

Chapter 4: Information Flow, Privacy, and Surveillance

Study Questions

1. What are the significant differences between personal information flow with IT and personal information flow without IT?
Personal information flow is a personal information within the IT'S structure and personal flow with IT is also included and related with the personal information of IT'S structure. Without the information flow or personal information flow without IT is like not depending on something and not having any information on the steps on how to do a thing that relates to IT.
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 encountered?
First we should not worry about privacy because there are many things that can protect us. Second there are many kinds of securities out there like anti viruses for our computer to detect the viruses that will come to our personal computers and lastly protection of these anti viruses are safe because they will notify you if a virus attacked your computer.
3. Explain Rachel's argument that privacy is necessary for a diversity of relationships.
Privacy is necessary and needed in a relationship because many relationships that we see is not what we always see there could be other things that is happening while there alone and while we're not seeing them but that because it is private and good thing they are doing it in private not in public.
4. What does gossip have to do with privacy?
Gossip is like ruining one's privacy and going on inside with their life and digging in other things that will make their life miserable like stating the things they are weak at and saying the things they had badly done.
5. Nissenbaum's account of privacy as contextual integrity explains privacy in terms of two norms. Explain.
When going in to a privacy of a person we have to consider its norms because this is the most important we might not know that we are going through the privacy of a person and knowing their norms are kind of not a good idea at all.
6. What is the panopticon? How do prisoners experience themselves differently when they are in panopticon prisons?
Panopticon is a prison building for prisoners this is the building or the place where they stay. They experience their selves by getting used to the place because they don't have a choice.
7. What happens to people who are watched all the time according to Foucault?
People that are being watched all the time are getting paranoid and sick of them being watched and they are getting crazier than before.
8. Pick a domain of human activity in which information about individuals is gathered?
Information of individuals is gathered through registration and introducing and starting one's personal information.
9. What would be the benefits and drawbacks of limiting organizations to using only crude categories in their information gathering practices?

Benefits of drawbacks is not know how to operate something using gathering information on some things that are important.

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

Principles of the code of fair information practices are very important and should consider if it is right or wrong it is made for us to have a basis on what the code of information is all about.

11. How would transparency policies protect privacy?

Transparency policies can protect privacy because they have certain rules which a person should follow regarding one's own privacy.

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

Opt in policies are policies inside a information or within a policy while the opt put policies are the policies outside the information and is far related to opt In policies.

13. What do you think are the three most significant personal steps an individual can take to protect his or personal information?

This steps can help us gather more information on how to protect our own privacy and the privacy of a certain person. This steps can help us be a better person.