



ICT ISSUES, CHALLENGES & THREATS

Himat Singh(Er.)
Assistant Professor
GAD Khalsa College
Chohla Sahib

Dr. Kulwinder Singh
Principal
GAD Khalsa College
Chohla Sahib

Sahib Singh(Er.)
Assistant Professor
GAD Khalsa College
Chohla Sahib

Abstract

ICT (information and communication technology) drastically changes the world. Technology is evolving at rapid pace that the things which are not even imaginary in the past are now the fact. ICT influenced every aspect of the world. ICT becomes an essential component of every sub system working the Globe. The developed nations are the perfect examples of emphasis of ICT in routine lives. Where as in developing nations like India ICT is becoming the key factor in the advancements of lifestyles. The dream projects of Indian Government like Smart cities are totally based on the advancement of ICT. Smart Cities includes many concepts like smart Gadgets, smart equipments, smart tools, smart automobiles etc that leads to smart humans too.

In the nations like India which are still developing there are numbers of issues that have to be counterpart along with the advancement of ICT. India has its own dimensional problems with neighbor countries which always lead to unequal advancement of regions. Our Nation also has several unsorted internal issues that also lead to become an obstacle in the pace of development and use of ICT. But still our nation is considerably evolving and participating in the development of mankind.

Keywords: Jobs, Gadget, Cyber Crime, Hacking, SNS (Social Networking Sites)

1. Philosophical and Social challenge

Technological advancements always has two opposite voices; one in the favor and other in to oppose. We all witness the introduction of computers in public and Government sectors. People use to oppose the use of computer as they thought it may lead to unemployment. But with the passage of time people accepted the use of computer. As it become beneficial for mankind in many aspects.

Similarly in today's scenario there are again two thoughts with ICT; one that it may vanish the ethical values and the other that it becomes beneficiary for mankind.

The thought that intercommunication and one to one talk is totally absent in the era of ICT, encouraged the people especially belong the society of literary to stand against it.



The society of philosophers are anxious about the thought that emotions are nowhere in the modern ICT world, people becomes machines they may lost the humanity.

[1] This era of ICT continue to influence our live style both positively and negatively some of the issues that result from the use of ICT in the society. This includes:

1.1 Effects on Employment

The introduction of computers at the workplace has resulted in Creation of new jobs, Replacement of computer illiterate workers and Displacement of jobs

a. Job Creation

ICT has introduced new employment opportunities that never existed before. The new job titles are computer operators, programmers, network administrators, ICT science etc

b. Job Replacement

The workers that are computer illiterate are replaced with those who are computer literate

c. Job Displacement

Here the workers do not lose their jobs instead they are moved to another place or department

1.2. Automated Production

- Used in manufacturing industries to automate their process in order to reduce cost, increase production e.g. computer controlled robots

1.3. Issues of workers health

- These are effects on our health e.g. repetitive strain Injuries, Eyestrain, Headache, electromagnetic emission and environmental issues

1.4. Cultural Effects

ICT has presented challenges to our moral and cultural values. ICT has changed the way we talk, affected our privacy, human rights and integrity e.g.

- Use of internet

- Computer related crime e.g. hacking, eavesdropping etc



- Use of computers to forge certificates, passport and other documents.
- Has been used as a complaint platform against aspects of the society g drug abuse. [1]

2. Moral Values in Information Recording

Modern Information technology makes it easy to record the information. Even information is recorded by means of automated terminals. The recording systems are assisting the humans to record the information quickly and easily. The technological advancements and introduction of ICT change the whole scenario of recording information. Numbers of people are using healthcare gadgets that enabled with biometric systems for entering data such as blood pressure, calorie intake etc.

[2] According to some professionals, information technology has all but eliminated the private sphere. Scott McNealy of Sun Microsystems famously announced in 1999: “You have zero privacy anyway. Get over it” (Sprenger, 1999). Helen Nissenbaum observes that,

[w]here previously, physical barriers and inconvenience might have discouraged all but the most tenacious from ferreting out information, technology makes this available at the click of a button or for a few dollars (Nissenbaum 1997)

and since the time when she wrote this the gathering of data has become more automated and cheaper. Clearly, earlier theories of privacy that assumed the inviolability of physical walls no longer apply but as Nissenbaum argues, personal autonomy and intimacy require us to protect privacy nonetheless (Nissenbaum 1997)[2]

3. Social Media and Networking

The sites and application that provide the facility to share the information among group are named as social networking sites. These sites are good source of connecting people living apart from each other. These sites are also helping to reduce the regional gap. The region like India where geographical diversity along with language and lifestyle is very rigid, these sites are helpful in minimizing such gap. Although these sites have social connectivity but number of moral values that these sites call in to question. The issue of privacy is always questionable. The people are sharing their personal live over these sites and a small click can public their personal stuff within fraction of time. Moreover the information is stored on clouds now-a-days. That means the information is residing somewhere on the third machine and the user is not aware of physical location of machine where exactly the information is stored. A third party agreement is liable for security of information theft. There are some issues related to social sites:

3.1 Willingness of User to Share:



In this modern society the people do not bother to share information with any intruder. People are willingly sharing their personal lives over social networking sites. The photographs of someone's honeymoon trip are very common on these sites. The era has changed drastically and people do not hesitate to share any personal stuff to the internet.

3.2 Lack of knowledge:

The number of people using social networking sites is increasing at rapid pace. People are using these sites as substitute of one-to-one and group communication of real world. The users have no understanding of the privacy policy of these sites. Even uses have not even read the policy before continuing with these sites.

3.3 Privacy Policy Recommendations [3]

There are, of course, privacy issues that abound in the use of social media. James Parrish following Mason (1986) recommends four policies that a user of social media should follow to ensure proper ethical concern for other's privacy:

1. When sharing information on SNS (social network sites), it is not only necessary to consider the privacy of one's personal information, but the privacy of the information of others who may be tied to the information being shared.
2. When sharing information on SNS, it is the responsibility of the one desiring to share information to verify the accuracy of the information before sharing it.
3. A user of SNS should not post information about themselves that they feel they may want to retract at some future date. Furthermore, users of SNS should not post information that is the product of the mind of another individual unless they are given consent by that individual. In both cases, once the information is shared, it may be impossible to retract.
4. It is the responsibility of the SNS user to determine the authenticity of a person or program before allowing the person or program access to the shared information. (Parrish 2010)

These systems are not typically designed to protect individual privacy, but since these services are typically free there is a strong economic drive for the service providers to harvest at least some information about their user's activities on the site in order to sell that information to advertisers for directed marketing. [3]

4. Conclusion

Information and Communication Technology is a vital aspect of fastest growing country like India. The nation has experience the drastic changes in the live styles of the people. The social and economical changes lead to change in the rituals and moral thresholds. The people are



participating enthusiastically in the upliftment of information society. The technological advancements in the healthcare gadgets are playing marvelous role in improvement of social health standards. These gadgets are preparing minute to minute health records which are very helpful while curing disease. ICT is generating huge number of work opportunities in every field. It facilitates the ease of doing the job in effective manner. A sincere act of imparting education regarding the effective use of ICT in people, the cyber laws can effectively be implemented.

References

1. <https://peda.net/kenya/ass/subjects2/computer-studies/form-4/impacts-of-ict>
2. <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/it-moral-values>
3. [Mary K. Partt@itbusinessca] <https://www.itbusiness.ca/news/computers-changing-our-values-language-culture/11459>
4. 2008, "Ethics for things," Ethics and Information technology, 10(2-3): 149-154 Anderson, M. and S. L. Anderson (eds.), 2011, Machine Ethics, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. <http://www.nyu.edu/classes/keefe/waoe/amins.pdf>
6. Amutabi, M. N. & Oketch, M. O. (2003), 'Experimenting in distance education: the African Virtual University (AVU) and the paradox of the World Bank in Kenya', International Journal of Educational Development Vol. 23No.(1),Pp; 57-
7. Attwell, P; Battle, J. (1999). "Home Computers and School Performance". The Information Society. No. (15), Pp. 1-10. 6. Barron, A. (1998). Designing Web-based training. British Journal of Educational Technology, Vol. 29, No. (4), Pp; 355-371.
8. http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-Xblo3Oc_zM/VJBITbtvfvI/AAAAAAAAABU4/PcCMgWCr1-I/s1600/E%2BLearning.jpg
9. http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/information-communication-technologies-education-asia-ict-integration-e-readiness-schools-2014-en_0.pdf