**Ethical Issues in Neurotechnology**

Student’s Name

Institution

Professor

Course Title

Due Date

The world is gravitating around data collection and analysis, which is the entity for all informational control and knowledge acquisition. Indeed, more organizations are continuously investing in technologies and data systems that can enable them process terabytes of data within a few seconds (Santoro, 2019). Indeed, while the new shift is all positive for organizations and technological advancement, the new discussion on the use of neurotechnology is a major fumble on ethics in management.

The article by Amy Dockser Marcus titled “When Your Boss is Tracing Your Brain” refers to the prior research done by Nita Farahany on neurotechnology. This will be a technological application that managers and organizations in general will be using to track the employees’ neural activities such as thinking patterns, concentration, acumen and general brain performance. The article by Amy conveys the negative affluence that this technological provision will have within the labor market, as it will place employees at the mercies of their employees, who will have total control over their mental and cognitive activities. In the midst of all this comes the risk of abuse by organizations by manipulating data that they record from their work base.

Amy is a highly experienced writer and reporter in Wall Street Journal and won the 2005 Pulitzer Prize for his reporting, with the magazine being in existence since 1889. In this regard, the author is reputable enough to make appropriate assertions about technological applications, and in particular offer ethical criticism on neurotechnology and how it will affect the labor market. The application of the technology draws questions on the rights and freedoms of workers as human beings, particularly on privacy. The ethicist perspective examines the nuances in moral values and ethical conduct in the relationship between people within the society (Teresi, 2019). As such, when managers will have such control over employees’ thinking patterns, then the ethical boundaries will have been fervently breached.

There also emerges another concern of employee mental ability. According to Beaty et al. (2019), people have varying neurotic abilities, such that some people have short while other people have longer concentration spans. In this case, employees with longer concentration spans are more likely to be abused by being overworked simply because they have higher neurotic capabilities. Ethically, this will be highly reprehensive and burdensome to some workers. On the flip side, employees are likely to misuse the application of neurotechnology, as the technology detects thinking patterns and mental strength over a period of time. An employee can thus program their brain to send negative impulses to the brain center and misleading information to the database.

My classmate perceives the empirical ethical issue in the neurotechnology to be the legal question of privacy invasion. Indeed, when a manager can understand how their employees think through technological applications, then it also provides that the managers can control what the employees think about, therefore resulting into total employee control. Due to the possible loopholes in the application, my classmate exerts doubts in whether the legal systems and the government at large will agree for such applications to be used in the labor market. Their point of view illuminates on the influence of social, political and economic control in the society.

Indeed, the society regulates itself through various sects that function independently and for the greater good of the people. The ethical questions that emerge in this case expose the possibility of utilizing neurotechnology to gauge and boost performance in the labor market is most likely to hit a brick wall. It is clear that the technology is likely to be abused, exploit employee and impede rights on privacy, thus being exclusively an unethical and impractical application.

**References**

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