The Importance of Aiming Before Shooting

By Mohammad Zahir Akbari

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Ethical Considerations in Information Technology

O ur age is the age of information and information technology, and how it comes an age of ethics. When we make use of the new technologies introduced every day, we have to make sure that it is done in the most ethical and utmost. We must keep in consideration all factors in order that the use of the information freely available to many persons is not abused.

In the field of information technology, it will be the most central area of ethical un- ease for business in the decade to come. As we enter the information age, the need for a code of ethics is more important than ever. While it is true that ethics of an average person not just the criminal and may cause severe computer crime become more widespread every day. One of the most common computer crimes committed daily is the illegitimate distribution of computer software.

We do not contemplate even take for a while a program with others. We need to think about the programmers of the soft- ware who are denied compensation for their achievements even now distribute a software illegally. A prevalent type of illegal software distribution is through the Internet. Software pirates would use easily online. These said caller pirates work by uploading dif-

ferent types of software into an online service database that can then be downloaded in different ways.

Though many people use their accounts to access their ser-

vice, but there are many who get into and use the accounts of others. When online, these account pirates, regularly, trick others into giving them passwords to them by impersonating an employee of the online service. There are some who can hack into the online services maintained computer-

steal accounts and stealing tools. Perhaps, the most common method of getting online without having to pay is the use of fake

accounts. These are made by giving wrong information when try-

ning to get access to an online service. With these stolen and fake

accounts, software pirates have virtually unlimited time to down-

dload their desired software and other data.

It is not only unlawful, but also unethical to distribute software knowing that the people behind the software are facing the down-

falls of it. Every time software companies fail to reimburse their programmers for their work, it’s a sign of lack of respect.

Mostly, young people interact with hackers, and they incorporate the beliefs of these hackers. And, thus, information technology computers lead them to a career in computer crime. In most of the cases, it is the lack of education driven by parents and schools that helps to make these beliefs true to a young person. Computer criminals have their own set of opinions.

These view points are based on the belief that software should be free and should be available to anyone. They also believe that pass-

words and other security measures are no more than hindrances to be overcome in finding data that should already be accessible and free of cost. All this unchecked, there is nothing wrong with viewing and transferring data for one’s own use.

The key to stop computer criminals from their deeds is education. It is mostly the case that people commit computer crimes without even realizing that they are doing wrong and so the reason for this is the lack of deficiency of education and awareness. Only few schools teach computer ethics, and parents of the hackers are generally oblivious

that their children have been illegally accessing computer sys-

tems. Collectively, these viewpoints create the mutual belief that it is impossible to create a secure system and that it is the people’s right to access data and information.

Similarly, many secondary school educators do not even know for sure about what should be taught and they are mostly hesitant or too busy to teach computer ethics in the curriculum. Textbooks on computer literacy hardly mention computer ethics. It is very important that the software developers need to work together to prevent software piracy in educational institutions.

Closing the Health-Care Data Gap

By Muhammad Hamid Zaman

While much of the world today suffers from information over-

load, there are still many that lack the data necessary to make wis-

ceness sometimes costs people’s lives.

In the developing world, the WHO has launched a global health-ability

Scarcity, Mobility, Mental Health Unit, Ministry of Health, patient data are listed on a data-driven form. The board is the nucleus of the networked world of women’s health, not knowing whether or not they survived. These are the kinds of data that are needed, but not too much. There are no dates or timestamps or long-term filing systems. With pho-

tographs, names are strictly forbidden, records last only as long as they are on.

Zarubiy’s attitude toward health records is not unique. In fact, there are many other places where the right to health data is still not fully realized in some countries.

This is a major challenge for health-care systems in the develop-

ing world. Collecting accurate information on all patients (while still respecting privacy) is vital to tracking public-health threats, lapses in care, and medical errors, and is a necessary and essential component of health-care delivery. Every time you interact with a provider, issues that can affect entire communities or coun-

tries.

According to a British Medical Journal analysis by Martin Makary and Michael Daniel of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, in the United States, medical errors alone are the third leading cause of death, after heart disease and cancer. In the con-

text of a health-care system, medical errors could include bad doctors, poor clinical outcomes, ineffective staff, and staff of which are de-motivating. And you can end up in a very destructive

“frame of mind. To make it work, you need goals that are important to you, and that there is value in achieving, then you have a little interest in the outcome, or they are unrelated to the given larger picture, then the chances of you putting in the work to make it happen are all. Motivation is low as it is.

Set goals that relate to the high priorities in life. Without this type of focus, you may be able to achieve any number of arbitrary or trivial
data to devote to each goal. Goal achievement requires commitment, so to maintain the likelihood of success, you need to feel a sense of urgency and have an “I must do this” attitude. When you don’t have this, you are putting off what you need to do to make the goal a real-

ity. This is a paradox because without a goal, you can easily get caught in the middle of anxiety about which are demotivating and you are coming up to a very destructive “I can’t” attitude. You may find that anyone who is interested only in playing to win any goal will make sure your goal is motivating, written down what you value and importance and you have to be able to measure your goal toward goals, what would tell me to constrain them as it was a worthless goal?

You must have this motivational value to make a statement having the meaning of this: you start to do what you need to do, but at all cost.

So, setting the smart goal you have probably heard of smart goal. But do you always apply the rule? The simple fact is that for a goal to be designed correctly, many variations of what smart stands for, but the essence is five –

goals should be: Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time

bound. For the archer a target is necessary. What is a target? Something to measure your progress with, and something that

it’s effort purpose and meaning. Goals are the guiding lights that need to

inaim to be overcome in finding data that should already be accessible

and should be available to anyone. They also believe that pass-

sion free available to many persons is not abused.

The second step is to devise better ways to collect data. Many
devolving countries lack the funds, infrastructure, and training

needed to use sophisticated data-collection tools, but that doesn’t mean they can’t make significant improvements in data collec-
tion. The Atula Gavande of Harvard University’s School of Health

Public has shown, simple finders can be effective in both col-

clecting data and making better decisions. If health-care workers and policymakers know which data are useful and why, they will already be in a better position to change public-health outcomes.

The final step is to establish transparent oversight of the data

being collected. Some data may point to politically inconvenient or uncomfortable conclusions, and it can be tempting to try to sweeping it under the rug. In the age of social media and open information, we should demand that all data be made available to a broad range of people researching public-health is-
nations. We all know that there is much to be done to prevent deaths by cardiac arrest, there is no guarantee that they do not complex or incompleteness (Coefficient Project Syndicate)

We must do the best we can. But the reality is that we have a spill

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