Lab 6A: Annotated Bibliography

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**Topic: Information Ethics**

**Keer, G., & Bussmann, J. D. (2019). A case for a critical information ethics: Lessons learned from Research Justice. Journal of Critical Library and Information Studies, 2(1).**

According to this article, the world has advanced a lot technologically. In this era of rapid technological change, the issues of information ethics are becoming more pressing than ever. From the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) to the human-machine symbiosis, information technology is impacting society in more ways than ever before. And while the impact of these developments can enhance democracy and strengthen social movements, the same technologies can also be used to oppress and exploit people. The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) is a great opportunity to further the discussion around information ethics. The most important point to note is that people should uphold high ethical standards while dealing with important data.

**Shmyreva, O. I., Chernigovskikh, I. V., & Ponomareva, E. Y. (2020, August). Information Ethics as a Factor in the Development of Digital Economy. In Russian Conference on Digital Economy and Knowledge Management (RuDEcK 2020) (pp. 611-615). Atlantis Press.**

According to the article, information ethics consists of moral considerations that apply to all informational objects. The ethical issues of information technology extend beyond computers, and it involves humans as agents, patients, and the infosphere. Ultimately, these questions have a profound effect on our lives. The ethical issues raised by AI affect our society in new ways. Information ethics, therefore, should be at the forefront of the discipline of ethics. Information professionals in the business sector may feel less pressure to address the ethical issues that arise in commercial information work. This may be because the context in which commercial information work occurs excludes individual responsibility for making ethical decisions. In addition, legal and policy codes covering commercial information work may have excluded individual responsibility for making ethical decisions. Information ethics is an ongoing, growing debate in the field of information work.

**Young, J. A., Smith, T. J., & Zheng, S. H. (2020). Call me BIG PAPA: An extension of Mason’s information ethics framework to big data. *Journal of the Midwest Association for Information Systems*, *2*, 17-41.**

According to this article, computers have become so pervasive that it is difficult to coordinate a moral code for them. Computers are vulnerable to various cyber-crimes, and the availability of information on them requires a high level of ethical values. Information ethics is the process of discussing the principles and good practices that govern information technology. Information ethics can help society address new societal challenges. Information ethics should remain a central component of policymaking. And it should be remembered that the ethical principles of information technology should be discussed for the benefit of society as a whole. Digital technologies have opened up new possibilities for sharing information. In the 1980s, it was not difficult to make recordings of music or movies. CDs and DVDs made the process much easier, but the emergence of digital sharing has also led to a growing concern for information ethics. Although these new developments have made sharing inappropriate information possible, it is often difficult to enforce laws and enforce digital codes of ethics in the face of widespread use.