

# IT CAPSTONE PROJECT SAMPLE



Capstone Project.net

# ETHICS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

There are many reasons for information technology development, but they are most important in the spatial and temporal dimension of communication. These technologies shorten the dimension of time and the wider dimension of space. "The space dimension is approaching its maximum, and the time minimum". Information technologies are part of the so-called new technologies. Those in contemporary discussions are primarily digital information technology and, aviation, communications technology. In this, the fields of discussion that are being discussed are (in some domains and very quickly) and are subject to cyclical renewal. During the past ten years, the focus of discussion was hypermedia (based on hypertext and interactive television, in which a whole range of practical lessons and pilot projects were carried out, with no apparent results), multimedia as a common "quality label" for the most diverse fields of application, the Internet and the Worldwide Web (www), and various technical configurations communication technology as a whole. Basically, here is the technology of information mediation and access to information based on a unique "digital platform". The most significant contemporary phenomenon of visual and virtual narrowing of communicative space and shortening the time dimensions of communication in general, through information technology, is the Internet. This phenomenon based on a powerful computer is a cosmos for itself. This cyber cosmos, without beginning and end, is reduced to the monitor's frame and at the same time enables such a speed of communication and bridging the planetary space in time divisions that are expressed in seconds. But, the Internet, in addition to the above, is characterized by the media symbiosis that emerged in the process of unsustainable suction of contents and functions of classical media. The Internet is thus transformed into supermodel present, and probably future. The classical exchange of printed and printed postal messages has almost completely transposed into a computer-generated internet e-mail (E-mail) and the entire system has been diverted to the entertainment sphere, attracting children and young people - a generation that was born in the presence of new technologies and they are quite natural. All this tells us that the Internet is also emerging as a possible basis for a new civilization. This new phenomenon created by the development of information technology, in the educational domain (edu), is a precious information technology highway, which allows to overcome the limitations of conventional learning methods and the innovation of knowledge. At the same time, thanks to penetration in information technologies, three well-known means of communication - telephone, television and computer - have been combined with new ways of transmitting information. Of crucial importance is the fact that a great deal of these new services is interactive - it allows for two-way communication. The mobile phone is a novel set of inventions, which belong to information technologies. It is characterized by the unity of communicative interaction (actions), space and time, but also in its operating encompassing more than fifteen functions, exceeding the number of computer functions of the computer. As part of this, the mobile phone incorporates into its operational functions and Internet functions. They are considered "media over the media", or a form of hypermedia, characterized by simplicity of operational use, direct communication and complete communication with sovereignty. It can be used by users of all ages without the cost of training necessary to use the computer. The only shortage of mobile phones, compared to the computer internet, is a reduced screen that does not allow a wider display. The Global Internet is a loose integrated information system or "network" of volunteer computer networks that spans over 100 countries and serves millions of users. The global internet differs from the conventional media distribution system, because there is no central control and there is no "ownership". Consumers today have direct access to distribution channels and have become leading players not only in mass consumption, but also in making and distributing information.





# ETHICS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Cyberspace and other new media in such circumstances also bear new ethical challenges. The fact is that technological penetration introduces new approaches to unethical behavior and is one of the biggest concerns from this level, the ease with which personal information can be collected and shared over the Internet. Authors point out that privacy is still the core value. "The use of veil in the music or film piracy, in addition to the classic methods of dubbing, does not change the fact that unethical access includes the theft of intellectual property such as the use of information technology to change photography still raises the question of honesty and truth. The good metaphor of this reality is the term "old wine in a new bottle," although the unregulated nature of the shoe is actually making it harder to fight and against moral corruption. "This author insists on the fact that the ethical issues arising from the technological revolution in the 21st century are significant, but for now, in this respect, mankind faces the tip of the ice breeze. Many dangers are still invisible. For now, we are aware that media workers, those who collect and distribute data, face moral ignorant of the information age and that privacy is opening up some unpleasant ethical issues. In the circumstances of the explosion of interactive media, the feeling of urgency in search for privacy-based solutions is dramatically driven. Dvd media, e-mail, access to computer databases, and home-based purchases - all of which are aggregates that allow you to collect information about individuals. This information is for those who are available, potentially goods, and can have an economic value. They can process them and sell them to marketing companies. In addition, information obtained through computers, if related to public and other interesting personalities, may be very useful to the media. The boy, on this occasion, recalls the results of a study conducted in America that has shown media stories made using computer data equally credible as well as those based on real-world examples or reliable sources. There is a significant potential for manipulation and misuse. The possibility of individual Internet access has led to legal and ethical fears due to the unregulated spread of pornography and the absence of effective control of the theft of intellectual property. This type of danger is illustrated by the case of Napster, whose file-sharing software enabled users to download music free of charge from each other. Because this program was endangered by a million dollars' worth of earnings, the music industry accused Napster for copyright infringement. Theorists agree that today's communication system is basically a system of pure democracy or "infocration". But this system in the process of servicing the idea of a good society can also show its anti-ethical side. Journalist organizations are, in fact, countries with a certain level of democracy, and have always been the primary guards in the process of information flow. In such communities, the public could gain confidence in a relatively high level of information reliability. Simply, there is an elaborated information system for both journalists and editors. This system is not in the conditions of unlimited access to the Internet and other computer data sources, which is why the individual communicators and recipients are quite a logical fear of the decline of quality and reliability of information, and there is also a decline in the quality of democratic discourse. The tendency of further integration of computers and digital technology is another cause of ethical dilemmas. Digitalization, as a process of electronic conversion of images, sound and text and their preservation in the form of ciphers, which can be decoded and returned to the original product or some of its modified form, is one of the straight lines that creates this kind of dilemma. Namely, the "reconstructed" product is always a copy of the original (just another "original" of millions of possible), but with the possible tendency "finishes" that are for the widest circle of users unleashed. The boy, on this occasion, lists the procedure of the "Sent Luis post-dispatcher" list, whose editorial team decided to intervene in the photograph and from the hands of the Pulitzer Prize winner, remove the coca cola. This is achieved by the simple process and technology available to every editorial office.



# ETHICS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

The saying that the photographic apparatus never lies is brought into question by technological advancement, which turned technology into a seductive tool in the hands of unscrupulous media workers who are ready to put ethics under their feet with other interests. The circumstances have been so advanced that today, under the conditions of domination of the democratizing aspect of the brand, we are witnessing the growing interest of Internet users for ethical issues. This is the subject of media ethics being cut off from the circle of those who live from collecting, processing and distributing information to a mass audience. Faced with the new technological universe, ethicists are beginning to intensely deal with his moral dimension and warn that technology itself can be totally unjustified to become a victim of the growth of the misconduct of the messenger of the media and other people involved in the communication chain. They point out that technology can be instrumentalized in unethical intentions and serve as a culprit in those who are ready to use technology as a mere excuse for his own unethical treatment. A harmonized international attempt to reach an ethics code that contains universal values valid for all Internet users is an Internet Charter made by the Association for Progressive Communications in 2001 and 2002, in the framework of working meetings held in Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa. The inspiration for creating the Internet Charter was the "Global Communication Charter" and the concept of the Global Movement for People's Positions in Media and Communication in the 21st Century. The Internet Charter has been updated until 2006. The Internet Charter stems from the fact that the Internet is a global public space, which must be open and accessible to everyone in every respect. The widespread use of Internet access fits with disparities, difficulties and tensions in terms of social and economic inequality, and hence it is also a powerful tool for social gathering and support for social development, but also a powerful means of resisting injustice and expressing differences and creativity.

## REFERENCES

- Prior, M., Rogerson, S., Fairweather, B. (2002). The ethical attitudes of information systems professionals: outcomes of an initial survey. *Telematics and Informatics* 19 (1), p. 21 - 36.
- Reynolds, G. (2011) *Ethics in information technology*. Cengage learning.
- Kopecký, K., Szotkowski, R., Krejčí, V. (2012) The risks of Internet communication 3. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences* 69, p. 1348 - 1357.



Find More Topics and Useful Tips [Here!](#)



Capstone Project.net