

# Knowledge Organiser 1.6 : Ethical, Legal, Cultural and Environmental Concerns

<b>1. Privacy Issues</b>		<b>3. Environmental Impact</b>	
Implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implications for personal privacy have arisen due to the vast array of cameras and surveillance systems around.</li> <li>• The amount of data that we share and that is recorded about us is growing</li> </ul>	Fossil Fuels	Fossil fuels are consumed in the manufacturing of computer devices
<b>2. Cultural Issues</b>		Energy	2% of global energy consumption is used by data centres
Implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact of technology in our daily lives (Technology is changing how people live their lives today. We have an ever increasing dependency on technology in the 21st Century)</li> <li>• The digital divide (Access to technology and the Internet is not the same across the world)</li> <li>• Globalisation (As people around the world become more exposed to technology this impacts on the values and expectations of the people in each country)</li> </ul>	Disposal	Old computing equipment is often shipped to countries with lower standards
Positive Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the developing world, the rapid spread of technology, fuelled by the Internet has led to positive cultural changes in developing countries.</li> <li>• Easier, faster communication has contributed to the rise of democracy, as well as working towards the alleviation of poverty.</li> <li>• Globalisation can also increase cultural awareness and promote diversity</li> </ul>	<b>4. Impacts of Digital Technology on Wider Society</b>	
Negative		Customers	Customers can do more from home with less travelling involved. They can do things 24/7. They can access their data on many devices. Computers can make instant decisions without human involvement. Potentially open to hacking.  Less personal
<b>6. Open Source vs Proprietary Source</b>		Staff	Job losses as things become more automated. New types of jobs created that didn't previously exist. Up-skilling required
Open Source	Users can modify and distribute the software. Can be installed on any number of computers. Support provided by the community. May not be fully tested. Users have access to the source code	Companies	Less overheads (salary, rent, utility bills) if fewer staff and buildings required.
Proprietary Source	Users cannot modify the software. Protected by CD&P Act. Usually paid for and	<b>5. Legislation</b>	
		Data Protection Act (2018) [implementing GDPR]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data must be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner.</li> <li>• Data must only be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate.</li> <li>• Data must be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary.</li> <li>• Data you collect must be accurate and kept up to date.</li> <li>• Data you hold must be kept for no longer than is necessary.</li> <li>• Data you hold must be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data.</li> <li>• Data controllers must be able to prove that their data protection measures are sufficient</li> </ul>
		Computer Misuse	