Information Ethics

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**Information Ethics**

Below are the most important points that I identified while watching the videos;

**Academic Integrity**

Academic Integrity is the ethical policy and moral code of academia. The term was popularized by Don McCabe, the man who is considered the "grandfather" of academic integrity. The concept is important for students, faculty, and research workers alike. It is vital for everyone involved in the academy to practice academic integrity. One of the primary ways to promote academic integrity is by following school policies. In the Harvard case, 125 students were investigated for working together during a final exam. The only rule was that no two students could work together, and half of the students were found guilty of cheating. As a result, half of them were expelled and forced to withdraw from the university for a year. Another breach of academic integrity is falsifying results. When a study or experiment fails to meet expectations, students may falsify results to make them look better. If caught, the results could have major consequences. Other ways to be dishonest are misrepresenting yourself or your research. This can include inflating your credentials and leaving out inconvenient results.

**Information Has Value**

The value of information is a very slippery concept. It depends not just on who is providing the information but on when it is used, what it is used for, and how the decision maker will use it. Ultimately, information is a decision-support system. Once you've defined the value of information, you can measure its value. If the information is useful to someone else, it has value. Information has practical value when it helps the decision-maker in their job. This can be political news, buying guides, instructions manuals, manifests, and more. It's also useful when it saves someone time and makes their work more efficient. But it's best to keep such information for a limited time and reuse it elsewhere. While storage is cheap, preserving information is costly.

**Plagiarism**

Avoiding plagiarism is more important than ever. It's also a good idea to have an ethical stance towards others, and avoiding plagiarism is important for your academic career. It's important to avoid plagiarism in any form, whether it's through essays, articles, or papers. While some actions are clearly considered plagiarism, some others are not. These include borrowing or buying papers, copying entire articles from the web, or paraphrasing. Another form of plagiarism is ignoring citations. In both cases, plagiarism can have devastating consequences. It's important to make sure you properly cite sources, which is why you need to reference them in your bibliography. The first and most important step to avoiding plagiarism is to read as much as possible about the topic you're writing about.

**Copyright**

Copyright refers to intellectual property, and it means that the rights that the owner holds are exclusive. This means that only the owner of the copyright can reproduce, distribute, adapt, display, or perform the creative work. It may be in literary, artistic, educational, or musical form, but it's all protected under the law. The definition of independent creation varies, but in general, it means creating a work without copying anything else. According to the Supreme Court, a work can qualify for copyright if it possesses a "spark of originality." The Supreme Court has noted that an expression cannot be protected by copyright without an original selection and arrangement. For example, a list of ingredients in a recipe, or directories, can't be considered copyrighted unless the author has added an original creative twist.

**Information Ethics**

Information Ethics is concerned with the moral issues that arise when we collect, store, and share information. Whether that information is gathered from non-electronic means or electronic networks, it should always be used in a moral manner. In doing so, we should not create an undue hardship for others. That is where information ethics comes in. We must not just protect personal information but also make sure that it's not misused or shared by the wrong people.

**Digital Privacy**

When people talk about privacy, they often refer to digital privacy. The term is often used in opposition to various business practices and in advocacy contexts. Digital privacy refers to an individual's right to control his or her digital behavior. Human negligence is often to blame for security incidents. People forget that they are the gatekeepers of their own digital privacy. One wrong move can have disastrous consequences. Employees should be educated about the security policies of their respective companies and why certain security controls are necessary. They should be able to recognize when someone is trying to get at their personal information and what the risks are. If they aren't aware of the importance of digital privacy, they may continue to accept the terms of use without thinking.

**Introduction to Digital Citizenship**

Digital citizenship refers to a person's ability to use the internet effectively and responsibly. Teachers must incorporate elements of digital citizenship in the classroom. For example, if you use technology with your students, make sure to teach them how to evaluate a website's credibility. In addition, teach students how to properly cite sources and steer clear of information that is not useful. You may even want to include a section on how to properly cite sources so that students know where to look for them. If parents and students take ownership of their children's learning, it will go a long way.

**Digital Citizenship in Practice**

Today's students use the Internet every day for communication and learning. To help them navigate the digital world safely, teachers should encourage them to engage in discussions about digital citizenship. By engaging students in these conversations, students can be better prepared to be responsible citizens. If they can understand that their speech may be harmful to others, they'll be better able to protect themselves and others. It's important to understand social media anthropology. Digital citizenship education should be integrated into all subject areas and should not be considered a stand-alone unit. Rather, digital citizenship should be taught through supported practice and real-life examples. A slideshare deck can help educators better understand digital citizenship and how to teach it to students. These are essential tools in the age of digital transformation. So, teach students good digital citizenship and help them stay safe in an ever-changing digital world.