

|
by S J

Submission date: 10-May-2021 06:46AM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1582588812

File name: Four_Questions_1.edited.docx (13.48K)

Word count: 657

Character count: 3921

Four Questions

Name

Institution

Course

Instructor

Date

Four Questions

Technology plays a critical role in altering the business philosophy of many organizations to a knowledge-sharing one. Technology has guaranteed that information distribution becomes a certainty. Previously, it was not easy to share data and work in collaboration with colleagues on different continents. Presently, it is a reality. The knowledge sharing and the shared reality create bonds between individuals touching on their thoughts, behavior and emotions. Whereas face-to-face communication remains genuine for social interaction, technology aids people in communicating despite being in different locations. For example, emoji in Facebook and WhatsApp has given humans the ability to express their faces and even indicate physical touch, despite these expressions being artificial. Socially shared reality does not incorporate the different aspects of face-to-face interaction, which continues to decline due to the advancement of technology. Nonetheless, the shared social reality remains valuable because it connects people despite the physical distance between people.

According to the Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.), fake news refers to the false accounts depicted as news and are spread via the internet or using other channels, usually as a joke or intended to sway the public's political stance. Misinformation and disinformation are different and must be understood. Misinformation is information whose precision is accidental, whereas disinformation is evidence intentionally released to misinform the public. Misinformation and disinformation are a threat to humans because they influence our lives and threaten our democratic ideals. In addition to that, when the facts are presented in a distorted manner, it breeds uncertainty because the public will not know what to believe. The internet has created the space for spreading misinformation and disinformation. However, people must learn how to

recognize misinformation and disinformation. In doing so, they protect themselves while enjoying the convenience of internet technologies.

The removal of controversial reporting affects individuals differently. For instance, recently, former President Donald Trump has been banned from operating his Facebook account because he was deemed controversial. One of the impacts is that these individuals have huge followers who believe whatever they say, and once they are removed from such sites, these followers are left without a person they look up to. On the other hand, banning individuals from using social media sites to express their thoughts and opinions amounts to curtailing their freedom of speech, which sets a dangerous precedent going into the future. People are allowed to enjoy the freedom of speech as enshrined in the constitution and social media gives them another platform for expressing their thoughts and opinions. Also, people should be allowed to view content even if others disagree with it because they are adults and can determine what is right and wrong. In addition to that, in the social context, censorship matters because it prevents unwarranted opinions, thoughts, and behavior from being expressed in unwanted settings. Nonetheless, it is difficult to censor what a person does in private. For instance, it is problematic to censor what a person does on the internet, in his own home when others are not around.

Technology giants influence the way humans feel and think by gathering data about them over time. Taylor (2011) argues that technology is stealing our self-identities. After gathering this data, they develop programs that can predict our preferred actions when using the internet. For instance, Google algorithms gather browsing data and develop suggestions on possible topics when someone visits their website to search for something. A quick search on Google generates many suggestions, occasioned by the algorithms that predict what we are looking for based on our previous history. In the end, many people do not even realize that whatever they are reading

or viewing on the internet is not their choice and preference but the product of a carefully designed algorithm that can predict what humans want.

References

Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). Fake News. Retrieved

From <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/fake-news>

Taylor, J. (2011, 27). *Technology: Is Technology Stealing Our (Self) Identities?* Psychology

Today. [https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-power-](https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-power-prime/201107/technology-is-technology-stealing-our-self-identities)

[Prime/201107/Technology-Is-Technology-Stealing-Our-Self-Identities](https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-power-prime/201107/technology-is-technology-stealing-our-self-identities)

ORIGINALITY REPORT

1 %

SIMILARITY INDEX

0 %

INTERNET SOURCES

0 %

PUBLICATIONS

1 %STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1**Submitted to Sabanci Universitesi**

Student Paper

1 %

Exclude quotes OnExclude matches OffExclude bibliography On