



6A. “Remembering that God is with you will help and inspire you in all that you do.”

# GOSPEL READING

LET US REMEMBER THAT WE ARE IN THE MOST HOLY PRESENCE OF THE LORD.

*In the name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. AMEN  
A Reading from the Holy Gospel according to*

No one can come to me unless the Father who sent me draws them, and I will raise them up at the last day. It is written in the Prophets: ‘They will all be taught by God.’ Everyone who has heard the Father and learned from him comes to me.

No one has seen the Father except the one who is from God; only he has seen the Father. Very truly I tell you, the one who believes has eternal life. I am the bread of life. Your ancestors ate the manna in the wilderness, yet they died. But here is the bread that comes down from heaven, which anyone may eat and not die. I am the living bread that came down from heaven.

# REFLECTION

Our lives are formed by the choices that we make. We become our choice. Our past guides us in who we will be in the future. Every day, we should strive to choose the direction that we desire. The most important choice that we will ever make is the choice of listening to God and learning from him. Jesus tells us that no one can come to him unless God draws us to Jesus. With the Grace of God, we can find the strength to make the choices that will transform us, and Jesus will lead us to everlasting life.

**Heavenly Father,**

We come before You today, humbled by the words of Your Son, Jesus. He reminds us that the greatest among us are the least, those who serve with humility and love. Lord, help us to see each other as You see us. May we be slow to judge and quick to forgive. Grant us the grace to welcome all who seek You, regardless of their background or beliefs. As we strive to follow Your example, may we be filled with Your love and compassion. Help us to be instruments of Your peace, bringing hope and healing to a world in need.



**ST. JOHN BAPTIST DE LA SALLE: PRAYER FOR US  
LIVE JESUS IN OUR HEARTS: FOREVER  
In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.  
Amen.**



# Privacy and Civil Liberties

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attendance

# Learning Outcome:

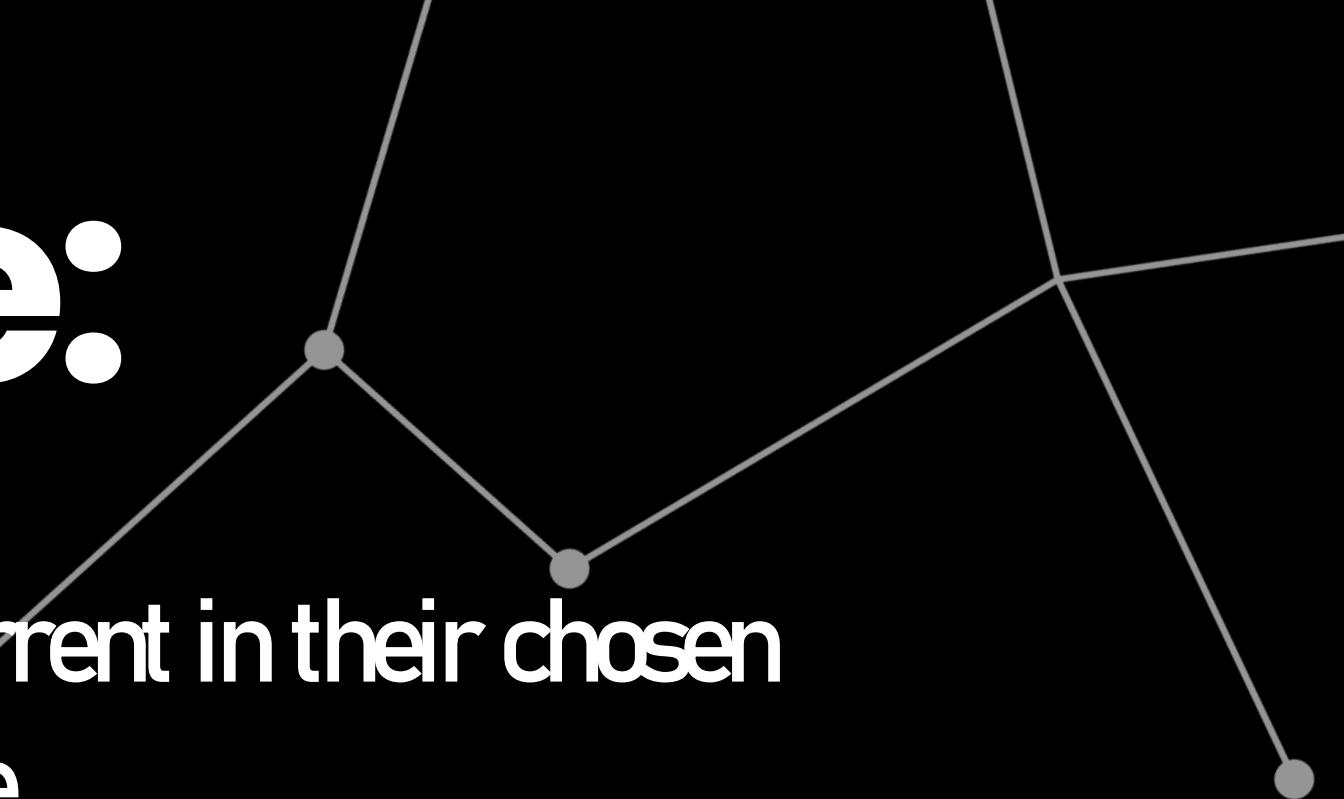
CLO6. To make a long-term commitment to remaining current in their chosen specialization and the discipline of computing as a whole.

CLO7. Demonstrate 21st-century skills in all learning activities.

TLO16. Discuss the philosophical basis for the legal protection of personal privacy.

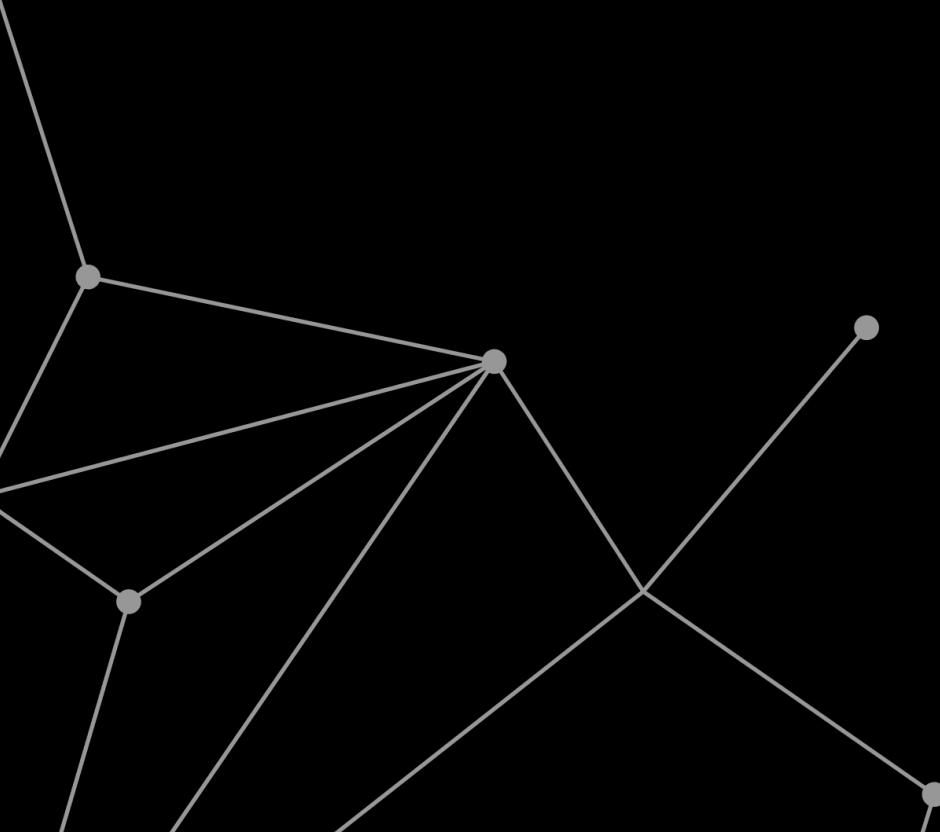
TLO17. Describe the ramifications of differential privacy.

TLO18. Identify strategies to enable appropriate freedom of expression.



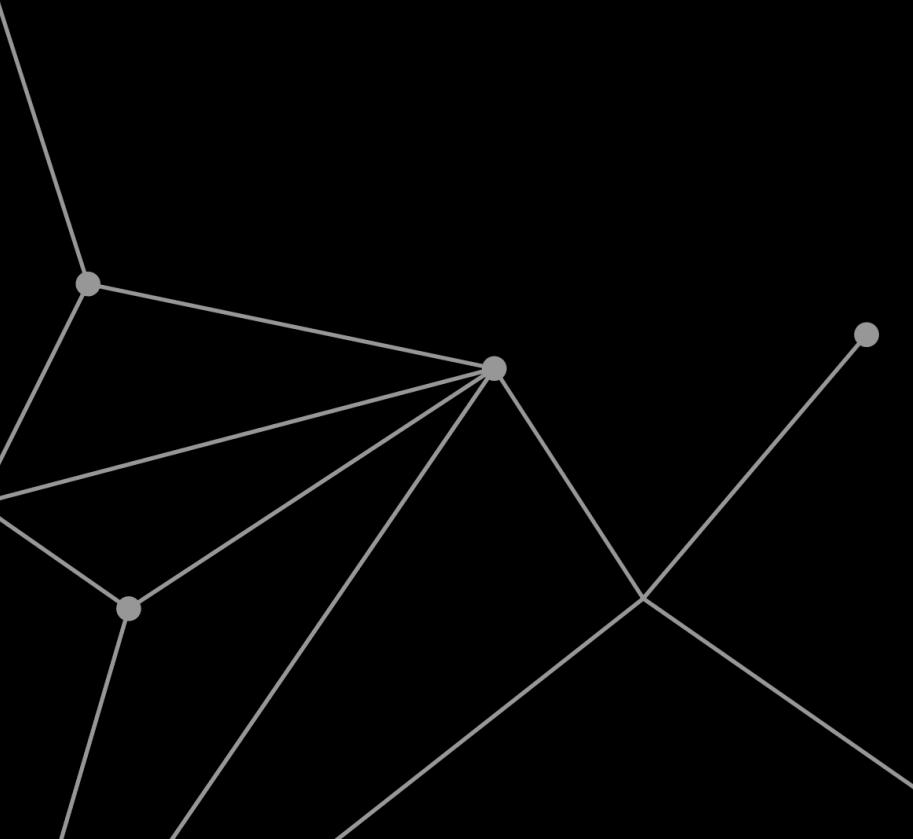
# Today's Content

- Privacy and Computer Technology
- “Big Brother is Watching You”
- Privacy Topics

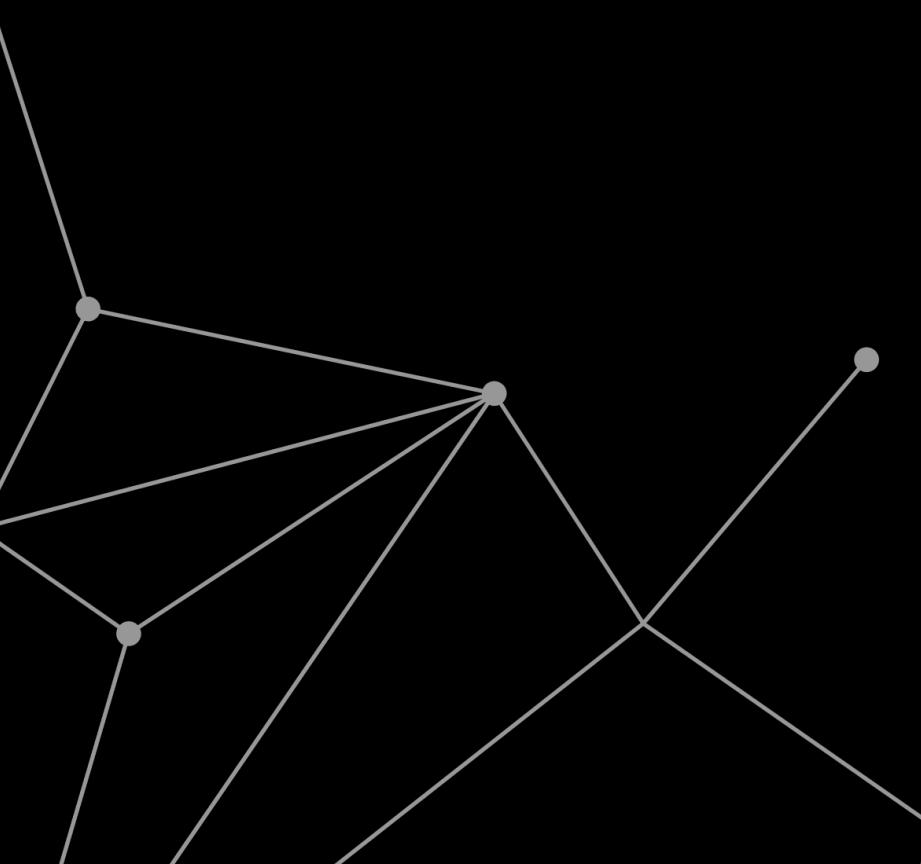


# Learning Objectives:

- Understand the Privacy and Computer Technology aspect and risks.
- Evaluate real-world cases of surveillance and data collection, and discuss the ethical responsibilities of professionals in safeguarding personal freedoms in a digital society.



# Privacy and Civil Liberties



# What does “Privacy” “mean to you?”



# Privacy and Civil Liberties

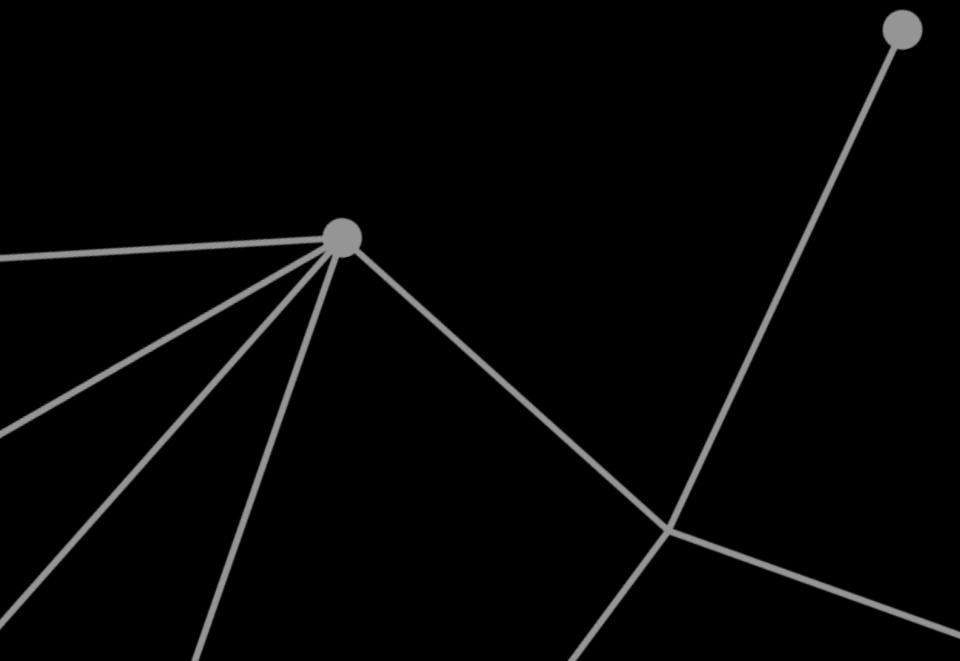
## The right to privacy

- Privacy is a fundamental human right, enshrined in numerous international human rights instruments.
- It is central to the protection of human dignity and forms the basis of any democratic society.
- It also supports and reinforces other rights, such as freedom of expression, information, and association.

# Privacy and Computer Technology

## Key Aspects of Privacy:

- Freedom from intrusion (being left alone)
- Control of information about oneself
- Freedom from surveillance (being tracked, followed, watched)



# Privacy and Computer Technology

Informational privacy: Control over the flow of one's personal information, including the transfer and exchange of that information



# Privacy and Computer Technology

## Informational privacy:

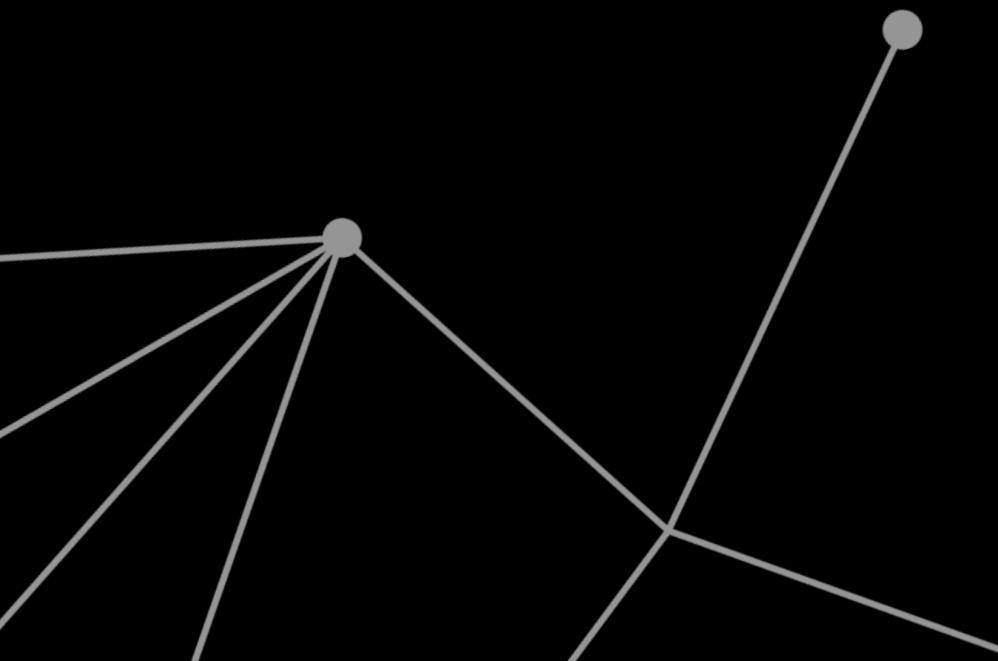
It means individuals should have the power to decide:

- What personal information
- With whom it is shared
- How it is used
- For how long?



**control + freedom = privacy**

—being able to live, communicate, and exist without being watched, followed, or forced to share things you'd rather keep to yourself.



# Statement

On privacy

“Arguing that you don’t care about privacy because you have nothing to hide is no different than saying you don’t care about free speech because you have nothing to say.”

*Edward Snowden*

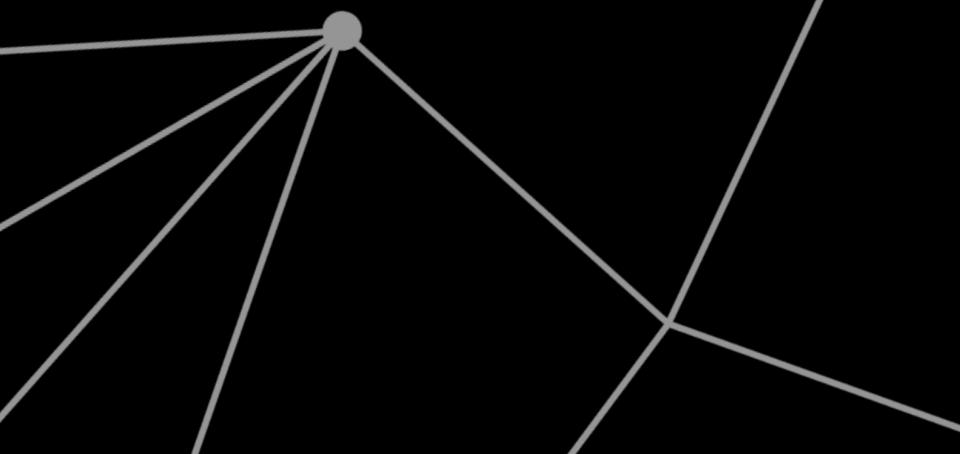
Can privacy still be important even if you're not doing anything wrong? Why or why not?

# Privacy and Computer Technology

New Technology, New Risks.

## Government and private organizations

- gather personal data from various sources, including:
  - Social media
  - Online purchases
  - Browsing and online activity
  - Public records



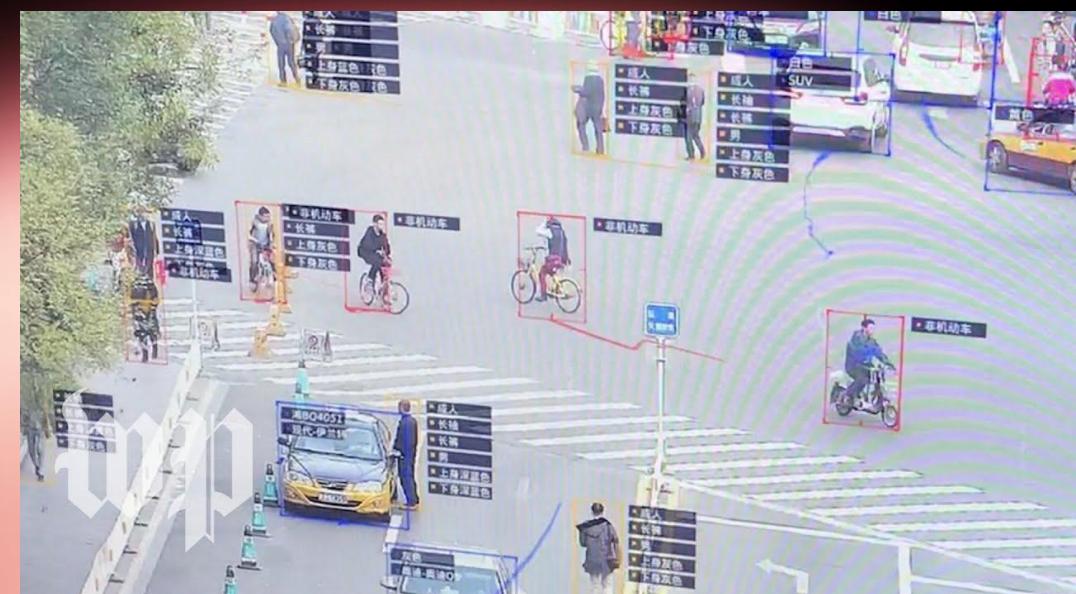
# Privacy and Computer Technology

New Technology, New Risks.

- *Sophisticated tools for surveillance and data analysis*
  - Cameras, GPS, cell phones

Challenges raise serious ethical concerns, including:

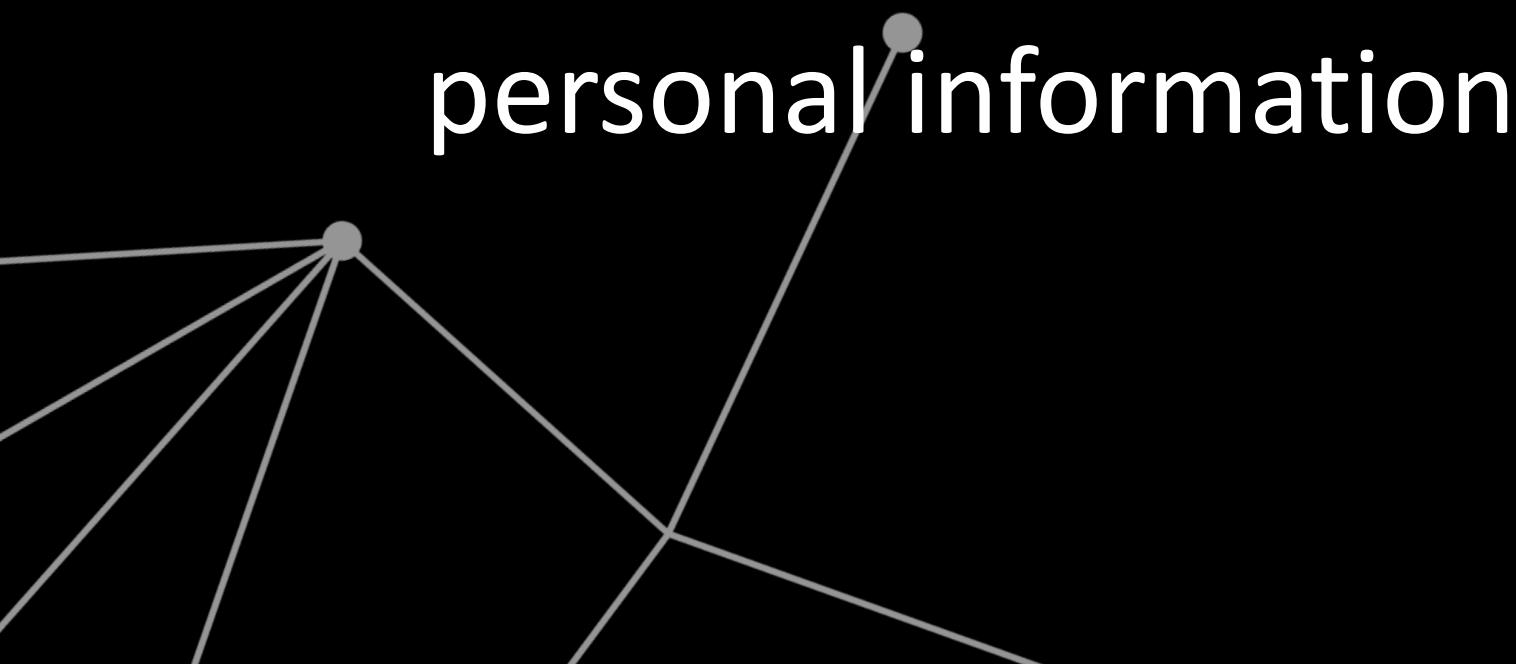
- Lack of informed consent
- Lack of transparency in how data is used
- Potential abuse by governments and corporations



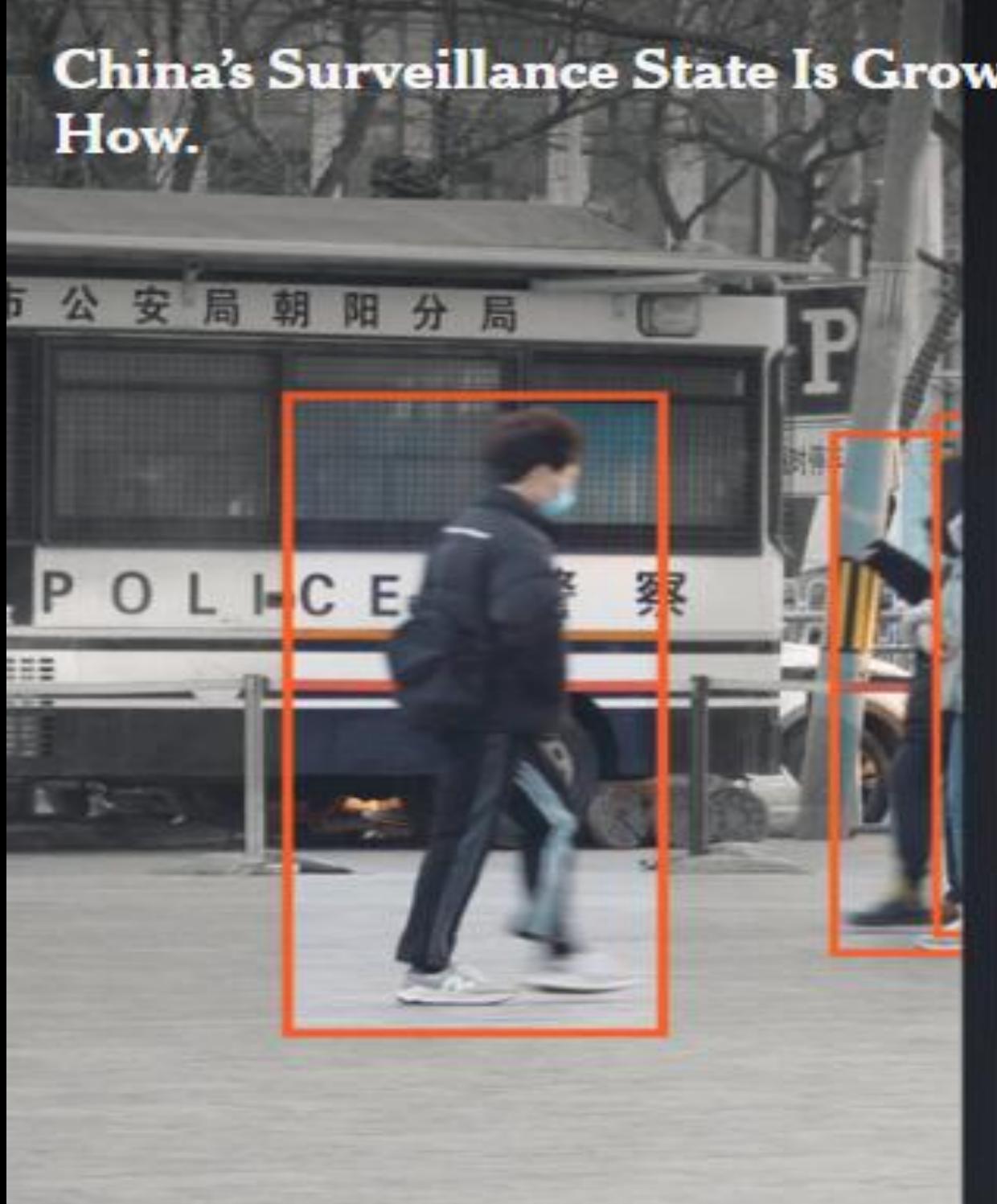
# Privacy and Computer Technology

New Technology, New Risks.

- *Vulnerability of data*
  - Data leaks can occur, leading to unauthorized access.
  - The existence of data itself presents a **security risk**.
  - Risks include identity theft, financial loss, and misuse of personal information.



## China's Surveillance State Is Growing. These Documents Reveal How.



Integrated with citizens' data, such as national ID numbers, travel history, social media activity, and even facial expressions.

The government has implemented an extensive surveillance infrastructure that includes millions of CCTV cameras equipped with facial recognition technology.



How do sophisticated surveillance tools like cameras, GPS, and cell phones impact our privacy?

What are the ethical considerations regarding their use by governments and corporations?

# Privacy and Computer Technology

New Technology, New Risks.

Data is Collected from Smartphones and Location Apps:

- ✓ GPS Tracking
- ✓ Wi-Fi and Bluetooth Data:
- ✓ Cell Tower Triangulation:
- ✓ App Permissions:



# Privacy and Computer Technology



## Summary of Risks:

- Anything we do in cyberspace is recorded.
- Huge amounts of data are stored.
- People are not aware of the collection of data.
- Software is complex.
- Leaks happen.



# Privacy and Computer Technology

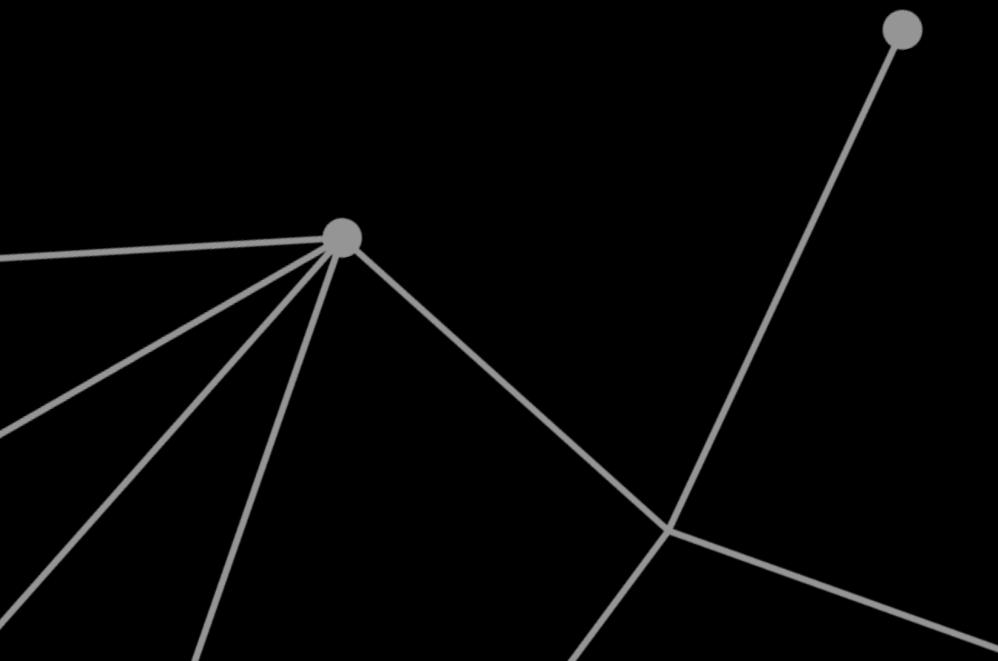


one of the largest credit reporting agencies in the U.S. suffered a massive data breach.

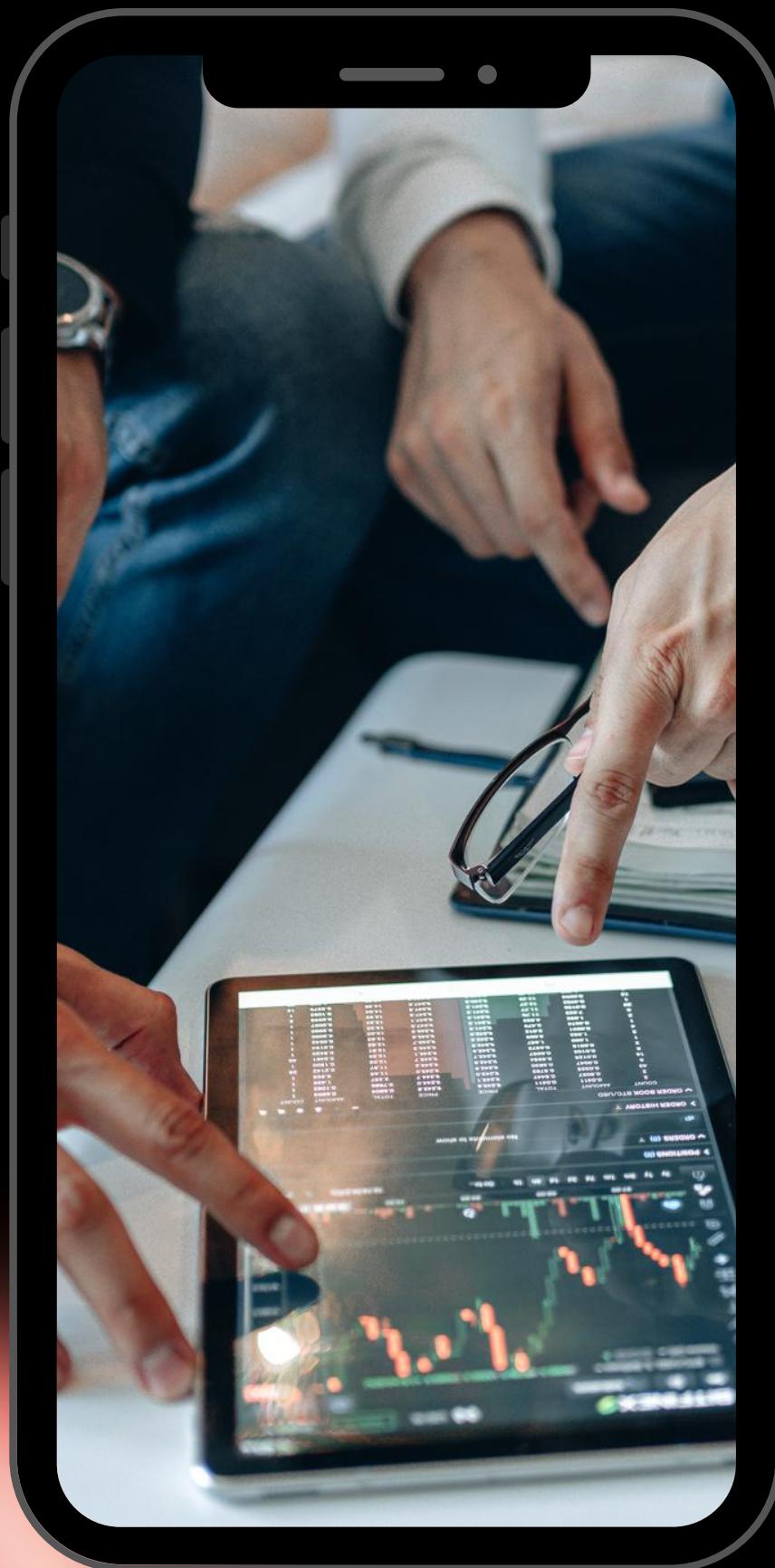
# Privacy and Computer Technology

## Summary of Risks

- A collection of small items can provide a detailed picture.
- Re-identification has become much easier due to the quantity of information and the power of data search and analysis tools.
- If information is on a public website, it is available to everyone.



# Privacy Risks and Principles



Privacy threats come in several categories:

- Intentional, institutional uses of personal information
- Unauthorized use or release by “insiders”
- Theft of information
- Inadvertent leakage of information
- Our actions

# Terminology and principles for data collection and use:

- **Invisible information gathering** Collection of personal information about someone without the person's knowledge

Example:



**Unauthorized Software:**



**Cookies:**



**ISP Providers:**



# Terminology and principles for data collection and use:

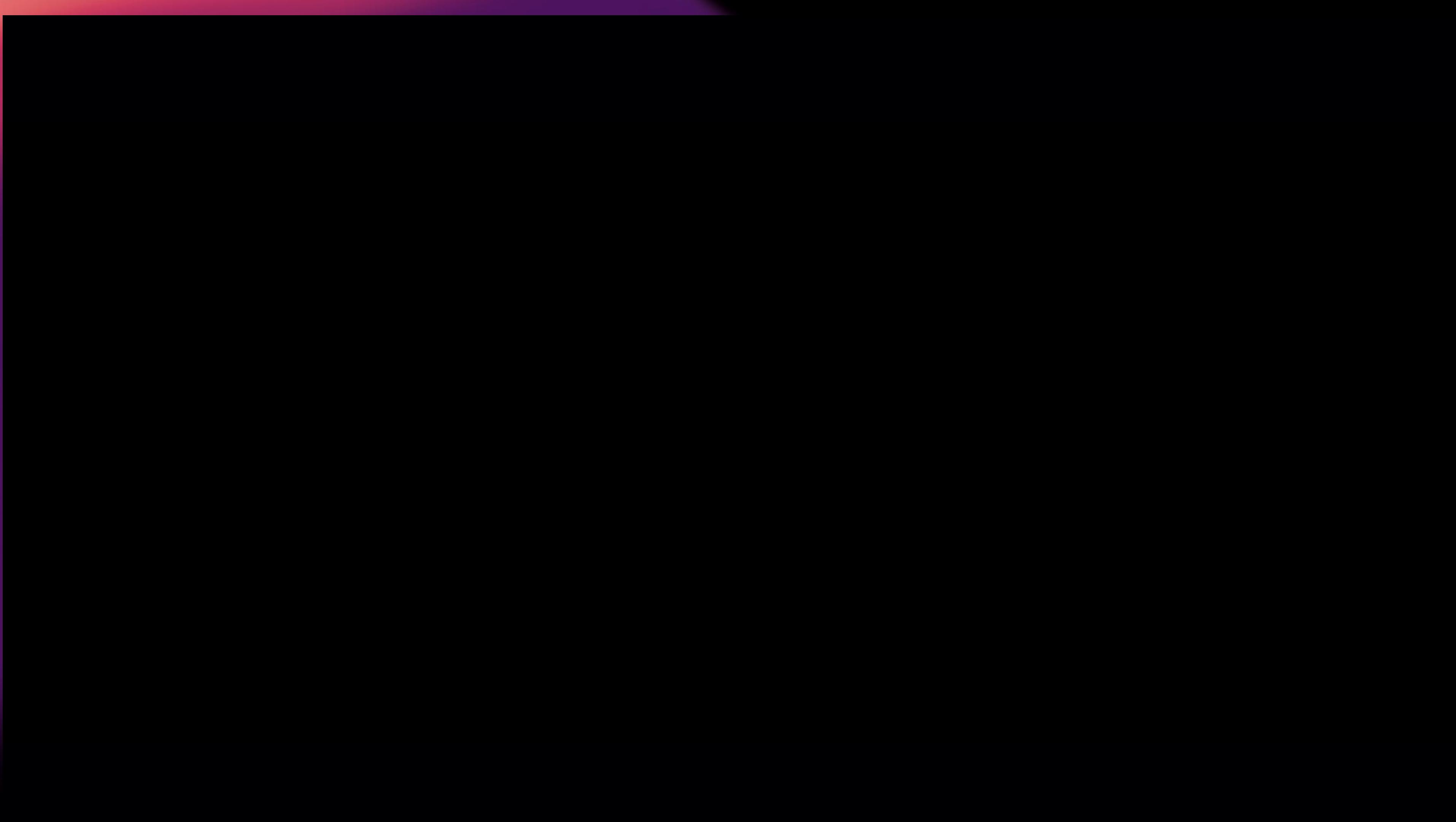
**Secondary use:** Use of personal information for a purpose other than the one it was provided.

- Advertising
- Selling Data
- Sharing with Partners



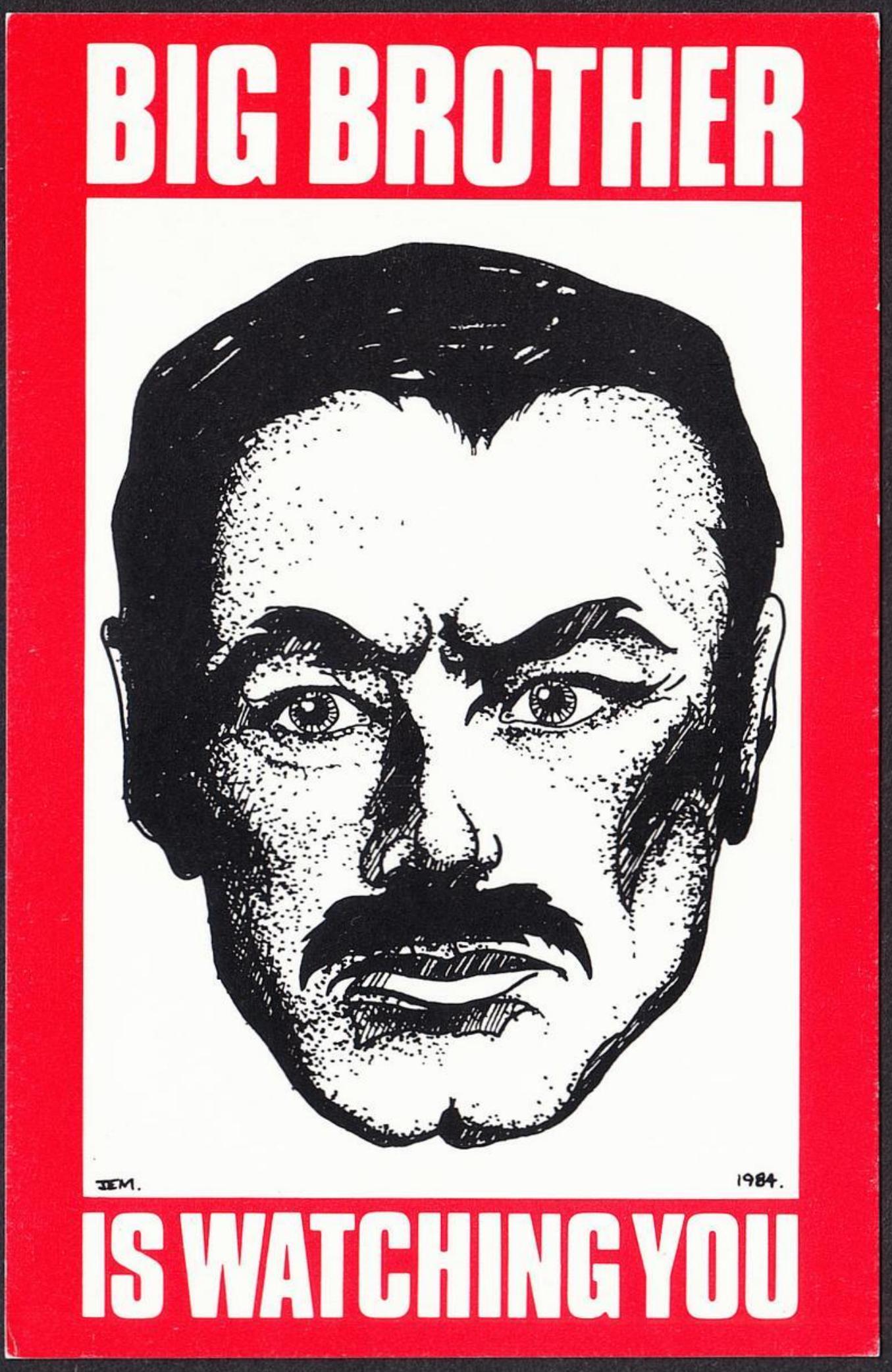
**Big Brother is  
watching you!**





**Big Brother** is fictional character in George Orwell's book "1984" that is the leader of a totalitarian state and observes everyone constantly

It is now used as a general concept for abuse of power in the sphere of civil liberties and mass surveillance, be this by the government or other organizations, which is greatly facilitated by ICT.





**Time to Connect ideas!**



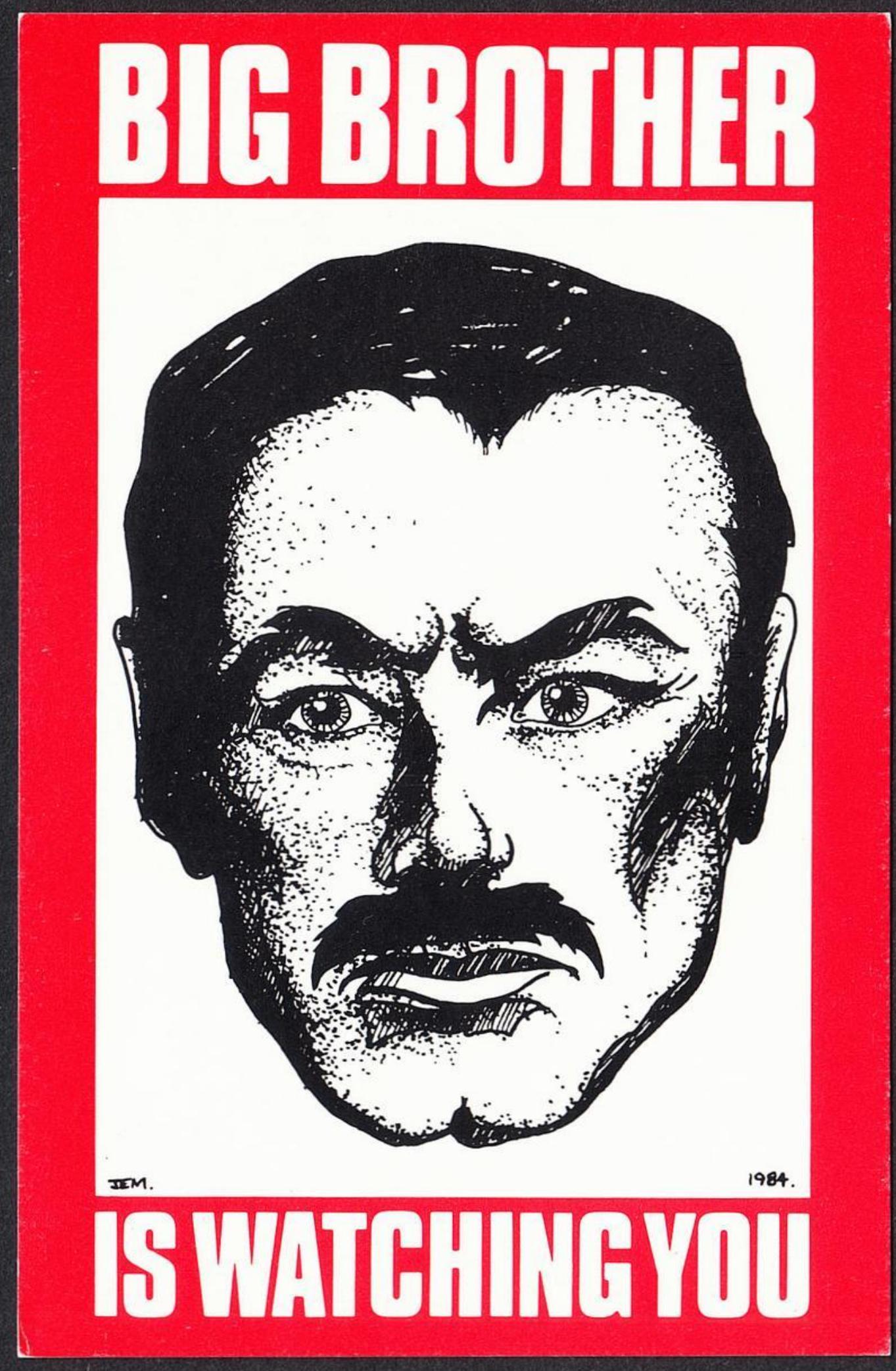
How does "Big Brother watching you" challenge our understanding of personal freedom and the right to privacy in modern society?

# Databases:

- Government agencies collect many types of information

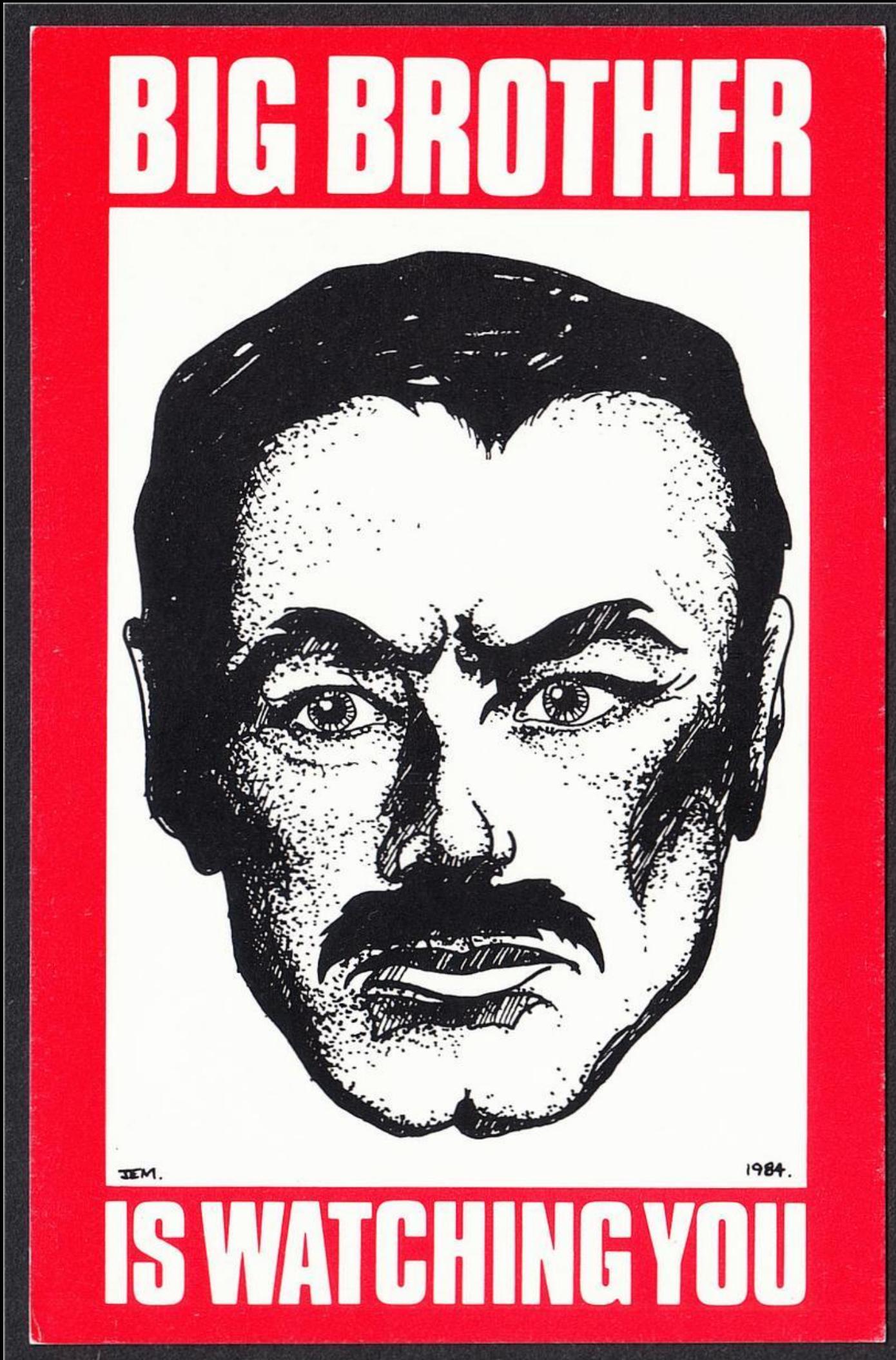
What data does the government have about you?

- Tax records
- Medical records
- Marriage and divorce records
- Property ownership
- Welfare records
- School records
- Motor vehicle records
- Voter registration records
- Books checked out of public libraries
- People with permits to carry firearms
- Applications for government grants and loan programs
- Professional and trade licenses
- Bankruptcy records
- Arrest records



## Databases:

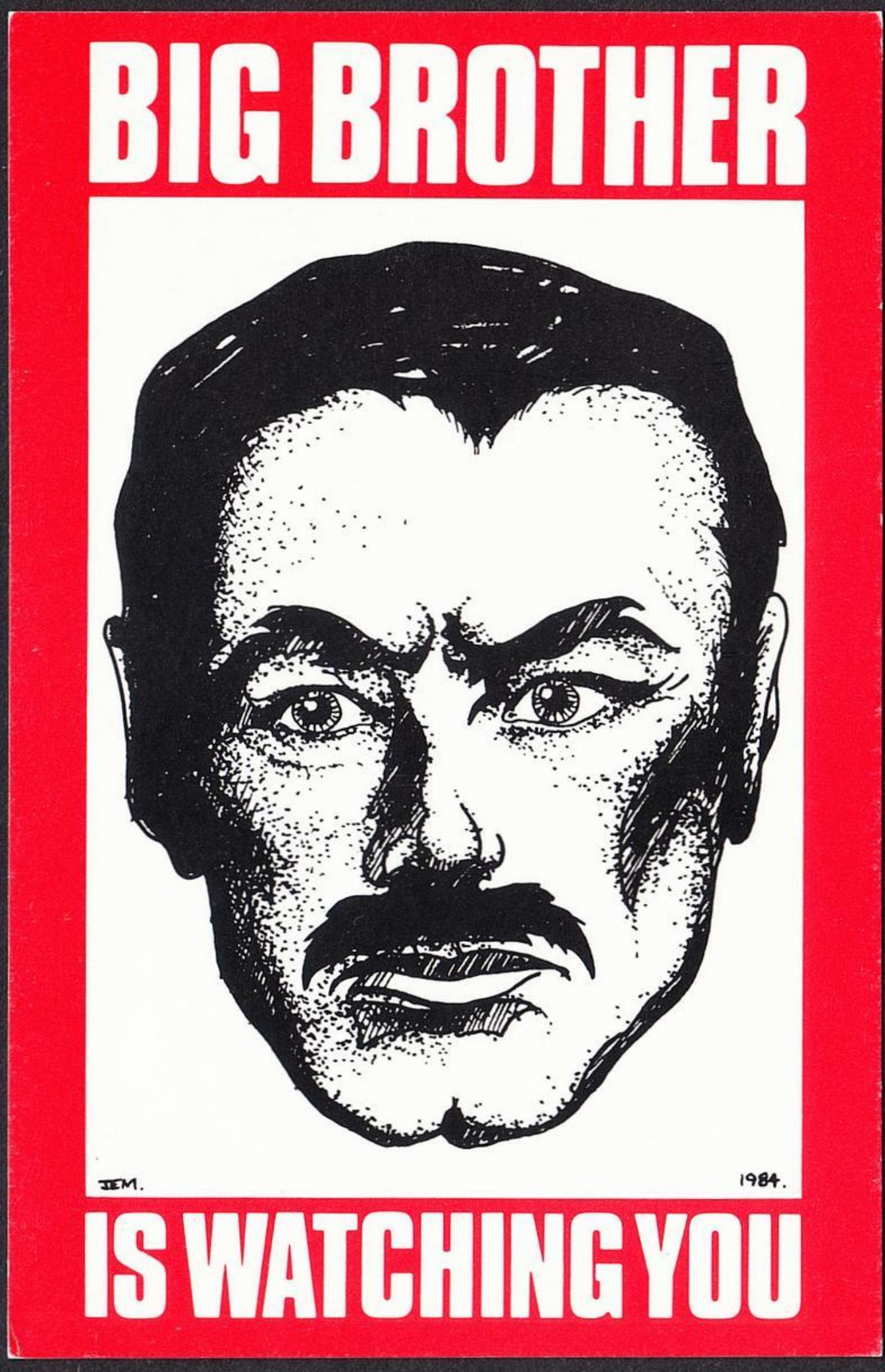
- Ask the business to report on consumers
- Buy personal information from sellers
- Main publicized reason: data mining and computer matching to fight terrorism.



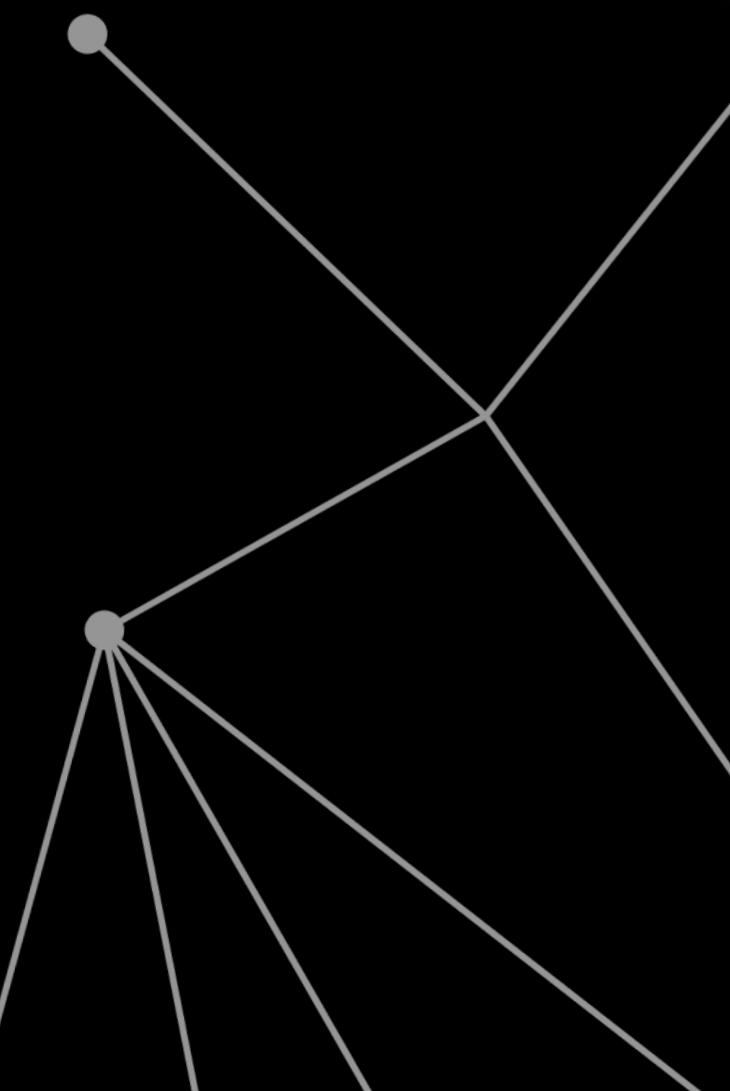
## Databases:

Private information can be used to:

- ✓ Arrest people
- ✓ Jail people
- ✓ Seize assets



**Let's take action**  
**GROUP ACTIVITY:**



# GROUP ACTIVITY:

**Objective:** To understand the risks of oversharing on social media and develop strategies to protect personal privacy online.

## Instructions:

1. Form small groups of 5 students.
2. Read the scenario as a group:
- 3.. Discuss and answer the following questions together:
4. Create a short poster, infographics, or slide listing 3–5 “Social Media Safety Tips” based on your discussion.
5. Present your tips to the class in 5 minutes.



