

# Ethical Implications Of Information Technology

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**Abstract:** Ethics in the use of computers are receiving greater attention than before. Computer ethics is very important because people have certain perceptions and fears with the use of computers. The features of computer use that are worrying to the public are the ability to program computers to do anything, the fact that computers can change everyday life and the fact that what a computer does may not be visible to people who are victims. Society in general gives attention mainly because of the awareness that computers can interfere with individual privacy rights, property and access. Whereas in the business world, one of the main reasons for this concern is the problem of software piracy that can significantly reduce the revenue of software sellers. But the subject of computer ethics is deeper than privacy and piracy. Computers are powerful social equipment, which can help or disturb the community in many ways, all of which depend on how they are used. Our behavior is directed by morals, ethics, and law.

**Index Terms:** Ethical, Information, Technology, Implications, Information Technology, Morals, Law

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Information System is an integrated and complementary data processing unit that produces output both in the form of images, sounds and writing. Information system is a set of components that form a system that has a relationship between one component and another component that aims to produce an information in a particular field. But Definition of Information Systems In general is an activity or activity that involves a series of processes and contains information that is used to achieve the goal. SISO is able to provide convenience for the management to carry out its activities and increase credibility and accountability in various fields. Our behavior is directed by morals, ethics, and law. Laws on computers have been established in many countries to address concerns such as the right to access data, the right to privacy of computer crime, and software patents. Companies have an obligation to establish an ethical culture that must be followed by their employees, where this culture is supported by corporate creeds and programs. The process of using information and communication technology is the basis that emerges and is known as Community Informatics. The informatics community engages more than the adoption of information and communication technology in it, but participates in the application of information and communication technology to the benefit of local communities. Informatics society not only confronts technology, but also social ideas known as social capital. The informatics society also introduces a new dimension into the concept of the division of society based on cultural capital and the social class that stratifies society. Michael Gurstein, (Gurstein, 2000), describes community information in the following way: Informatics Society is the application of information and communication technology to enable community processes and the achievement of community goals that include digital division within and between communities. Informatics society emerged as a framework to approach Information Systems systematically from a community perspective and parallel with Management Information Systems in developing strategies and techniques for management of the use and application of public information systems.

The informatics community overcomes the relationship between academic theory and research, policy and pragmatic problems arising from tens of thousands of "Community Networks", "Community Technology Centers", Telecentres, Community Communication Centers, and Telecottage that are currently globally located. As an academic field, the informatics community takes resources and participants from a range of backgrounds, including Computer Science, Management, Information and Library Sciences, Planning, Sociology, Education, Social Policy, and Rural, Regional and Development research. As a practice, the informatics community is in the interests of those who are concerned with Community Development and Local Economics in Developing and Advanced Countries and have close relationships with those working in areas such as Community Development, Community Economic Development, Community Based Health Informatics, Adult Education and Advanced. Informatics society is part of the structure of society in the world that appears and has a role in a number of fundamental levels in developing societies. Informatics society can be described as the use of information and communication technology for community practice, defined by Glen (1993) as Community Service Delivery, and Community Action. In particular, Community Practice is increasingly considered fundamental to social problems because society is somewhere facing the world of commerce modern which is not the subject of the country / nation. Communication has played an important role in developing and maintaining the health of society geographically throughout history. Public Informatics is a current phenomenon in modern network society, traceable to public communications initiators in the late 1980s until early 1990. Since its inception, the main goal of community technology has been to use infrastructure, applications and information and communication services to empower and preserve local community social capital ( networks, organizations, groups, activities, and values that underlie people's lives).

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Moral

Moral is a tradition of belief regarding right and wrong behavior. Moral is a social institution with history and a set of rules. We started learning about moral behavior since we were little. When we grow up physically and mentally, we learn about the rules that society expects us to follow. This rule of behavior is moral.

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## 2. Ethics

Our behavior is also directed by ethics. The word ethics comes from the Greek ethos, which means character. Ethics is a set of beliefs, standards, or directive examples that enter into a person or society. Unlike morals, ethics can vary greatly from one community to another. This diversity of computers can be seen in the form of pirated software, ie software that is illegally duplicated and then used or sold.

## 3. Law

Law is a regulation of formal behavior applied by the competent authority, such as the government, to the subject or its citizens. During the first 10 years of computer use in business and government, there were no laws relating to computers. This is because computers are new innovations, and the legal system takes time to work on them.

Executives achieve the application of this ethical culture through a three-tier method, namely

### Establishing Corporate credo

It is a concise statement about the values that are upheld by the company that are informed to people and organizations both outside and inside the company

### Ethics Programs

A system consisting of various activities designed to direct employees to carry out corporate credo. For example holding meetings for orientation for new managers and ethical audits.

### Company code of conduct (Tailored Corporate Codes)

Designing the code of ethics of each company and sometimes adapted from certain industry codes of ethics.

### How the Ethics Culture is Applied

The task of top management is to ensure that the ethical concept permeates the entire organization, and falls below the level so that it touches every employee.

- Corporate Credo: A brief statement recognizing the values that the company wants to uphold. The purpose of the creed is to notify individuals and organizations, both inside and outside the company of the ethical values adopted by the company.
- Ethics Program: An effort consisting of various activities designed to provide instructions to employees to carry out the company's credo.

## 3 DISCUSSION

Ethics in the use of computers are receiving greater attention than before. The public in general gives attention mainly because of the awareness that computers can interfere with individual privacy rights. In the business world one of the main reasons for this concern is software piracy that eats away at the sales of software sellers for billions of dollars a year. But the subject of computer ethics is deeper than privacy and piracy. Computers are powerful social tools, which can help or disturb people in many ways. All depends on how you use it.

## 1. Moral Ethics and Law in Information Systems

**Moral:** Tradition of beliefs regarding right or wrong behavior

**Ethics:** A set of beliefs, standards or thoughts that fill an individual, group and society.

**Law:** rules of conduct imposed by sovereign authorities, such as the government of the people or citizens.

The use of computers in business is directed by the moral and ethical values of managers, information specialists and users as well as applicable laws. The law is most easily interpreted because it is in written form. On the other hand ethics and morals are not precisely defined and are not agreed upon by all members of the community.

## 2. Ethics and Information Services

Computer ethics is an analysis of the nature and social impact of computer technology, as well as the formulation and justification of policies to use the technology ethically. The manager who is most responsible for computer ethics is the CIO (Chief Information Officer). Computer ethics consists of two main activities, namely:

1. CIOs must be vigilant and aware of how computers affect society.
2. CIOs must do something by formulating policies that ensure that the technology is right.

The strength that CIOs have in applying Information Technology ethics to their companies and society is strongly influenced by legal awareness, ethical culture and professional codes of ethics by the CIO itself. But there is one thing that is very important that not only the CIO itself is responsible for computer ethics. Other top managers are also responsible.

## 3. Ethical Implications of Information Technology

The use of information technology will be closely related to morals, ethics and law. Moral is a tradition of beliefs about right and wrong behavior and is universally valid. Meanwhile, ethics is a belief, standard or thought that fills a certain individual, group or society. Ethics in the use of computers are receiving greater attention than before. The public in general gives attention mainly because of the awareness that computers can interfere with individual privacy rights. In the business world, one of the main reasons for this concern is software piracy that eats up the revenue of software sellers to billions of dollars a year.

## 4. Computer Law in Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the largest computer user countries in the world so that the application of computer ethics in society is urgently needed. Indonesia uses the same rationale with other countries in accordance with existing computer ethics history. The introduction of computer technology into a compulsory curriculum in schools, ranging from Elementary School (SD) to High School (High School equivalent). Students, students and employees are required to be able to operate basic computer programs such as Microsoft Office. The high use of computers in Indonesia has triggered violations in internet use. The 2001 Business Software Alliance (BSA) survey placed Indonesia third in the country with the largest piracy cases in the world after Vietnam and China. The high level of piracy in Indonesia

has made the government of the Republic of Indonesia more aggressively take action against perpetrators of computer crimes under the Law No. Copyright. 19 of 2002 (improvement of UUHC No. 6 of 1982 and UUHC No. 12 of 1997). This effort was carried out by the Indonesian government to protect the work of others and enforce ethics in computer use in Indonesia.

#### 4 CONCLUSION

Morals are informal traditions of good behavior, which remain constant from one community to another. Ethics are beliefs, standards, and examples that are shown as guidelines for individuals and society. Law is a regulation of formal behavior applied by the competent authority, such as the government, to the subject or its citizens. People expect computers to be used for three main reasons, namely: Flexibility logically means that computers can be programmed to do almost anything we want to do. The logical transformation factor realizes that computers can change the way we do things drastically. Computer ethics requires CIOs to be vigilant about the ethics of using computers and placing policies that ensure compliance with an ethical culture. Other managers and all employees who use computers or those affected by computers join the CIO in this responsibility.

a. Society emphasizes computer ethics for three basic reasons, namely:

The logic of computer flexibility

b. Computers change our way of life and work

c. The computer process is hidden from vision because of the invisible programming values.

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