession** or a **professional person**(see ¹**PROFESSIONAL**)
- 2** : the following of a profession (as athletics) for gain or livelihood

Ethics?

Ethics

- Any society is based on a **system of ethics**
 - rules by which the members of that society are expected to abide for the mutual benefit of the society's members.
- *Ethics* **define** what is considered to be **right and wrong**.
- Any technology must be used within the accepted ethical codes
 - the more powerful the technology the more important that it is used in an ethical manner

Why ethics?



Non-traditional “wrong”

- Theft is considered wrong in most – if not all – ethical codes
- **Traditionally:** theft = one person is **deprived** of the ownership and use of an object by another
- Case with **electronic software and data:** the thief **can take** something **without depriving** the original owner of its use

Protecting Software

What is to be protected?

- The **idea** behind the program (the algorithm)?
→ a **patent**.
 - Difficult and expensive to obtain.
 - Must be new inventions
- The **software** itself → the **copyright**
 - electronic copyright is hard to enforce

IT and Internet add more complications

- In 1990's Apple sued Microsoft on the basis that they had stolen the 'look and feel' of their software
- Web contents:
 - If a user in country X views a webpage containing material that is illegal in that country, can any action be taken if the owner of the webpage is in country Y , where it is perfectly legal?
- Data protection



Professional Ethics

- Being a **professional** >> having a **job**
- Being a professional means having the *independence to make decisions on the basis of special expertise*,
but being an employee often means acting in the best interests of the company

Professional organizations' codes of ethics

- The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct
- The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Code of Ethics
- The Joint ACM/IEEE Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice
- The Data Processing Managers Association (DPMA, now the Association of Information Technology Professionals [AITP]) Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct
- The Institute for Certification of Computer Professionals (ICCP) Code of Ethics
- The Canadian Information Processing Society Code of Ethics
- The British Computer Society Code of Conduct
- ...

Examples

- IEEE Code of Ethics

www.ieee.org/portal/pages/iportals/aboutus/ethics/code.html

- ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

www.acm.org/about/code-of-ethics

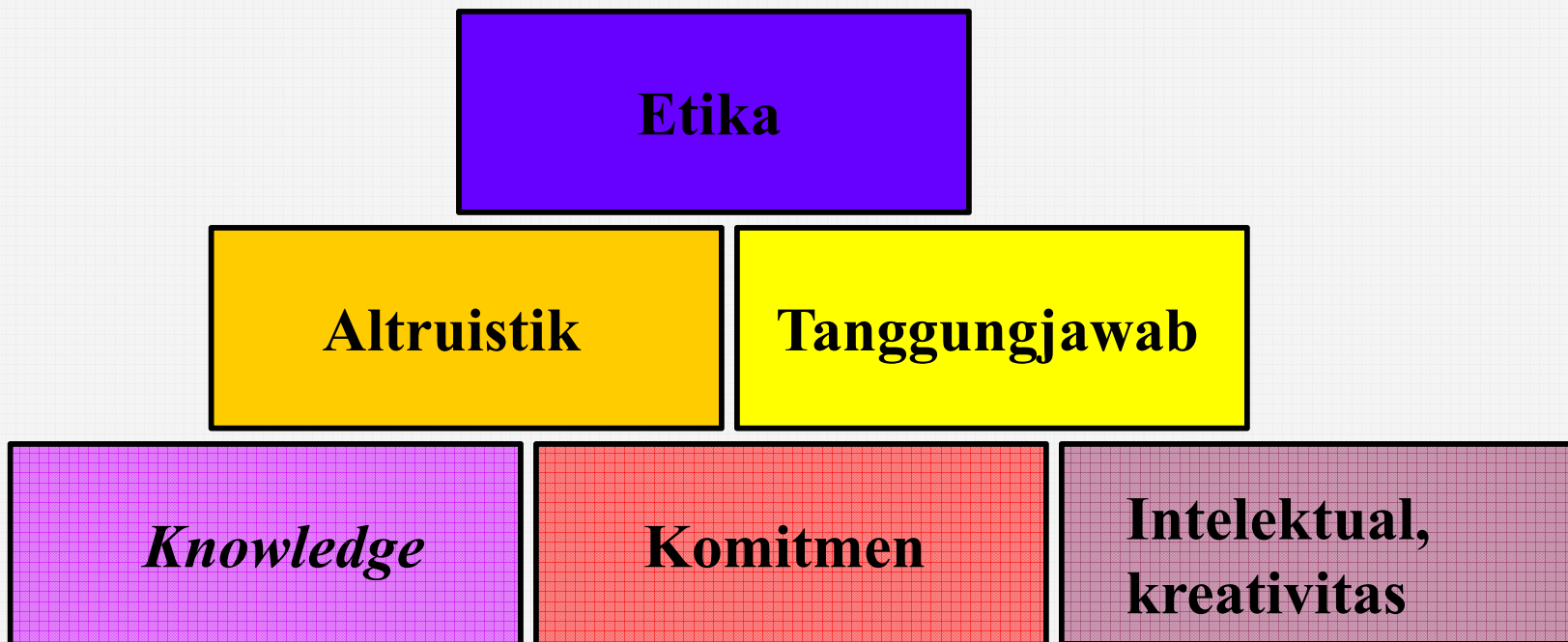
10 slide ke depan dicuplik dari file
presentasi Ketua Kopertis 4

Sertifikasi Dosen

Abdul Hakim Halim

Kopertis Wilayah IV
11 Mei 2012

Karakteristik Profesionalisme(1)



Sumber: Stratton and Mitstifer, Professionalism and career networking,
<http://www.kon.org/ppt/professionalism.ppt>, diakses 17 Oktober 2011

Karakteristik Profesionalisme(2)

- **Etika**: jujur, rahasia jabatan, sesuai harkat jabatan
- Altruistik: mementingkan orang lain, *unselfish, respect for others*
- Tanggungjawab: janji ditepati, *on time*, akuntabel, berfikir sebelum bertindak
- *Knowledge*: berfikir kritis, kontribusi pada *knowledge, scholarship*
- Komitmen: refleksi dari apa yang sudah dipelajari, *do the best, beyond the call of duty*
- Intelektual: perkembangan ilmu (*longlife learning*), interaksi dengan kolega untuk meningkatkan wawasan/perspektif

What is Plagiarism?

Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary,

to plagiarize:

- 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.

Diambil dari <http://www.plagiarism.org/> pada tanggal 3 Oktober 2011

Contoh plagiarism

- *turning in someone else's work as your own*
- *copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit*
- *failing to put a quotation in quotation marks*
- *giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation*
- *changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit*
- *copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not*

Paraphrase

- *a restatement of a text, passage, or work giving the meaning in another form* (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/paraphrase>, diakses pada tanggal 3 Oktober 2011)
- Menulis ulang ekspresi yang dibuat orang lain dengan menggunakan bahasa sendiri. *Paraphrase* ini masih mengharuskan penyebutan sumber



Is it Plagiarism?

**YES! You need to use quotes
and to cite your source**

You read:

“Nineteen percent of full-time freshmen say they spend only 1 to 5 hours per week preparing for classes...”

From: Young, Jeffrey R. *Homework? What Homework?* Chronicle of Higher Education, 49 (15).12/6/2002.

You write:

Nineteen percent of full-time freshmen say they spend only 1 to 5 hours per week preparing for classes.

Halaman ini dan 5 halaman ke depan ini diakses dari

www.uwec.edu/markgrjs/plagiarism/Plagiarism.ppt diakses pada tanggal 3 Oktober



Is it Plagiarism?

You read:

"Students are studying about one-third as much as faculty say they ought to, to do well," said George D. Kuh, director of the survey and a professor of higher education at Indiana University at Bloomington.

From: Young, Jeffrey R. *Homework? What Homework?*
Chronicle of Higher Education, 49 (15).12/6/2002

Yes! You must credit your source if you paraphrase text.

You write:

Most students spend about one-third as much time studying as faculty say they should.



Is it Plagiarism?

You read:

"Students are studying about one-third as much as faculty say they ought to, to do well," said George D. Kuh, director of the survey and a professor of higher education at Indiana University at Bloomington.

From: Young, Jeffrey R. *Homework? What Homework?* Chronicle of Higher Education, 49 (15).12/6/2002

No. As long as you have included the Young article in your reference list, you have properly cited your source.

You write:

According to George D. Kuh, Indiana University at Bloomington, students study about one-third of the time that is expected by faculty. (Young, 2002)

Is it Plagiarism?

Yes! You need to credit the source of images and other media as well as text.

You find:



Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*).

© Jeff Lepore/Photo Researchers

Wolf. Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved March 31, 2004, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online.

<<http://search.eb.com/eb/article?eu=79400>>

Your title page:

Should we or
shouldn't we
protect the gray
wolf?

By Ima Lamb

Eng 110

Apr. 1, 2004





Is it Plagiarism?

You read:

“The tip given most consistently by professors and college officials is that students should simply do their homework. The most commonly prescribed amount is at least two hours of class preparation for every hour spent in the classroom...”

From: Young, Jeffrey R. *Homework? What Homework?* Chronicle of Higher Education, 49 (15).12/6/2002

No. Commonly known facts or ideas do not have to be cited. (Can you find this information in at least five sources?)

You write:

College students should do their homework.

Contoh regulasi

- UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 11 TAHUN 2008 TENTANG INFORMASI DAN TRANSAKSI ELEKTRONIK
- pengaturan mengenai informasi dan transaksi elektronik;
- dan pengaturan mengenai perbuatan yang dilarang (cybercrimes)

Cybercrimes

1. konten ilegal, yang terdiri dari, antara lain: kesusilaan, perjudian, penghinaan / pencemaran nama baik, pengancaman dan pemerasan (Pasal 27, Pasal 28, dan Pasal 29 UU ITE);
2. akses ilegal (Pasal 30);
3. intersepsi ilegal (Pasal 31);
4. gangguan terhadap data (data interference, Pasal 32 UU ITE);
5. gangguan terhadap sistem (system interference, Pasal 33 UU ITE);
6. penyalahgunaan alat dan perangkat (misuse of device, Pasal 34 UU ITE);