

Prof Dr Aftab Ahmad Malik

Ph.D(England); M.Phil; M.Sc., LL.B.

Professor of Computer Science B.Z University

Multan dr_aftab_malik@yahoo.com

Formerly:

Chairman Department of Computer Science

GC University Lahore

• **Chairman Department of Computer Science & IT**

University of Engineering & Technology University

Lahore

• **Head Institute of Learning Sciences and Technology**

Head Department of Computer Science and

occasionally worked as Vice Chancellor

University of Education, Lahore

In the recent years a new disciplines have emerged such as Cyber Ethics and Cyber Laws to educate and safeguard the global society from the impacts of bad behavior as compared to good behavior.

Norbert Wiener [3] defines the word CYBER to represent new things that are being made possible by the spread of computers , electronic devices and to describe a

- person,**
- thing, or**
- Idea**

as part of the computer and information age. It has been derived from *kybernetes*, *Greek for "steersman" or "governor,"* *Common usages include cyberculture, cyberpunk, and cyberspace.*

The term hacking generally means :

- illegally accessing the Web sites or**
- cracking or vandalizing Web sites**
- or computer data.**
- The unethical issue of hacking and cracking on a network involves interference with other users as well as the risk of a virus along with the software & destroying the entire system.**

The Quranic Model in this regard revealed by God Almighty in the Sura Al'Huju'rat Para 26 is self explanatory and comprehensive "WA'LAA TAJASSA'SOO" means don't spy.

The holy Book Quran also teaches and advocate the maintenance of the right of privacy.

. ETHICS:

According to Aristotle, the end of ethics is action not knowledge. Ethics is a branch of philosophy that is systematized study of reflective choice of the standards of right and wrong. It is related to moral principals and the consequence of the decisions. The good ethical behaviour of the internet users is more important and relevant, because it produces a good instead of an evil and that it must conform to moral principals.

ETHICS:

According to Wikipedia encyclopedia[3], "Ethics emerged from Latin word *ethica* from the Ancient Greek [ἠθική φιλοσοφία] "moral philosophy", it has been derived from the adjective of ἠθος *ēthos* "custom, habit"), it is a major branch of philosophy, encompasses right conduct and good life.

Ethics is significantly broader than the common conception of analyzing right and wrong.

What is Ethics?

There, ethics was the study of what was good for both the individual and society.

Let us look at some online issues and how they may be good and/or bad for society.

Cyberethics is quite simply the study of ethics on the Internet.

A central aspect of ethics is '

**the good life', the life worth
living or life that is satisfying,
which is held by many
philosophers to be more
important than moral
conduct. "**

BUSINESS ETHICS:

According to Malik A.A. [1],

“four major elements of business ethics for professional conduct are

- competence,**
- confidentiality,**
- integrity and**
- objectivity.**

Truthfulness and trustworthiness in actions and statements constitutes basis of business ethics”.

According to Philip Patterson & Lee Wilkins [4],

"Ethics begins when elements within a moral system conflict."

List of a few topics in ethics

- Normative ethics
- Moral absolutism
- Ethical relativism
- Ethical subjectivism
- Altruism (ethics)
- Ethical egoism
- Bioethics
- Medical ethics
- Business ethics
- Legal ethics
- Journalism ethics
- Engineering ethics

Richard Mason[5] says that there are Four Ethical Issues of the Information Age (PAPA)

i.e.

•Privacy,

•Accuracy,

•Property and

•Access.

•As the technology around us increases so does the threat to our privacy. The accuracy of the information sometimes can not be trusted.

The information educates us while disinformation effaces.

On the internet we don't know who is trust worthy and who is not.

. CYBER ETHICS?

Cyber Ethics is a code of behavior for using the Internet .

It means acceptable behavior on the Internet is very much the same as acceptable behavior in everyday life.

We should be honest, and respect the rights and property of others; what does not belong to us and to be considerate of others.

The same basic rules must prevail & apply on the Internet.

Q: What is the difference between using and abusing the Internet?

It relates to the internet etiquettes and socially acceptable and responsible behavior and discipline by members of the internet community.

It is suggested that the following constraints on behavior may have positive impact:

- Sense of normalcy,**
- Sense of responsibility,**
- Maintaining standards of good behavior,**
- Truthfulness,**
- Respecting social pressures,**
- Respecting the applicable terms and conditions of designed for the usage of internet.**

"Ethics begins when elements within a moral system conflict."

- Source: Philip Patterson & Lee Wilkins, Media Ethics: Issues and Cases, McGraw-Hill: Boston, 1998 pps. 2-3.

COMPUTER ETHICS

Dr. Ramon C. Barquin [2] is of the view that we should use a computer in ways that show consideration of and respect for our fellow humans and think about the social consequences of the program we write or the system we design. He further says that we should:

- not harm other people,**
- not interfere with other people's computer work.**
- not snoop around in other people's files.**
- not use a computer to steal.**
- not use a computer to bear false witness.**
- not copy or use proprietary software for which you have not paid.**
- not to use other people's computer resources without authorization or proper compensation.**
- not appropriate other people's intellectual output.**

The moral philosophy of Immanuel Kant(1724-1804) has been described in his famous book “Foundation of the Metaphysics of Morals”. His theory assumes that

“the moral point of view is best expressed by discerning and carrying out one’s moral duty.

The concepts of morality,

- sense of moral duty,**
- ethics,**
- virtue,**
- justice,**
- fair play,**
- right of privacy,**
- legal rights,**
- duties and legal enactments may help reducing the cyber insecurity and electronic crime.**

We know that there are several security strategies/ techniques and models available to safeguard against hacking and to maintain Network's physical, procedural and logical Security.

Individual organizations need to apply security policy according to their needs at the level of Network Security Manager, Network Security Officers or Network Security Administrators.

We are also aware of other procedures of Physical security such as backs up, restoration security, and Sever security. We need to evaluate constantly such as Errors and omissions, Fraud and Theft, attack of malicious hackers, unauthorized access, Denial of Services and matters related to Data Manipulation.

THE MAJOR CAUSE IN ACTION

Today the computer and internet users are facing serious problems related to security, data hacking due to unauthorized interference/ trespassing, unauthorized transactions & communications to cause wrongful loss or embarrassment or harassment to others apart from issues of vulgarity, pornography, software plagiarism, privacy and other immoral and indecent behavior. The issue involves serious implications, such as, morality, ethics and law.

The major cause in action is the representation of various groups and individuals of different civilizations at one platform; having different attitudes, level of education, skill, training and moral behavior.

We must examine the new social and moral problems occurred due the use of Cyber Space

- interconnectivity,**
- hacking,**
- violation of the terms and conditions and the existing insecurity in personal,**
- economic & social interactions.**

NEED FOR CURRICULUM OF CYBER ETHICS

In the National Conference held in October 2000 at Marymount University, Arlington, VA on CyberEthics, it was emphasized that with the advancement of Technology, the curriculum of CyberEthics be developed and launched. The attendees came from as far as the United Kingdom, Philippines, California, Oregon, Minnesota, Florida and Vermont, and as close as the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area to discuss ethical issues related to the cyber realm and to commit to follow-on work in cyber ethics curriculum development.

It was further remarked in the conference that The overall goal will be to teach cyber citizenship by infusing a comprehensive cyber ethics content throughout curricula and community materials. Templates of curricula and tools to raise awareness will be distributed nationwide to schools, colleges, and such community groups as Parent-Teacher Associations, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Kiwanis Clubs, and others.

Richard A Spinello[10], has developed a curriculum on Cyber Ethics covering the areas of the internet and ethical values regulating and governing the Internet, free speech and content control in Cyberspace, intellectual property rights, privacy and trespass.

I have also designed a curriculum on the bases of guidelines of Richard A Spinello[10], which I am currently teaching at the University.

Four Ethical Issues of the Information Age

1) Privacy - As the technology around us increases so does the threat to our privacy. A few years ago, Florida lawmakers gave the go ahead to have monitors stationed in bathrooms at Tallahassee Community College to determine if the facilities were being underutilized. Students and faculty vehemently protested that the monitors violated their privacy. State officials said that the value of the information gained through the study was more important than the threat to privacy.

2) Accuracy - Information educates. Misinformation effaces. A wealth of information resides on the Net. However, sometimes it is difficult to discern the truth from the trash, the nugget of valuable information from the hearsay, supposition, inference and opinion. A poignant illustration of this is the Drudge Report. Matt Drudge often reports on rumors and speculation and rarely reinforces his stories with specific sources.

3) Property - Who has the rights to intellectual property on the Internet? One issue that I kept thinking about when I was constructing my Web page was whether it was ethical to lift an image from someone's home page and use it on my Web page without crediting the source.

4) Access - The remainder of this Webgraph will deal primarily with the ethical issue of access. One reason that topics such as online gambling and pornography have become such firestorms of controversy in cyberspace is the simple fact that so many people have access to the Web sites. Obviously, pervasive societal issues warrant more attention than surreptitious issues. Simply put, if no one had access to online pornography no one would care.

- **Ethics is significantly broader than the common conception of analyzing right and wrong. A central aspect of ethics is "the good life", the life worth living or life that is satisfying, which is held by many philosophers to be more important than moral conduct.**

- **The major problem is the discovery of the summum bonum, the greatest good.**

- **The right act can be identified as the one causing the greatest good and the immoral act as the one impeding it.**

CONTROLLING & REGULATING CYBER CRIMES AND TECHNOLOGY THROUGH LAWS AND ENACTMENTS

CyberCrime is a term used broadly to describe criminal activity in which computers or networks are a tool, a target, or a place of criminal activity.

These categories are not exclusive and many activities can be characterized as falling in one or more categories. Crimes committed primarily through Internet contact include credit card fraud, identity theft, child pornography, indecent chat-room and display of criminal behavior are termed as Cyber Crime . Reference: [7]

Cybersquatting, according to the United States federal law known as the “Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act” is registering, trafficking in, or using a domain name with bad-faith intent to profit from the goodwill of a trademark belonging to someone else. According to [8], it relates to buying a domain name (usually of a trademarked or famous name) in the hope that the brand owner or celebrity will pay for the domain. Several cyber crimes and breach of contracts have been reported.

Internationally, there exists a convention on CyberCrime titled Budapest.

Another famous law in this connection is the COMMUNICATION AND DECENCY ACT USA.

It was promulgated to regulate ill-fated communications.

PREVENTION OF ELECTRONIC CRIME ORDINANCE 2007

This Pakistani ordinance deals with the Cyber Crimes such as:

- **CRIMINAL DATA ACCESS,**
- **ELECTRONIC FRAUDS,**
- **FORGERY,**
- **MISUSE OF ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS, OR
ELECTRONIC DEVICES,**
- **UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO CODES,**
- **MISUSE OF ENCRYPTION,**
- **USE OF MALICIOUS CODES,**
- **SPAMMING,**
- **UNAUTHORIZED INTERCEPTION AND**
- **CYBER TERRORISM.**

Prior to this ordinance, we used to mainly rely upon the explicit and implicit provisions of PPC (Pakistan Penal Code) and other Special Laws such as ELECTRONIC TRANSACTION ORDINANCE (E.T.O)-2003.

The Ordinance 2003 prescribes punishment for sending "Immoral Messages". It also deals with electronic banking and related matters of Electronic Crime i.e, electronic transactions and to provide a secure Cyberspace in business.

The Ordinance 2007 clarifies the concept of Cyber Crime. The word Electronic has been used for the media in this regard.

Therefore, the elements like sending unwanted SMS's pictures taken without permission of the person photographed, obnoxious Emails and Emails carrying pornographic or obscene material shall fall under the Cyber Crime.

The ordinance 2007 prescribes severest and strict punishment i.e. death penalty for acts that may threaten the National Security, integrity of Pakistan or acts done with terrorist intent. The ordinance is likely to be effective law to curb Cyber Crimes.

Now all the ISP's and the cellular phone companies under this Ordinance shall be required by law to acquire customer's data that for SMS's and Email for tracking criminals.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN CYBERSPACE:

The question such as what is Intellectual Property and Why Does It Matter? What is Legal Protection for Intellectual Property ? What is the Moral Justification for Intellectual Property? are well known phenomenon. Several problems have arisen recently regarding patent protection, Copyright and the Digital Dilemma, the Digital Rights Architecture, Digital Music, video, games and copyrights, Software Ownership and the Open Source, Domain Names and Interconnectivity Issues Code and Patents in Cyberspace . We should use the Internet to learn about music, video and games.

CONCLUSION

CAN MORALITY AND ETHICS ALONE ACHIEVE THE DESIRED RESULTS?

We need to decide how morality, Ethics and public policy can reduce the problems of security and how Law or Technology would propose to solve the problem?

Does the CyberSpace require constraintsThe principles of Morality and Ethics are meta norms and of universal validity?

According to Lessig's Framework[10], the core moral values of Cyberspace are Code, Market, Norms and law together can regulate the behavior on Cyber Space.

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