ETHICS: ITS IMPORTANCE, ROLE AND CODE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract—According to the new ethics, virtue is not restrictive but expansive, sentiment and even anintoxication”. The purpose of this paper is to propose a case-based approach to instruction regarding ethical issues raised by the use of information technology (IT) in healthcare. These issues are rarely addressed in graduate degree and continuing professional education programs in health informatics. There are important reasons why ethical issues need to be addressed in informatics training. Ethical issues raised by the introduction of information technology affect practice and are ubiquitous. These issues are frequently among the most challenging to young practitioners who are ill prepared to deal with them in practice.

First, the paper provides an overview of methods of moral reasoning that can be used to identify and analyze ethical problems in health informatics. Second, we provide a framework for defining cases that involve ethical issues and outline major issues raised by the use of information technology. Specific cases are used as examples of new dilemmas that are posed by the introduction of information technology in healthcare. These cases are used to illustrate how ethics can be integrated with the other elements of informatics training. The cases discussed here reflect day-to-day situations that arise in health settings that require decisions. Third, an approach that can be used to teach ethics in health informatics programs is outlined and illustrated.

Keywords - Ethics, Information Technology, Ethical Standard, Objective of Ethics, Challenges

I. INTRODUCTION

Business school administrators and faculty realize that globalization should be integrated throughout school Curricula. On campus, we are increasingly placing our students in diverse teams that mirror the workplaces they will be entering upon graduation. Off campus, we are giving students the opportunities—if not the mandate—to travel and study globally. Undoubtedly, AACSB will grow its international membership to keep pace with these trends and with the global economy. There are more than 11,000 business schools worldwide, and only 555 hold AACSB accreditation. Of those 555, fewer than 100 are found outside of the United States. These numbers reflect a great potential for growth throughout the world. With their massive populations and burgeoning economies, China and India are prime areas for management education expansion. For this reason, as part of its Asia Initiative, AACSB plans to open an office in Singapore.

Africa, too, is a potential area for expansion in AACSAB membership. Although many African countries struggle to resolve crises such as corruption and ethnic violence, there we want to encourage new membership and the pursuit of accreditation; we must resist the temptation to impose U.S.-centric standards. Although we always will promote academic quality, we also must respect the differences among cultures.

II. PROMOTING PEACE

While significant cultural differences exist among the world’s business schools, I believe that some principles and standards should be common to all institutions. These include honoring basic human rights and promoting diversity. As an accrediting body, AACSB must not lose sight of its responsibility to humanity to do what is right and just. As a member of AACSB’s Peace through Commerce Task Force, I am proud of our organization’s efforts to help produce leaders who are globally conscious and who use business to improve the common good. Through means such as student and faculty exchanges, research projects, and global business ventures, we can show how business and commerce can be used to promote prosperity and peace. AACSB also recently has partnered with the United Nations Global Compact and other groups participating in the Principles for Responsible (PRME) Initiative. As of August 140 schools had signed on in support of PRME. The project will work in conjunction with more than 3,000 companies from 100 countries and 700 civil, labor, and academic organizations to address issues such as human rights, free trade, and environmental responsibility. AACSB has formed a PRME affinity group to help achieve these objectives. It is important that we continue such efforts to raise world levels of humanity while expanding our global footprint in management education.

Assuring Learning Outcomes:

Assessment and assurance of learning (AOL) also will be areas of great importance to the organization in the coming year. Businesses that hire our students expect them to be ready to contribute from day one. Both on the undergraduate and graduate levels, those companies are making a large investment. They expect to benefit from a high value-added component when those investments—our students—hit the front door. Students also rightfully expect that the thousands of dollars they invest in their educations will benefit them.

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importantly and in the long run. That expectation is shared by
government leaders, particularly in the case of public
universities where elected officials expect a solid return on

IMPOR TANCE OF INTEGRITY

Integrity is a cornerstone of ethical behaviour. People with
integrity Act in accordance with a personal code of
principles. Extend to all people the same respect and
consideration that you desire. Apply the same moral

Standards in all situations

III. ETHICS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Nicholas Katers has been a freelance writer since 2006. He

Teaches American history at Carroll University in Waukesha,
Wis. His past works include articles for "CCN Magazine," "The
History Teacher" and "The Internationalist" magazine. Katers
holds a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in
American history. From Applications of information ethics are
carried out by computer ethics. Some common questions
addressed by both fields have to do with copyright
infringement of software, such as online music and movie
piracy. The question is typically put this way: Is it morally
wrong to copy software, music and movies? If so, why?

Computer ethics has developed its own version of the Ten
Commandments.

Every advancement in information technology is
accompanied by at least one ethical quandary. From
Facebook to email updates, computer users are unaware of the
fine balance between ethics and profit struck by providers.
Software developers, businesses and individuals must think
about the rights and wrongs of using information technology
every day. The fundamental issues underlying the world of
information technology are the end user's expectation of
privacy and the provider's ethical duty to use applications or
email responsibly.

DATA MINING

Data mining covers a wide range of activities that turn
numbers, words and other data into distinguishable patterns.
In the hands of a responsible agency or business, data mining
can determine a probable next step for a terrorist cell or
determine buying patterns within demographic groups. This
practice has been assailed in the post 9/11 world as part of a
widespread pattern of invasions of privacy carried out by
America's intelligence experts. The practices of the Total
Information Awareness Progress in particular were thought to
pry into the day-to-day lives of innocent people by IT ethics
experts and civil libertarians.

SOCIAL NETWORKING

The social networking craze may allow people around the
world to speak with each other but it has also brought up
several IT ethics issues. Facebook initiated a program called
Beacon in 2007 to turn each user's personal information into
an advertisement, allowing a greater amount of connectivity
between the developers failed to create an opt-in system that
gave willing users the chance to participate of their own
accord. Beacon came under fire for pulling information from
Facebook profiles and breaking down privacy boundaries
common in the real world. Another ethical issue for social
networking websites is the amount of security they should use
when registering members. Several abductions in recent years
have been connected to My Space, bringing up concerns that
social networking sites aren't doing enough to protect young
users.

IV. E-MAIL SPAM

Spam is defined broadly as emails with commercial or
profane messages that are sent blindly to hundreds and
thousands of users. Aside from the content of spam email, the
major ethical issues for service providers and individuals alike
involve identifying spammers. Email programs through AOL
and Yahoo! may identify some spammers who are brazen
enough to send out millions of emails but their spam programs
rely largely on user feedback. While some users will identify
legitimate spammers carrying viruses and pornographic
messages, there is the potential for users to identify legitimate
companies as spammers. The merger of intellectual property
rights and information technology has been rough going since
the 1990s. The advent of Napster, Lime wire and other peer-to-peer
downloading networks brought the issue of infringing on artistic property to the fore. NBC's exclusive rights to the
2008 Olympic Games were challenged by bloggers and online
pirates who placed footage on YouTube. The ethical issue that
arises when dealing with intellectual property in the virtual
world is the length to which content producers should pursue
permission to reprint images and articles. While lifting entire
articles for a term paper is clearly unacceptable, there are
questions from ethicists about the practicality of seeking out
unknown artists and writers for something as minor as a blog.

V. FILTERING ONLINE CONTENT

Comcast has come under fire in the past two years for
blocking downloads from Bit Torrent. The Internet service
provider (ISP) has claimed that "throttling down" downloads via Bit Torrent is a reasonable element of maintaining high-speed service. Religious groups, adult websites and others
have banded together in an unusual alliance to fight Comcast's
effort to filter content. The major ethical debate raged between
ISP, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and end
users is whether Internet service should be content-neutral.

VI. CONCLUSION

Ethics is the part of every one's life. It is useful in
technology for security purpose and by which we can't do any
illegal work. It is very useful to create a good repo in any
organization or any field. To follow code of ethics in each and
every field.
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VII. REFERENCES


