--Question Starting--
Match the following topics with their core implications for digital governance and sovereignty:
1. Data localization and digital sovereignty
2. Digital divide levels: access, skills, usage, outcome divides
3. Computational propaganda, bots, and astroturfing (Philip N. Howard)
4. Microtargeting and political advertising on platforms
5. Intersectional divides: gender, rural?urban, disability, language

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-E, 5-C
(2) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E
(3) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-E
(4) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
Answer Key: 1
Solution:
? Data localization and digital sovereignty emphasize control over national digital infrastructure and data, impacting a nation?s autonomy in digital governance.
? Digital divide levels highlight disparities that influence societal participation, from basic access to the ability to derive meaningful outcomes.
? Computational propaganda, bots, and astroturfing involve automated or manipulated content that can distort democratic processes, raising questions of legitimacy.
? Microtargeting and political advertising leverage platform data for tailored messaging, affecting electoral transparency and voter influence.
? Intersectional divides recognize that social stratifications (gender, rural-urban, disability, language) compound digital inequalities and influence access and participation.
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.

--Question Starting--
2. Match the following with the most critical ethical considerations involved:
1. Data localization and digital sovereignty
2. Digital divide levels: access, skills, usage, outcome divides
3. Computational propaganda, bots, and astroturfing (Philip N. Howard)
4. Microtargeting and political advertising on platforms
5. Intersectional divides: gender, rural?urban, disability, language

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B, 5-E
(2) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E
(3) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-E, 5-A
(4) 1-A, 2-B, 3-E, 4-C, 5-D
Answer Key: 2
Solution:
? Data localization raises concerns about privacy, state control, and cross-border data flows.
? Digital divide considerations involve questions of equity, social justice, and equal opportunity.
? Computational propaganda involves ethical issues of misinformation, manipulation, and erosion of trust.
? Microtargeting raises privacy issues, consent, and potential for manipulation in political processes.
? Intersectional divides highlight ethical imperatives to address compounded social inequalities and ensure inclusive digital policies.
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.

--Question Starting--
3. Match the following technological phenomena with their potential societal impacts:
1. Data localization and digital sovereignty

2. Digital divide levels: access, skills, usage, outcome divides
3. Computational propaganda, bots, and astroturfing (Philip N. Howard)
4. Microtargeting and political advertising on platforms
5. Intersectional divides: gender, rural?urban, disability, language

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
(2) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E
(3) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-E, 5-B
(4) 1-B, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C, 5-D
Answer Key: 4
Solution:
? Data localization can reinforce national control but may hinder global data flows and innovation.
? Digital divide influences social mobility, economic development, and access to opportunities.
? Computational propaganda can undermine democratic processes, influence public opinion, and polarize societies.
? Microtargeting affects electoral processes, political engagement, and transparency.
? Intersectional divides determine how social identities intersect with digital inequalities, affecting societal cohesion.
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.

--Question Starting--
4. Match the following levels of digital divide with their primary challenges:
1. Access divide
2. Skills divide
3. Usage divide
4. Outcome divide
5. Intersectional divide

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B, 5-E
(2) 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-E, 5-C
(3) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D, 5-E
(4) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E
Answer Key: 2
Solution:
? Access divide pertains to infrastructural and connectivity barriers.
? Skills divide involves digital literacy and competency deficits.
? Usage divide refers to differences in how digital tools are utilized by various groups.
? Outcome divide concerns disparities in benefits gained from digital engagement.
? Intersectional divide emphasizes compounded inequalities based on social identities, affecting all levels.
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.

--Question Starting--
5. Match the following platform-driven practices with their implications for democratic processes:
1. Data localization and digital sovereignty
2. Digital divide levels: access, skills, usage, outcome divides
3. Computational propaganda, bots, and astroturfing (Philip N. Howard)
4. Microtargeting and political advertising on platforms
5. Intersectional divides: gender, rural?urban, disability, language

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A, 5-E

(2) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-E, 5-A
(3) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E
(4) 1-D, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C, 5-B
Answer Key: 1
Solution:
? Data localization influences sovereignty but can limit data-sharing for democratic accountability.
? Digital divide impacts voter participation and equitable representation.
? Computational propaganda manipulates public opinion and can distort electoral fairness.
? Microtargeting raises concerns about voter privacy, informed consent, and transparency.
? Intersectional divides affect marginalized groups? political engagement and access.
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.