

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part

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Technology is a threat to Privacy

Outline:

1. Introduction

- Meaning of privacy as a basic human right
- Rise of technology and digital dependency
- Thesis statement: Despite its benefits, technology has become a major threat to personal and collective privacy.

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

2. Historical Background

- Pre-digital era: limited data collection
- Growth of computers and internet
- Shift from simple devices to smart, connected devices
- Data is the new oil.

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

3. Major ways technology threatens privacy

A. Excessive data collection

- Apps demanding unnecessary permissions
- Social media harvesting personal details

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

B. Surveillance and tracking

- Expanding CCTV and facial recognition systems

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

C. Government surveillance under scrutiny

- Mobile phones tracking locations.

C. Gadgets and Appliances

- Smart TVs, cameras, appliances

10- always try to be relevant to the topic, if even your 1 or 2 arguments are irrelevant, the examiner would not pass your essay.

- storage of household data by private companies.
- hacking risks.
- d. social media oversharing and algorithmic profiling
 - People share personal information voluntarily
 - Algorithms predicting behavior, choices, relationships
 - Used for targeted advertising and political manipulation.
- e. biometric data misuse
 - Fingerprints, facial scans, voice data.
 - Permanent biometrics, cannot be changed once stolen.
 - corporate misuse of biometric data.
- f. data breaches and weak cybersecurity
 - Massive leaks of financial, medical, personal information.
 - Increased identity theft and cybercrimes
 - Irreversible impact of leaked data.

Impacts of Privacy Loss

- a. Personal harm
 - Emotional distress, humiliation
 - Cyberbullying, blackmail
- b. Economic damage
 - Financial fraud, identity theft
 - Long term financial insecurity
- c. social and political consequences.
 - People are afraid to express opinions
 - Manipulation of public opinion via data profiling
 - Discrimination based on digital footprint

d. ~~threat to democratic rights~~

- ~~Mass surveillance reducing freedom.~~
- ~~state misuse of data.~~
- ~~weakening trust in institutions.~~

5. Who gains and who suffers?

a. Tech companies

Profits from user data.

b. Governments

surveillance for law enforcement and control

c. ordinary citizens

convenience but severe loss of privacy.

d. criminals and hackers

exploit data theft.

No need of it

6. Current Efforts to protect privacy

a. ~~Legal Measures~~

~~Data Protection Acts~~

b. ~~Corporate Measures~~

~~Privacy settings, transparency reports~~

c. Individual Measures

strong passwords, VPNs, restricted sharing.

7. Practical solutions and recommendations

a. Stronger Privacy laws

limits data collection.

b. Privacy by design.

minimum data collection in devices.

c. Public awareness

digital literacy campaigns

- d. Secure technologies
encryption, regular updates.
- e. corporate accountability.
Penalties, independent oversight

8. Ethical Considerations:

- a. Informed consent
Simple terms, no manipulative patterns
- b. Fairness
Ensuring algorithms do not discriminate
- c. balance
National security vs individual Privacy.

9. Conclusion: