Study Question:

1. What are the significant differences between personal information flow with IT and personal information flow without IT?

   - The significant difference of personal information flow with IT is that the flow of personal information given by the IT is faster compared with the system they have before because of this they were able to purchase records without using typewriters in creating records of information.

   - The significant difference of personal information flow without IT is that before the flow of personal information were given by the IT, it was forced to use technologies time to time because of the mechanical typewriters produced a copy to record the amount purchased but didn’t create a record about how slow is the system with this the information was changed.

2. What are the three arguments that can be made for why we shouldn’t worry about privacy? How can each of the three be countered?

   - The three arguments about privacy are as follows:
     - Privacy as an Individual Good
       - It is important to note that in the framework that is primarily organizations that are interested with the information about individuals and this organizational information were seen with an individual interest or rights to do it.

     - Privacy as Contextual Integrity
       - The analysis about privacy as contextual integrity is deeply into domains in which information particularly sensitive issues were inadequately monitored by different sector of IT world. The tools were often invisible in which they adopted and unaware of the information norms in any context or form of information.

     - Privacy as a Social Good Essential for Democracy
       - This is an analysis wherein the individuals were recently been called into a question by those who point out the arguing for an individual interest in privacy to succeeding convincing policy that were used in public or private interest.
3. Explain Rachel’s argument that privacy is necessary for a diversity of relationships.

- According to Rachel’s argument about privacy as the controlling of the information about yourself, and important insight about the relationship with the others. The function of the information is closely enough to presume that the diversity of relationships is essentially good. And the good point of Rachel is that the control of nature of the relationships we have is by controlling the kind of information that we reveal about ourselves.

4. What does gossip have to do with privacy?

- Gossip provides a good illustration of Rachel’s idea that when we lose control of information we tend to tell or endangered about the circulation of our heart because any control over what is being said to you is a view of being false way to contracting the bias of information around you.

5. Nissenbaum’s account of privacy as contextual integrity explains privacy in terms of two norms. Explain, and give two examples of each type of norm. Choose examples that show how the norms vary from context to context?

- According to Nissenbaum’s account, in the context of receiving unexpected information about a certain issue draws an attention to information norms and how it vary with the context. This also explains that the context of Nissenbaum were debated because of the centered legislation and policies for a particular IT informations.

6. What is the panopticon? How do prisoners experience themselves differently when they are in panopticon prisons?

- Panopticon is an individual internalizing the views of their watchers. When an individual believe they are being watched, they are compelled to think of themselves as their observers might think about them. Thus, they come to see themselves as their watchers to see them and lead the individuals both to experience into relations with the watchers’ norms and behaviors.

- A prison guard need not even be there at every moment because prisoners believe they were being watched, or they will adjust their behavior and adhere to the norms they believe the guards want to enforce them to do.

7. What happens to people who are watched all the time according to Reiman?

- According to Reiman, people are extent to experience him as subject to public observation, it natural to tend to act in a way the publicly acceptable. People who are conscious on what are they doing because of the expression and manifestation of wide acceptant views, and lowest-commonality of convention in all times.
8. Pick a domain of human activity in which information about individuals is gathered (e.g., insurance, buying, political campaigning, and fund-raising), and describe how organizations in that sector sort individuals into categories and try to predict their behavior.

   - The domain of human activity in political campaigns they are potentially give information about the voters would have to be targeted to all citizen. The freedom of development the capacity to do things that requires a critical thinking of individual votes of people. The citizen was intelligently suppressing their capacity to vote for the right political runner in different positions in the government.

9. What would be the benefits and drawbacks of limiting organizations to using only crude categories in their information-gathering practices?

   - The individuals would have a good deal more about privacy because there wouldn’t be much fine-grained data gathered about them. There would be no use of it. Individuals would be treated much more as autonomous beings, instead of having their behavior watched with inferences made about whom they are and what they want. Individuals would be treated as changeable – because of the fine-grained, organizations put us in a category and feed us information accordingly to make it range.

10. What are the five principles of the code of fair information practices?

    - There must be no personal data record-keeping system whose very existence is secret.
    - There must be a way for an individual to find out what information about him or her that was obtained for one purpose from being used or made available for other purposes without his or her consent.
    - There must be a way for an individual to correct or amend a record of identifiable information about him or her.
    - Any organization creating, maintaining, using or disseminating records of identifiable personal data must assure the reliability of the data for their intended use and must take precautions to prevent the misuse of data.

11. How would transparency policies protect privacy?

    - Transparency policies protect privacy issues suggests that a common approach that the consumers should think about information practices towards finding out exactly what could track the information of unaware complaints of consumers.

12. What is the difference between opt-in policies and opt-out policies?

    - Opt-In policies is about how was little information given to the consumers, clients, and citizen about information practices compare with the Opt-Out policies it is a strategy in which it is unfair if not deceptive information.
13. What do you think are the three most significant personal steps an individual can take to protect his or her personal information?

- For me, all of the steps are the most significant personal steps of an individual to protect his or her personal information because with the use of these steps, the person was able to convinced that privacy does matter and leads to actions that resist its information intrusions.