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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 AACSB 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 toImpose 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 August140 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,

immediately 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 IMPORTANCE 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 like this: 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 atleastone 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 daytoday 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 spammersThe 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. FILTERINGONLINE 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 banned 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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