

# **ETHICS OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (NUK-EDT 203)**

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## 1. Concept of ethics:

Ethics in educational technology (EdTech) focuses on ensuring that technology is used responsibly and ethically in learning environments. This involves addressing issues like data privacy, accessibility, algorithmic bias, and the potential for misuse of technology. By prioritizing ethical considerations, educational institutions can leverage the benefits of EdTech while minimizing potential harms.

- Importance Of Ethics In Educational Technology:

Ethics in educational technology is crucial for ensuring that digital tools enhance learning without compromising student safety, privacy, or promoting unfair practices. It involves making sure technology is used responsibly, fostering a positive and inclusive learning environment, and promoting ethical behavior online.

1. It promote fearless and equality
2. Build trust and respect
3. Encourage responsible behavior
4. Guide professional conduct
5. Develop good citizenship
6. Support a safe learning environment

## 2. Digital Privacy and Data Protection in Educational Technology

Digital privacy and data protection in educational technology involve safeguarding students' personal information and ensuring responsible data handling within digital learning environments. This includes protecting academic records, online activity, and other sensitive data from misuse or unauthorized access.

- Digital Privacy:

Digital privacy in education refers to the protection of student data and personal information when using educational technology.

- Data Protection:

Data protection in educational technology (EdTech) is crucial for safeguarding student information and maintaining trust in online learning environments.

- Digital Policy And Data Protection In Educational Technology:

Digital policy and data protection in educational technology are crucial for ensuring student privacy and security while leveraging the benefits of digital learning. Policies must address data collection, usage, storage, and sharing practices, with a focus on transparency and accountability.

- Aspects of Digital Policy and Data Protection in Educational Technology:

1. Policy Development: Schools and educational institutions need clear, concise, and easily understandable digital privacy policies.
2. Data Collection and Usage: Policies should clearly define what personal data is collected, how it is used, and for what purposes.
3. Data Security: Robust security measures are needed to protect student data from unauthorized access, loss, or corruption.
4. Consent and Transparency: Students and parents should be informed and give consent before their personal data is collected and used.
5. Data Retention and Disposal: Policies should address how long data is retained and how it is disposed of securely when no longer needed.

- Important Of Digital Privacy And Data Protection In Edutech:

Digital privacy and data protection are crucial in educational technology to safeguard student information, foster trust, and ensure a safe learning environment. Protecting student data is not only an ethical imperative but also a legal one, requiring compliance with various regulations like GDPR. Failure to prioritize digital privacy can lead to

serious consequences like identity theft, cyberbullying, and reputational damage.

1. Build trust between school, student, teachers, and parents.
  2. Prevent misused of data for Commercial purpose.
  3. Student's rights: Students' rights encompass a wide range of entitlements designed to ensure a safe, equitable, and enriching learning environment.
  4. Ethical responsibilities: Ethical responsibility refers to the obligation to act in accordance with moral principles and values, making decisions and taking actions that are considered right and good.
  5. Compliance: It refers to adhering to relevant laws, regulations, standards, and policies that govern the use of technology in education.
  6. Data information discussion: Data and information are often used interchangeably, but they have distinct meanings.
- The Risk of Digital Privacy and Data Protection.
    1. Lack of Informed Consent: Users may not be fully aware of how their data is being collected, used, and shared.
    2. Inadequate privacy policy: Privacy policies may be unclear, ambiguous, or not easily accessible, making it difficult for users to understand how their data is being handled.
    3. Weak Security Protocols: Insufficient security measures can leave data vulnerable to unauthorized access, theft, or exploitation.

4. Data thief and unauthorization: Cyber attackers may steal or access sensitive data without permission, compromising user privacy and security.
5. Monitoring of data: Excessive data monitoring can erode user trust and compromise their right to privacy.
6. Surveillance: Mass surveillance can have far-reaching implications for individual freedom and autonomy.
7. Lack of transparency: Organizations may not be transparent about their data collection, use, and sharing practices, making it difficult for users to make informed decisions.

### **3. CONCEPT OF PLAGIARISM AND ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:**

plagiarism is the act of using someone else word, Ideas, or work with but given Your proper credit and presenting It as work according to APA 2009 define plagiarism is the act of presenting the words, ideas or data of another person as one's own without proper acknowledgement.

- Cyber Security In Educational Technology:

Cyber Security bullying in Education this can be define as that used of digital platform to harassment or treating, embracing or harm others.

It also can be define at use of technology to harassment or treat, embarrassment or targeting another person.

- Types of Cyber Bullying:

1. Sending threatening or abusive text messages: Sending messages that intimidate, threaten, or harass someone.

2. Creating and sharing embarrassing images or videos: Sharing content that humiliates or embarrasses someone, often without their consent.
3. Trolling: Posting inflammatory or provocative content online to elicit a reaction from others.
4. Exclusion: Intentionally excluding someone from online groups or conversations.
5. Shaming someone online: Publicly humiliating or ridiculing someone online.
6. Denigration: Spreading false or malicious information about someone online.
7. Flaming: Sending aggressive or hostile messages online, often with the intention of provoking a reaction.

- Effects Of Cyber Bulling

1. It might develop a mental health Mental Health Issues:  
Cyberbullying can lead to anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, and other mental health concerns.
2. Social Withdrawal: Victims may feel isolated, withdrawn, or disconnected from others, making it challenging to form and maintain relationships.
3. Suspicion and Mistrust: Cyberbullying can lead to increased suspicion and mistrust of others, making it difficult to form trusting relationships.

4. Academic Difficulties: Cyberbullying can affect a person's ability to focus and succeed in school, leading to decreased academic performance and difficulties adjusting to the school environment.

#### **4. ONLINE SAFETY IN EDUCATION**

Concepts can be define as a digital tools in a secure respectful and protected way that a data or Information Should be kept into a privacy Storage the Following are the Online Safety tips for students.

It categorized into 3 tips:

1. Online Safety tips for Students.
2. Online Safety tips for teachers.
3. Online Safety for school and Community

##### **1. Online Tips For Students:**

- Never share personal Information.
- Report any threatening or suspicious.
- Be respectful in online communication

##### **2. Online Tips for Teachers: Teachers should prioritize online safety by implementing robust privacy settings, educating students on cyber security best practices, and fostering a safe digital environment.**

- Monitor online classes for those who are applying negative attitudes.

- Set a clear digital behavior rules for Students.
- Educate Students on Internet safety and ethics.
- Report and document any Cyber bullying Incidents.

### 3. Online Safety Tips For Schools And Communities:

1. Report suspicious activity: Inform a trusted adult if you encounter something that makes you feel uncomfortable or unsafe online.
2. Monitor online activity: Keep an eye on your child's online activities and set boundaries.
3. Set parental controls: Use parental control software to limit access to certain websites or apps.
4. Have open conversations: Talk to your child about online safety and encourage them to come to you with concerns.
5. Provide online safety education: Teach students about online safety and digital citizenship.
6. Use safe search engines: Use search engines that are designed for kids or have built-in safety features.

- For Communities

1. Organize workshops and events: Host workshops and events to educate people about online safety.
2. Provide resources: Offer resources and support for people who have experienced online harm.
3. Encourage responsible behavior: Promote responsible online behavior and digital citizenship.

4. Collaborate with local organizations: Work with local organizations to address online safety issues.

## **5. LEGAL AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARD IN THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY:**

The legal and professional standards for using educational technology encompass data privacy, intellectual property, accessibility, and ethical considerations. These standards ensure responsible and equitable use of technology in learning environments.

- **Data Privacy:** Protecting student information is paramount. Organizations must have robust data security measures to prevent breaches and misuse of information.
- **Intellectual Property:** Respecting copyright and licensing for digital resources is crucial. Educators should ensure **Accessibility:** Technology should be accessible to all students, including those with disabilities.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Fairness, equity, and responsible use of technology are key ethical principles. This includes addressing issues like cyberbullying, plagiarism, and ensuring equitable access to technology resources.
- **Professional Development:** Educators need ongoing training to stay updated on best practices for using technology effectively and ethically in their teaching.
- **Proper attribution and obtain necessary permissions before using copyrighted materials in their lessons.**

## 6. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY:

Confidentiality and privacy are distinct yet related concepts, both crucial for protecting sensitive information. Privacy generally refers to an individual's right to control their personal information and how it's shared, while confidentiality is an ethical or legal obligation to protect information entrusted to a specific party from unauthorized disclosure.

Privacy:

- Individual's control over their personal information.
- Encompasses the right to decide what information is collected, how it's used, and with whom it's shared.

Confidentiality:

- Obligation to protect sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure.
- Covers the responsible handling of information, often within specific relationships or contexts (e.g., doctor-patient, lawyer-client, and employer-employee).

**7. COPYRIGHT:** is a legal right that protects original works of authorship, granting the creator exclusive control over how their work is used, reproduced, and distributed. It applies to various creative works, including literary, artistic, musical, and audiovisual works, and lasts for a limited time. In essence, copyright prevents unauthorized copying and distribution of creative content.

- Intellectual property of copyright in educational technology.

In educational technology, intellectual property, particularly copyright, plays a crucial role in protecting the rights of creators while ensuring access to educational materials. Copyright law grants creators exclusive rights over their original works, including written materials, videos, images, and software, preventing unauthorized use, distribution, or reproduction.

- Types of intellectual property: Main types of intellectual property (IP):

### Types of Intellectual Property

1. Patents: Exclusive rights granted to inventors for new and useful inventions, allowing them to prevent others from making, using, or selling their invention without permission.
2. Trademarks: Distinctive signs, symbols, or phrases that identify a business or product, helping to establish brand identity and reputation.
3. Copyrights: Exclusive rights granted to creators of original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, such as books, music, and films.
4. Trade Secrets: Confidential and valuable information that is not publicly known, such as business methods, recipes, or software code.
5. Industrial Designs: The visual appearance of a product, including its shape, configuration, and ornamentation.
6. Geographical Indications: Signs or names that identify a product as originating from a specific geographic region, such as Champagne or Parmigiano-Reggiano.

- Importance of intellectual property :

1. Protection of Creativity and Innovation: IP laws encourage innovation and creativity by providing exclusive rights to creators and inventors.
2. Economic Growth: IP protection can contribute to economic growth by promoting investment, job creation, and trade.
3. Brand Identity and Reputation: Trademarks and other forms of IP help establish and maintain brand identity and reputation.

### Intellectual Property Rights

1. Exclusive Rights: IP rights grant exclusive rights to creators, inventors, and owners to use, reproduce, and distribute their work.
2. Protection from Infringement: IP laws provide protection from infringement, allowing owners to take action against unauthorized use or exploitation.
3. Limited Duration: IP rights typically have a limited duration, after which they expire or enter the public domain.

## **8. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR USING SOCIAL MEDIA IN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY:**

Social can be define as a website and application that allow users to create, share, and interact with Content or with other users. E.g. Facebook, whatsapp, etc.

It is also refers to online platform and tools that enables user to create, share and exchange Idea, information, personal messages, that are fostering Interaction and Community building.

- **IMPORTANT OF SOCIAL MEDIA:**

1. Communication.
2. Information dissemination.
3. Social Connection.
4. Marketing and business.
5. Social and political Information.

- **RESPONSIBILITIES OF USING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR STUDENTS:**

1. Respectful In all Comment and Interaction.
2. Avoid distraction.
3. Do not post assignment or exam in the platform.
4. Think before posting.
5. Verify the information.

- **RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA FOR TEACHER:**

Teachers using social media have several key responsibilities: ensuring student privacy, promoting responsible online behavior, and fostering positive digital citizenship.

1. Maintain professional relationship with student online.
2. Do not share personal information of the students to others.
3. Protecting Student Privacy.
4. Promoting Responsible Online Behavior.
5. Utilizing Social Media for Educational Purposes.
6. Staying Informed and Following School Policies.

## **9. ETHICAL USE OF A.I:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and act like humans.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be define as the ability of machine or software to imitate the human thinking and behavior like understanding language problem solving, making decision, Learning. It also be define as the simulation of human intelligence.

- **BENEFITS OF A.I AND DIGITAL TOOLS IN EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY:**

Benefits of A.I and digital tools in educational technology:

AI and digital tools offer numerous benefits to education by personalizing learning, automating tasks, and enhancing engagement. AI can tailor content to individual student needs, provide 24/7 support through chatbots, and automate tasks like grading, freeing up teachers for more interactive instruction.

Some listed benefits are:

1. **Personalized Learning:** This personalized approach can help students learn more effectively and achieve better academic results.
2. **Increased Efficiency and Automation:**
3. **Enhanced Engagement and Accessibility:** AI-powered tools like interactive simulations, educational games, and virtual labs can make learning more engaging and fun for students.

4. Data-Driven Insights: AI can analyze vast amounts of student data to provide educators with valuable insights into student performance, learning gaps, and areas of strength.

#### Examples of AI in Education:

1. Intelligent Tutoring Systems: These systems adapt to individual student needs, providing personalized instruction and feedback.
2. Automated Grading: AI can automatically grade multiple-choice and short-answer questions, freeing up teachers' time for more complex tasks.
3. Personalized Learning Platforms: These platforms use AI to create customized learning paths for each student, based on their individual needs and preferences.
4. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality: AI can enhance these technologies, creating immersive and engaging learning experiences.
5. Chatbots and Virtual Assistants: These tools can provide students with 24/7 support, answering questions and providing guidance.