

**MOBILE PHONES USAGE TO THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY TO SOCIETY
IN WEST URBAN REGION OF ZANZIBAR**

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**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIRMENTS FOR THE MASTER OF LAW IN INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (LLM IN IT & T) OF
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

2014

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that they have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania, thesis/dissertation entitled “*Mobile Phones Usage to the Right to Privacy to Society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar*” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Information Technology and Telecommunication at the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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.....

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Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

To my mother and father who brought me in this world who gave me necessary support and encouragement. Also to my father who construct the foundation of my success, my beloved wife who really loves and cares me most and to my baby girls who make me laugh when I am angry.

May God bless them all in abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The first and foremost gratitude is to the Almighty Allah who above all deserves an acknowledgment in respect of this work and others for His utmost blessings and guidance that always leads to my success.

Further, I wish to express my appreciation to everyone who has honestly supported my studies. In fact, there is large number of people who in one way or another sacrificed and surrendered their time and energy to encourage me. Although, it is not possible to mention and enumerate all of them, I would like to take this opportunity to thank them all for their useful contribution. However, I may mention a few who deserved special gratitude for their greatest efforts in making this work successful. I, wholeheartedly, show profound appreciation and good will for being helpful to me.

In the first place, I am heartily thankful to The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training -Zanzibar which granted permission to allow me to pursue this study successfully.

Secondly, I extend my sincere gratitude to Ms. Aida J. Mauolid who kindly agreed to proof read my dissertation; in fact, she made some useful comments has shaped this work. She also advised me on the fluent use of the English language both semantically and grammatically to enable me to communicate my ideas effectively.

Thirdly, I am very grateful to Mr. Gervas Emmanuel Yeyeye, course coordinator, at the Open University of Tanzania for his great assistance on keeping on touch whenever he is consulted. Surely, he played a very unique role in helping me in the fulfillment of this course.

In addition, I am especially indebted to my supervisor Professor Ian Lyod, for his endeavour to provide prompt and valuable intellectual inspiration and guidance. His constructive criticisms and positive encouragement made this scholarly effort successful. Moreover, I send special gratitude to Mr. Adam Haji for his time and sharing experience and knowledge. I am very grateful to librarians at the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training - Zanzibar for giving me assistance in accessing materials and information needed in this work. This amplified my work and contributed to my success.

More than that, I would like to extend my special gratitude to my beloved wife, Mrs. Raya Moh'd Nassor, who always remained tolerant during the whole period of my absence from home and for her moral support, and she provided to me an inspiration to work hard. In really fact, she has always been a key person behind my academic progress. Finally, I cannot afford to forget the Zanzibar Higher Education Loans Board for granting the financial support in the completion of this Master programme.

God bless you all

ABSTRACT

Admittedly, the right to privacy is being invaded from the advancement of Information Communication Technology (ICT). The modern mobile phone technology has brought big fear toward the right to privacy in Zanzibar society. Prior to this ever widening telecommunication industry individuals to a large extent had not engaged in privacy violations while using mobile phones. This dissertation is a presentation of study dealing with right to privacy while using mobile phones. Likewise, it investigates the mobile phone users' practices which are the outcome of poor privacy policies as well as lack of legislative protection on privacy. The role of ICT in our society continues to change at this age, with this technological development has brought effects to the people way of living. Apparently, the increasing uses of mobile phones to access internet facilities are vividly witnessed in the society. The infringement of the right to privacy on the mobile phones is a significant drawback and that individuals have right to an adequate protection to their private lives. It is a pertinent at juncture to admit that the policy makers as well as the administrators to realize the necessity of establishing privacy policies and laws in order to ensure proper management of mobile phone usage so that the right to privacy will have significant protection.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION	i
COPYRIGHT	iii
DECLARATION.....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF CASES	xiii
LIST OF LAWS AND STATUTES.....	xiv
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
ABBREVIATIONS.....	xvii
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study	3
1.1.1 Westin’s theory of Privacy.....	4
1.1.2 Irwin Altman Theory of Privacy.....	5
1.1.3 Communication Privacy Management Theory	5
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	7
1.3 Objectives of the Study	8
1.3.1 Specific Objectives	8
1.4 Research Questions	9
1.5 Scope of the Study	9

1.6	Significance of the Study	10
1.7	Operational Definition the Key Term	10
1.7.1	Mobile Phone	10
CHAPTER TWO		12
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW		12
2.1	Introduction	12
2.2	Theoretical Review	12
2.2.1	Westin’s Theory of Privacy	12
2.2.2	Altman Privacy Theory	13
2.2.3	Communication Privacy Management Theory	13
2.3	The World Experience on the Right to Privacy	14
2.4	The Right to Privacy under International Organizations and Conventions	14
2.5	EU Experience on Privacy	15
2.6	USA Experience on Privacy	15
2.7	Tanzania Experience on Privacy.....	16
CHAPTER THREE		18
3.0 METHODOLOGY		18
3.1	Introduction.....	18
3.2	Research Design.....	18
3.3	Research Population.....	19
3.4	Sample Size.....	19
3.5	Sampling Procedure	19
3.6	Research Instruments	20
3.7	Data Quality Control.....	21

3.7.1	Validity	21
3.7.2	Reliability.....	22
3.8	Data Collection Methods	22
3.9	Data Analysis	23
3.10	Data Presentation and Interpretation.....	23
3.11	Ethical Consideration.....	24
CHAPTER FOUR.....		25
4.0 PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA.....		25
4.1	Introduction.....	25
4.2	Demographic Characteristics	25
4.3	Personal Information of the Respondents	25
4.3.1	Age.....	26
4.3.2	Gender.....	26
4.3.3	Educational Status.....	27
4.4	Objective One	27
4.5	Objective Two.....	29
4.6	Objective Three.....	31
4.7	Objective Four	33
4.7	Objective Five.....	35
CHAPTER FIVE		38
5.0 DISCUSSION, CONCLUTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		38
5.1	Introduction.....	38
5.1	Discussion of the Study	38
5.1.1	Demographic Characteristics	38

5.1.2	The Degree of Mobile Phone Usage to the Right to Privacy to Society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar	39
5.1.3	To Examines the Violation of Right to Privacy to Society Caused by Mobile Phone Usage in West Urban Region of Zanzibar	41
5.1.4	To Examines the Statutory Protection to the Right to Privacy Against Mobile Phone Usage.....	42
5.1.5	The Effects of Mobile Phone Usage to the Right to Privacy to Society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar	44
5.1.6	To Examines the Possible Measures to Overcome the Infringement of Right to Privacy	44
5.2	Conclusion of the Study.....	45
5.3	Recommendations of the Study	46
5.4	Suggestion for Further Studies.....	49
	REFERENCES.....	50
	APPENDICES	59

LIST OF CASES

Millar v. Taylor, 4 Burr. 2303, 2312

Wheaton v. Peters, 33 U.S. 591, 634 (1834).

Hellewell v. Chief Constable of Derbyshire ([1995] 1 WLR 804)

Hosking v. Runting (2004) NZCA 34

Miller v. Taylor, 4 Burr, 2303, 2379 (1769)

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Olmstead v. United States 277 U.S. 438 (1928)

LIST OF LAWS AND STATUTES

African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights 1980

Directive 95/46/EC

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966

International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights

The Charter of the United Nations 1945

The Constitution of Zanzibar 1984

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania 1977

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

The Zanzibar Penal Act, 2004

The Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (CALEA)

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Gender of Respondents	27
Table 4.2: Education Status	27
Table 4.3: The Degree of Mobile Phone Usage to the Right to Privacy to Society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar	28
Table 4.4: The Violation of Right to Privacy to Society Caused by Mobile Phone Usage in West Urban Region of Zanzibar	29
Table 4.5: The Statutory Protection to the Right to Privacy against Mobile Phone Usage.....	32
Table 4.6: The Effects of Mobile Phone Usage to the Right to Privacy to Society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar	33
Table 4.7: The Possible Measures to Overcome the Infringement of Right to Privacy	35

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: Age of Respondents.....26

ABBREVIATIONS

CPM	Communication Privacy Management
EU	European Union
ICT	Information Communication Technology
RGZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
URT	United Republic of Tanzania

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Zanzibar consists of many small islands and two big namely Unguja and Pemba. Zanzibar has become part and parcel of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) after the Union of 1964. The Union Government is responsible for Union matter which includes Post and Telecommunications, while the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGZ) is responsible for Non Union Matter including privacy. The RGZ has autonomy over all Non Union Matter. In addition to that, RGZ is complete with three organs of government, which are: Executive (The President), Legislative (The House of Representatives) and Judiciary (Attorney General and Chief Justice). Therefore Zanzibar has mandate and authority to administer and manage its internal affairs. The RGZ may undertake various policies and legislations to suit for its development. The right to privacy falls under Non Union Matters, therefore, Zanzibar can have its policy and legislation on that issue.

The word privacy is frequently used in ordinary language as well as in philosophical, political and legal discussions; however the term is subject different definitions, analysis and meaning. Historically the term privacy has long roots in sociological and anthropological discussions about how generally it is respected and preserved in different cultures. In addition, the term originated in a famous philosophical discussions, most particularly Aristotle's distinction between the public sphere of political activity and the private sphere associated with family and domestic life.

According to Willes, J., in a landmark case said "Privacy could be done only on principles of private justice, moral fitness, and public convenience, which, when

applied to a new subject, makes common law without a precedent; much more when received and approved by usage”¹ Apparently, the right of privacy has just received legal recognition and is still a growing area of law. It is generally agreed that the first publication advocating privacy was the article by Warren and Brandeis, *The Right to Privacy*, 4 Harvard L.R. 193 (1890). In general, the development of Information Communication Technology (ICT) has brought many changes in mobile phones usage to the right privacy and therefore causes a lot of effects to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar. It is a human nature to share and communicate freely. With this digital age, ICT is very crucial in realizing of human dignity.

The right to privacy in other words is referred as “the right to be alone” is necessary to be preserved as the Supreme Court in U.S mentioned that a “defendant asks nothing — wants nothing, but to be let alone until it can be shown that he has violated the rights of another.”² Privacy is a culturally and species relative right to a level of control over access to bodies or places and information. Moreover, privacy is relative to species and culture, it is objectively valuable — human beings that do not obtain a certain level of control over access will suffer in various ways (Moore, 2003). We need to understand the importance of privacy as a social value (Regan, 1995).

The role of technology and the social change in America, for instance, Kenneth Keniston (1965) wrote “Continual innovation as we experience it is in the country profoundly affects our conceptions of ourselves, our vision of the future, the quality of our attachment to the present, and the myths we construct of the past” (pg 193).

¹ Millar v. Taylor, 4 Burr. 2303, 2312

² Wheaton v. Peters, 33 U.S. 591, 634 (1834).

Privatization of telecommunication industry in middle of 1980s in Tanzania and Zanzibar in particular opened the windows for the private investors to establish their investment in the country.

In early 1990s private telecommunication companies were established where mobile phones came to the Islands. In these three decades there is a revolutionary influence over the usage of mobile phones. “Like the television in the 1950s and Internet in the 1990s, mobile telephony has emerged as one of the defining technologies of our time” (Campbell & Park, 2008, pg 371). Mobile phones are having an impact on society in many ways, including time use, privacy issues, and constant accessibility (Rainie & Keeter, 2006). The global cellular phones market now estimates that there are 1.8 billion subscribers and by 2010 will reach 3 billion (Reid & Reid, 2007). It is estimated that there are nearly 7 billion mobile subscriptions worldwide. This is equivalent to 95.5 percent of the world population (The International Telecommunication Union, May 2014).

This study is an investigation of the effects of mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar. This chapter explains the historical, theoretical conceptual and contextual background of the study, objectives, research questions, scope and the significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

There are three theories under this study. These theories give theoretical framework to recognize the mobile phones usage to right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar and the effects that emerge as a result of mobile users.

1.1.1 Westin's theory of Privacy

This is the first and foremost perspective to be used in this study. The theory explains how people protect themselves by temporarily limiting access of others to themselves. Privacy is the claim of individuals, groups or institutions to determine for themselves when, how and to what extent information about them is communicated to others. Moreover, privacy is the voluntary and temporary withdrawal of a person from the general society through physical or psychological means... (Westin, 1967). The Westin's theory of privacy recognizes four states of privacy:-

- i. *Solitude*. This is being free from observation by others.
- ii. *Intimacy*. This refers to small group seclusion for members to achieve a close, relaxed frank relationship.
- iii. *Anonymity*. This refers to freedom from identification and surveillance in public place and for public acts.
- iv. *Reserve*. This is based on the desire to limit disclosure to others; this requires others to recognize and respect that desire.

This study proposes to use this theoretical perspective on the ground scrutinizing the mobile phone users in their social interaction, for instance, we have experience the personal photos which in fact one would not like to share with third party. Privacy as an expectation that personal information disclosed in a private place, would cause distress that if known to a reasonable person, will not be disclosed to a third party (Sandler, 1997). These mobile phones particularly, now days smart phones which have many features result to the infringement of others' right to privacy. The use of

this theory in this study will enhance privacy issues in establishing foundation in the protection of the right to privacy in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

1.1.2 Irwin Altman Theory of Privacy

This is the second theory to be used in this study. Altman's theory aims at explaining why people sometimes prefer staying alone but sometimes like to get involved in social interactions. The theory explains the level of privacy. Its main goal (privacy) is to obtain optimal level. This is related to my study on the basis that the mobile phones users keep raising due to interpersonal interaction and the right to privacy is at higher risk. We have witnessed the unwanted, unnecessary and defaming text messages people send and share each other. Privacy involves the question and degree of control that a person ought to be able to exercise in respect of knowledge or the disclosure of information about him or herself (Johnson, 1992). This study aims at evaluating how the society considers mobile phone usage to right to privacy in accomplishing the communication needs of the people West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

1.1.3 Communication Privacy Management Theory

This is the third theory to be used in this study. The Communication Privacy Management (CPM) attempts to explain the process that people use to manage the relationship between concealing and revealing private information. The theory goes further in explaining how individuals think and communicate as well as assumption about the nature of human being. The theory is concerned with explaining people's negotiation processes around disclosing private information. People define private

information as information about the things that matter deeply to them. (Petronio, 2000). The theory makes the following assumptions about human nature:-

- i. Humans are choice makers.
- ii. Human are rule makers rule followers.
- iii. Human's choices and rules are based on a consideration of others as well as the self.

Personal information is necessary to be preserved in order not to hurt the individuals without their permissions. The information should not be disclosed to third unless and until it is authorized to do. The person who reveals information of other may be sued before the court of law as it was reported that, "a man with AIDS is suing a drugstore chain, claiming his children found out about his illness after a pharmacy clerk who handled his prescription disclosed it to her teenage son" (Republic, Jan. 8, 1998).

This theory is used in this study to observe different events which the society shares the information using mobile phones and where such information when disclosed infringes others' right to privacy. Mobile phones are currently used as an instrument to invade the right to be let alone of others especially in the West Urban Region of Zanzibar. Harrison J., in the High Court hearing said,

"I have some sympathy with the applicant who has suffered an invasion of his privacy ... Unless and until there is general right of privacy recognized by English Law ... reliance must be placed on effective guidance being issued by Codes of Practice or otherwise, in order to try and avoid such undesirable

invasion of person's privacy."³

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Efforts have been made by the government to protect the right to privacy in the republic. These efforts include protection of the right to privacy within the National Constitution. The Constitution states that:

*"Every person is entitled to respect and protection of his person, the protection of his own person, his family and of his matrimonial life, and respect and protection of his residence and private communication"*⁴

Apart that from provision provided in the National Constitution the same provision is articulated in Zanzibar Constitution as hereunder mention:

*"Kila mtu anastahiki kuheshimiwa na kupata hifadhi kwa nafsi yake, maisha yake binafsi na nyumbani kwake, na pia heshima na hifadhi ya maskani yake na mawasiliano"*⁵

Tanzania is a member of different International Organizations where the right to privacy is realized. Besides, our country has signed various international treaties where the right to privacy is being realized. Apart from those efforts the right to right to privacy is at high risk, especially on individual's facts, photos, video, and opinions. The right to privacy is essential phenomenon in this contemporary situation where there is no boundary for different people to interact socially. With is

³ Peck case in 1997.

⁴ Article 16 (1) the Constitution of URT, 1977.

⁵ Article 15 (1) the Zanzibar Constitution, 1984. The interpretation of italic words are as follows: Every person is entitled to respect and protection of his person, the protection of his own person, his family and of his matrimonial life, and respect and protection of his residence and private communication.

freedom of communication in this digital human dignity in respect to privacy has to be preserved. Willes, J., stated that privacy “It could be done only on principles of private justice, moral fitness, and public convenience, which, when applied to a new subject, make common law without a precedent; much more when received and approved by usage”⁶

The disclosure of personal information creates problem to a large number persons in the West Urban Region Zanzibar. While a number of incidence of infringing one’s privacy prevail as well as technology especially mobile phone (smart phones) remains necessary ever before, there is no comprehensive privacy legislation on the ground where the general public wherever and whenever mobile phone technology deployment takes place to govern their daily lives. Therefore, this study is intended to investigate the mobile phone usage to right to privacy which is the result of technological advancement which has not been studied expressly and to understand its direct impact on the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region Zanzibar.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The purpose of the study will be to depict the effects of mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The study is governed by five main objectives

1. To investigate the degree of mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

⁶ Wheaton v. Peters, 33 U.S. 591, 634 (1834)

2. To examine the violation of right to privacy to society caused by mobile phone usage in West Urban Region of Zanzibar
3. To examine the statutory protection to the right to privacy against mobile phone usage.
4. To show the effects of mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.
5. To examine the possible measures to overcome the infringement of right to privacy.

1.4 Research Questions

This study will be guided by the following research questions.

- i. Whether the users of mobile phone observes the right to privacy properly.
- ii. Whether sharing information (mobile phone) to the third party without the permission of the owner infringe the right privacy.
- iii. Whether having comprehensive privacy legislation will minimize personal information risk.
- iv. What are the appropriate remedies for the infringement of right to privacy on mobile phone usage?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The research will be conducted in West Urban Region of Zanzibar by selecting groups, students from secondary schools, youth out of school and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The investigation will be involving different people of different status, this will manage the researcher to collect a wide range of information and come up with rich information to answer the research questions.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study will serve as a reference material to the mobile phone companies for the Zanzibar increasing mobile phone society and other stakeholders in ICT and Telecommunication Industries so as to increase the degree of protecting the right to privacy. Conceptually, this study will be empirically verified the influence of the mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to Zanzibar's society.

The study also will help the governmental and non governmental institutions, policy and law makers as well as advocates of privacy in helping the mobile phone users to realize their limit when using their mobile phones and the protection of others' privacy. Findings of the study will assist the Government to draft proper policies and legislations for the purpose of controlling unsatisfactory mobile phone usage in order to protect the right to privacy.

Likewise, the study will help future scholars dealing with Information Communication Technology to improve proper mobile phone usage to right to privacy as reference for further studies. The study will also help the administrator to educate the increasing mobile phone users and the concern of privacy of others. Last but not least, the study will help the policy makers to come up with informed policies to increase proper mobile phone usage.

1.7 Operational Definition the Key Term

1.7.1 Mobile Phone

A mobile phone is a wireless handled device that allows users to make calls, send text messages among other features. But oxford dictionary defines mobile phone as a

telephone with access to a cellular radio system so it can be used over a wide area, without a physical connection to a network. In the present mobile are packed with a lot of additional features for instance, Web Browsers, games, cameras, video players and even navigational systems. A mobile phone may also be known as a cellular phone or cell phone.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the review of related literatures. It involves theoretical review, theoretical perspective of privacy. This chapter deals conceptual framework and related studies from scholars about the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar regarding to the mobile phone usage.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Westin's Theory of Privacy

According to this theory, people need privacy. Privacy is concert with other needs; help us to adjust emotionally day to day interpersonal interactions (Westin, 1967). Privacy is necessary for the development of varied and meaningful interpersonal relationships (Fried, 1970 & Rachels, 1975). Apparently, this theory explains the purpose of privacy. These purposes are as mention hereunder: Personal autonomy which means the desire to avoid being manipulated, dominated, or exposed by others. Emotional release, which mean the release from tensions of social life. Self evaluation means integrating experience into meaningful patterns and exerting individuality on events.

Finally, Limited and protected communication, this purpose has two sides: limited communication sets interpersonal boundaries; protected communication provides for sharing personal information with trusted others. Privacy is set norms necessary not only to control access but also to enhance personal expression and choice (Schoeman, 1992). With this fact on privacy and technological advancement on

mobile phone, the technology remains to be key instrument connecting people easier, while on the other hand, the right to privacy is at jeopardy to be infringed.

2.2.2 Altman Privacy Theory

This theory attempts to explain the reasons people sometimes prefer to be alone, however, they like to be involved in social interactions. The theory explains that privacy is a temporary dynamic process of interpersonal boundary. Tipping J, in a case of *Hosking v. Runting*⁷ said “Privacy is the right to have you alone if you do not want some aspect of your private life to become public property”. The theory further states that people regulate interactions with others, they open or closed subject to changes in their internal states and external conditions. According to this perception privacy has two levels, that is, individual’s privacy and group’s privacy.

2.2.3 Communication Privacy Management Theory

Another theory based on this study is Communication Privacy Theory. This theory explains how people manage to conceal and reveal personal information. In *Miller v. Taylor*,⁸ Yates, J., said that,

*“It is certain every man has right to keep his own sentiments, if he pleases.
He has certainly a right to judge whether he will make them public, or
commit them only to the sight of his friends”*

Petronio (2002), the term privacy means the feeling one has the right to own private information. According to this theory three points were observed as follows:

⁷ (2004) NZCA 34

⁸ 4 Burr. 2303, 2379 (1769)

1. Deciding what to reveal and what to keep confidential is not a straight forward decision but rather a continual balancing act;
2. Both disclosure and privacy have potential risk and rewards; the act of revealing and withholding personal information has effects on relationships as well as on individuals and;
3. The balance of privacy and disclosure has meaning because it is vital to the way we manage our relationships.

2.3 The World Experience on the Right to Privacy

Admittedly, in very early times privacy emerged with the development of protection of right to privacy in American law since 1890s onward. In fact privacy protection was vindicated on moral grounds. The majority of theorists agreed that privacy is a meaningful and precious concept. Privacy focuses on the control over information about oneself (Parent, 1983). Likewise, some theorists defend privacy as a wider concept necessary for human dignity (Bloustein, 1964) or crucial for intimacy (Gerstein, 1978; Inness, 1992).

2.4 The Right to Privacy under International Organizations and Conventions

Admittedly, at international level right to privacy is enshrined in the International Organization and other Instruments. Both, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provide:

“No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.

Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks”⁹

2.5 EU Experience on Privacy

The European Union (EU) privacy is valued across to all 27 EU nations. The EU nations have adopted the DIRECTIVE 95/46/EC. The Directive provides that: Under the Directive individual’s privacy is protected against economic interests of firms and public officials. Personal information cannot be collected or used for any purpose other than those initially intended. Besides, the information so collected should be with the consent of individual.

“Whereas the principles of the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals, notably the right to privacy, which are contained in this Directive, give substance to and amplify those contained in the Council of Europe Convention of 28 January 1981 for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data”¹⁰

2.6 USA Experience on Privacy

The right to privacy is the right which is valued and guaranteed in the United State Constitution. Though the Constitution does not vividly refer the word privacy, the Supreme Court has nevertheless brought in a right to be let alone (privacy) from different parts of the Bill of Rights and the Common Law. The Fourth Amendment has explicitly shown the protection of privacy in the Bill of Rights, whereas individuals are protected in their persons, homes, papers and effects from

⁹ Article 12, Universal Declaration of Human Rights & Article 17, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

¹⁰ Article 11, DIRECTIVE 95/46/EC

unreasonable searches and seizures by the authority. In *Griswold v. Connecticut*¹¹, it was held that,

“Privacy is a “fundamental right protected by Fourth Amendment, which reads in part, “nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws”

Notably, the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights protects freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly; likewise, it safeguards the right to privacy in the form of freedom of thought and intellect, as the Justice Louis Brandeis in the case of *Olmstead v. United States*¹² stated,

“The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure condition favourable to the pursuit of happiness . . . They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions, and their sensations. They conferred, as against the government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valuable by citizens”

2.7 Tanzania Experience on Privacy

As other countries, in Tanzania, right to privacy is stated in the URT Constitution. The most obvious entitlement in the Constitution are; respect and protection of his person, the protection of his own person, his family, and his matrimonial life, and respect and protection of his residence and private communication.

¹¹ 381 U.S. 479 (1965)

¹² 277 U.S. 438 (1928)

2.8 Zanzibar Experience on Privacy

Likewise, the right to privacy is stated in the Zanzibar Constitution of 1984. The most obvious entitlement in the Constitution are *mutatis mutandis* to those appeared in URT Constitution which are; respect and protection of his person, the protection of his own person, his family, and his matrimonial life, and respect and protection of his residence and private communication.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter includes the research design, research population, sample size, sampling techniques or procedures, research instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments, data collection methods, data analysis, and lastly ethical consideration.

3.2 Research Design

The research design used is descriptive survey. The study aims at collecting information from respondents on their attitudes and opinions in relation to the mobile phone usage and the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar. Descriptive research design refers to the research design which is used to collect data from a sample of population at particular time (Amin, 2004).

Likewise, the study used cross sectional survey design because this design can be used to develop hypothesis. Again it involves observation of all of a population, or a representative subset, at one specific point in time. They may be used to describe some feature of the population, or they may support inferences of cause and effect. The study used a cross-sectional survey design adopting qualitative methodology to a smaller extent and quantitative method. The researcher chose this research design because of its advantages in obtaining data; it is also the simplest and least cost alternative compared to longitudinal (Neumann, 2003). According to Neumann, (2003), cross-sectional research can be exploratory, descriptive or explanatory. Babbie (2007) shares the same views by stating that there are three purposes of

social research, exploration, description and explanation each of them with different purposes for the research design. The study was both qualitative and quantitative. According to Creswell et al. (2003), qualitative research helps in getting an in-depth analysis of the problem under investigation and qualitative research was applied in order to describe current situation or to investigate relationships, including effects relationships. In addition, it helped in answering questions concerning the current state of the subject under study.

3.3 Research Population

The total population of the study was 120 in West Urban Region of Zanzibar. This population was chosen because it was assumed to have adequate knowledge and information's of the subject under investigation and the research variables. Population refers to total items or units in any field of inquiry (Kothar, 2008). The target population refers to the population about which information was desired by the researcher (Fowler, 2001).

3.4 Sample Size

The study supply questioners and conducts the interview to the general public and civil societies. Appropriate numbers of representatives from students, NGOs and from three *Shehias* (wards) in West Urban Region of Zanzibar filed the questioners and were interviewed.

3.5 Sampling Procedure

The study used purposive sampling technique; this is because the researcher specifically believed that the society in west urban region would provide adequate

information concerning the matter. Likewise, purposive sampling technique was used under the study in order to get in depth information about the problem under study. Purposive sampling was one in which researcher purposely target a group of people believed to be reliable for the study (Kombo and Tromp, 2006).

3.6 Research Instruments

The central focus of any research activity is the gathering for the production of knowledge (Rwegoshora, 2006). Under this study data was collected by using questionnaires; these questionnaires were used to collect data from the respondents according to five objectives of the study. The questionnaire consists of twenty nine questions. It was organized into two sections and it was used to collect primary data from the students of secondary schools, youth out of school and members from Non-governmental organizations.

Section 1 consists of the questions regarding to the personal details of respondents such as gender, age, and educational qualifications. Section 2 questions were arranged in accordance with the objective of the study. For instance objective one consists of five questions which are designed to test the degree of mobile phone usage in order to measure level of mobile users to right to privacy. Objective 2 consists of 5 questions which tend to examine the violation of right to privacy to society caused by mobile phone usage. Objective 3 consists of 5 questions which tend to examine the statutory protection to the right to privacy against mobile phone usage. Objective 4 consists of 5 questions which are concerned with the effects of mobile phone usage to the right to privacy and lastly objective 5 consists of 5 questions which tend to examine the possible measures to overcome the

infringement of right to privacy. The scoring was; 1-Strongly Disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Neutral, 4-Strongly Agree and 5- Agree. According to Hans (2002) a questionnaire is a list of written questions put forward to persons for them to answer.

Likewise, the study used interview during the collections of data. An interview guide consisting of structured questions was designed and administered to the students of secondary schools, youth out of school and members from Non-governmental organizations. Information solicited by this instrument helped the researcher to enhance responses from the self administered questionnaires and made it possible for the researcher to cross examine some key issues in the research. The choice of this instrument was made because it was considered a good method for producing data which dealt with the topic in depth. Interviewing was also a good method for producing data based on informants' priorities, opinions and ideas. Informants had the opportunities to expand their ideas, explain their views and identify what they regard as the crucial factors.

3.7 Data Quality Control

In order to make this research useful, the data quality control aspects both data reliability and validity was included as hereby discussed:

3.7.1 Validity

Validity is the accuracy and meaningful o inferences, which are based on the research results. In other words, validity is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under the study (Mugender, 2006).

Copies of the questionnaire consisting of the objectives of the study were prepared by the researcher. The researcher attentively checked on the phrasing, understandability and wording of the statements. The questionnaire was to find out whether the instruments measured what it was meant to measure. They were supplied to the respondents. Content validity index (C.V.I) was used to establish whether the questionnaire measured what it was to measure. The content validity index (C.V.I) was found by considering the number of items declared relevant divided by total number of items presented. The researcher stated the purposes and objectives of the research clearly to the respondents before starting the research and choosing people in relation to the study.

3.7.2 Reliability

The test retest technique was applied to determine the reliability of the instrument to the respondents, in this, every accessible population of study was represented. The technique involves administering the same instruments twice to the group of subject. Approximately was taking three weeks. Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda, 2011). In order to establish the reliability of the instrument, a pilot study was carried out on a sample of ten (40) respondents from each sample group.

3.8 Data Collection Methods

The information was collected from both primary and secondary sources. At initial stage, this research has drawn heavily from secondary data which has been gathered from different schools and NGOs offices. The data collection was carried out and was sought by the researcher and accepted documents were issued. The respondents

had enough time to answer the questions accurately with the help of the researcher in case if there was a need for clarification. The researcher collected relevant documented data and check if all copies are answered. The Data gathered through the questionnaires and documented sources were organized by using the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

3.9 Data Analysis

In achieving the aim of the study, the data collected was analyzed by using both descriptive and statistical methods. Under these two methods raw data has been used to generate tables, charts and percentages. At the same time with the help of computer based program application known as SPSS, the data was processed to get frequencies and percentages that were used for inferences. A descriptive method is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. It is applicable to phenomena that can be expressed in terms of quantity. Statistical method, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind (Kothari, 2004).

3.10 Data Presentation and Interpretation

This is the stage which deals with presentation of information obtained from the field research where the research was conducted. Information (data) which was obtained from the questioners was statistically analyzed is presented in different methods such as tables, graphs, charts or diagrams. Data analysis is the ordering of data into constituent parts in order to obtain answers to research questions (Rwegoshora, 2006).

3.11 Ethical Consideration

These are the principles which are intended to protect research participants from harm or the ethical principles of respect for persons, beneficiaries, and justice, which serve as the function for the formal protection of research participants (Geoffrey, 2005). The authorities in the study areas were approved and given permission for collection of data within their jurisdiction. For confidentiality of the information that was given by the respondents, the researcher used numbers instead of reflecting the names. Also, the researcher assured the respondents not to disclose the information given by them to other respondents. The researcher cooperated with the respondents during the answering of the questions.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapter covered methodology followed to accomplish this research. This chapter presents and interprets the data that was collected from the field. It includes analysis of research questions as well as research objectives. The results were analyzed by using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The presentation begins with a description of the demographic characteristics of the respondents include Age, Gender, and Academic qualification. The second section of this chapter presents the presentation, interpretation, and analysis of research objectives one up to five using frequencies and percentage.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics

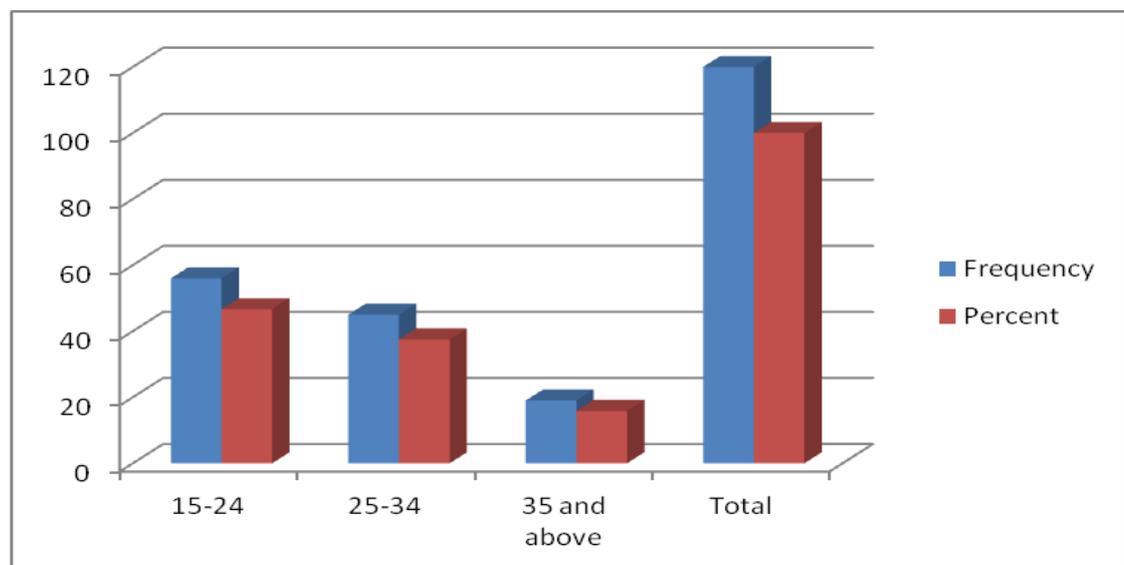
Demographical population selected for this research is about 120 Zanzibaris, obtained from the West Urban Region of Zanzibar. According to Population and Housing Census (2012), Zanzibar has population of 1,303,569 among those regions of Zanzibar, West Urban Region of Zanzibar has a highest population of about 593,678 out of these, males are 283,590 and female are 310,088.

4.3 Personal Information of the Respondents

It was important to find out from the respondents' age, gender and their education status. These specific characteristics would affect mobile phone usage to right to privacy.

4.3.1 Age

The chart as shown below shows that, different age groups participated in answering the questioner which ranged from 15 to more than 35 years and above. Majority of respondents were 46.67% between 15-24 years, 37.50% of the respondents between 25-34 years and 15.83% of respondents between 35 and above. The study noted that the age groups of 15 - 24 years of the respondents were the majority in the usage of mobile phone in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.



Source: Field data, 2014

Figure 4.1: Age of Respondents

4.3.2 Gender

Gender issue has been put into consideration in this research. This is because males and females have got significant roles in the mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar. In this study male and females have been given equal chance as respondents. Table 4.0 indicates the total number of respondents was 120; males were 57 (47%) while females were 63 (53%). The percentage of females is high due to fact that, females were many and are the ones

who are available during the study.

Table 4.1: Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	57	47
Female	63	53
Total	120	100

Source: Field data, 2014

4.3.3 Educational Status

The table 4.1 shows that majority of the respondents 45% had secondary education, where 31.6% of the respondents were holders of bachelors' degree and above and 23.3% were diplomas. The findings show that most of respondents living in West Urban Region of Zanzibar have attended secondary education and they were capable in providing informed answers to the questions given to them.

Table 4.2: Education Status

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary	54.00	45.00
Diploma	28.00	23.33
Degree or above	38.00	31.67
Total	120.00	100.00

Source: Field data, 2014

4.4 Objective One

Objective one of this study was to investigate the degree of mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

Table 4.3: The Degree of Mobile Phone Usage to the Right to Privacy to Society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Many people own mobile phones	5.00	5.00	3.33	6.67	80.0 0	100.00
Mobile phone users send and receive sms photos video	6.67	6.67	3.33	2.50	80.8 3	100.00
Almost mobile phone users share to friends all the sms, photos and video receive	8.33	5.83	2.50	2.50	80.8 3	100.00
Access of internet to mobile phones	6.67	8.33	1.67	3.33	80.0 0	100.00
Mobile phone users contact with lot people	7.50	2.50	5.84	2.50	81.6 7	100.00

Source: Field data, 2014

Table 4.3 shows that majority of the respondents strongly agree of the statement that, many people own mobile phones. Also majority of the respondents strongly agree the statement that, the mobile phone users send and receive sms, photos, and video. Majority of the respondents of the table above strongly agree the statement that the almost mobile phone users share to friends all the sms, photos, and video they received. Furthermore, table 4.3 shows that majority of the respondents strongly agree of the statement that the access of internet services to mobile phone. Also majority of respondents strongly agree the statement that the mobile phone users contact with lot people.

The main reason for this question was to show the projection of the mobile usage to the right to privacy. Analysis indicated that 80% of the participants under this study strongly agreed with the statement that many people own mobile phones. In really

fact, the bigger the number of mobile phone users the higher the risk to the right to privacy. The table also shows that 80.8% of respondents strongly agree the statement that, the mobile phone users send and receive sms, photos, and video. Further more the study noted that 80.8% strongly agree the statement that the almost mobile phone users share to friends all the sms, photos, and video they received. The findings revealed that 80% strongly agreed with the statement that the access of internet services to mobile phone, this means that majority of mobile phone users in west urban region of Zanzibar use mobile phones that they can browse different internet engines through their mobile phones. The action of sending and receiving data such as photos and videos can easily be accessed very wide and fast. Lastly, 81.6% of the participants strongly agreed with statement that mobile phone users contact with lot people.

4.5 Objective Two

Objective two of this study was to examine the violation of right to privacy to society caused by mobile phone usage in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

Table 4.4: The Violation of Right to Privacy to Society Caused by Mobile Phone Usage in West Urban Region of Zanzibar

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
People record using their mobile phones information of others	0.83	5.83	4.17	3.33	85.83	100.00
All most all people deliberately spread data of others by using mobile phones	0.83	5.00	5.00	2.50	84.17	100.00
The shared information (sms, photos, videos) is not allowed by the information owner	0.83	3.33	7.50	3.33	83.33	100.00

Sending and receiving data of other people are frequently done	0.83	6.67	5.00	2.50	85.00	100.00
Most people dishonored the shared data	0.83	4.17	5.83	2.50	85.00	100.00

Source: Field data, 2014

Table 4.4 shows that majority of respondents strongly agree of the statement that, people record by using their mobile phones information of others. Also majority of respondents strongly agree the statement that almost all people deliberately spread the data of others by using their mobile phones. Besides, majority of respondents strongly agree with the statement that the shared information (sms, photos, videos) is not allowed by the information owner. In *Hellewell v Chief Constable of Derbyshire*¹³

Laws LJ said:

“... the disclosure of a photograph may, in some circumstances, be actionable as a breach of confidence. If someone with a telephoto lens were to take from a distance and with no authority a picture of another engaged in some private act, his subsequent disclosure of the photograph would ... as surely amount to a breach of confidence as if he had found or stolen a letter or diary in which the act was recounted and proceeded to publish it”.

Furthermore, majority of the respondents strongly agree with statement that sending and receiving the data of other people are frequently done and majority of the

¹³ ([1995] 1 WLR 804)

respondents strongly agree the statement that most people dishonored the shared data.

According to the findings in the Table 4.4, many respondents 85.8% had strongly agreed that people record by using their mobile phones information of others. This implies that there is possibility of the mobile users to violate the principles of entire data of others. Moreover, findings show that 84.1% of respondents strongly agree that almost all people deliberately spread the data of others by using their mobile phones. According to them, this was due to fact that, there is no established system that instills fear when ones spread the information of others without their authorization. According to the results 83.3% majority of respondents had strongly agreed that the shared information (sms, photos, and videos) is not allowed by the information owner.

Results show that 85% participants strongly agree that the sending and receiving the data of other people are frequently done. This implies that when one's information is disclosed, it can reach as many as possible due to the fact there is no barrier to restrain them from sharing that information. In addition, 85% of the respondents had strongly agreed with the statement that most people dishonored the shared data. This then drives the study to establish whether mobile phone usage brought shortcoming to the right privacy.

4.6 Objective Three

Objective three of this study was to examine the statutory protection to the right to privacy against mobile phone usage.

Table 4.5 shows that majority of respondents strongly disagree with the statement that, the existing laws protect individual's dignity against bad mobile phone usage. Also majority of respondents strongly disagree the statement that cases are reported in law enforcing organs because of bad mobile phone usage. Another statement majority of respondents strongly disagree with the statement that the legislations provide adequate protection of personal data. Furthermore, majority of the respondents strongly disagree with statement that people who spread the personal information of other are punished, and majority of the respondents strongly disagree the statement that damages are being awarded when one's privacy were infringed due to bad mobile phone usage.

Table 4.5: The Statutory Protection to the Right to Privacy against Mobile Phone Usage

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
The existing laws protect individual's dignity against bad mobile phone usage	81.67	4.17	5.00	7.50	1.67	100.00
Cases are reported in law enforcing organs because of bad mobile phone usage	85.00	5.00	7.50	0.83	1.67	100.00
Legislations provide adequate protection of personal data	83.33	6.67	5.83	3.33	0.83	100.00
People who spread information of others are punished	89.17	3.33	2.50	4.17	0.83	100.00

Damages are awarded when one privacy is infringed due to bad mobile phone usage	85.00	5.83	1.67	5.83	1.67	100.00
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Source: Field data, 2014

According to the findings in the Table 4.5, many respondents 81.6% had strongly disagreed that the existing laws protect individual's dignity against bad mobile phone usage. However, the right to privacy is slightly mentioned in the national constitution. Findings show that 85% of respondents strongly disagree that cases are reported in law enforcing organs because of bad mobile phone usage. According to them, this was due to low level of awareness as a result of lack of legal education. Nevertheless, 83.3% respondents had strongly disagreed that legislations provide adequate protection of personal data. Results show that 89.1% participants strongly disagree that people who spread the personal information of other are punished. According to participants no known actions have been brought before and conviction never been tried in the court of law regarding the bad use of mobile phone. On the other hand, 85% strongly disagreed that damages are being awarded when one's privacy were infringed. This implies that the victims of personal information can not be compensated even the social and psychological disturbance they may face.

4.7 Objective Four

Objective four of this study was to show the effects of mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

Table 4.6: The Effects of Mobile Phone Usage to the Right to Privacy to Society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Individuals lose respect in the society	2.50	3.3	2.50	84.17	7.50	100.00
Increasing events of personal data violation	2.50	3.3	3.33	82.50	8.33	100.00
Increasing hatred in the society	3.33	5.8	0.83	83.33	6.67	100.00
Individual lose confidence to the general public	4.17	6.6	1.67	80.00	7.50	100.00
Disappearance of public morals	2.50	3.3	2.50	5.00	86.67	100.00

Source: Field data, 2014

Table 4.6 shows that majority of respondents agree with the statement that, individuals lose respect in the society. Also majority of respondents agree the statement that increasing of events of personal data violation. On the other hand majority of respondents agreed with the statement that increasing of hatred in the society. Furthermore, majority of the respondents agree with statement that individuals lose confidence to the general public and majority of the respondents strongly agree the statement that disappearance of public morals.

As far as to the findings in the Table 4.6 are concerned, 84.1% had agreed that individuals lose respect in the society. According to the respondents when one's privacy disclosed to other people, obviously their reputation get lost. Findings show that 82.5% of respondents agreed that there is of increasing of events of personal data violation. According to them, this is because of no strictness of taking actions against the information violators. Besides, 83.3% of respondents had agreed that that there is increasing of hatred in the society, in particular when one realize their right

to be let alone was interfered. Results show that 80% participants agreed that the individual lose confidence to the general public. In really fact, trust in the society is no longer maintainable. According to the participants people are afraid of having intimate closeness. In general, 86.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is disappearance of public morals. According to them, prior the wide use of mobile phones it was not easy experience such occasions.

4.7 Objective Five

Objective five of this study was to examine the possible measures to overcome the infringement of right to privacy.

Table 4.7: The Possible Measures to Overcome the Infringement of Right to Privacy

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Comprehensive privacy policy and law in our country should be introduced	5.00	6.67	3.33	79.17	5.83	100.00
Tracking the data violators	4.17	5.83	2.50	81.67	5.83	100.00
Seriousness of law enforcement organs in administering right to privacy	3.33	2.50	2.50	4.17	87.50	100.00
Advocacy and awareness to general public on proper mobile phone usage	1.67	3.33	3.33	2.50	89.17	100.00
When the data violators are caught they should be punished before the court of law	2.50	4.17	2.50	79.17	11.67	100.00

Source: Field data, 2014

Table 4.7 shows that majority of respondents agree with the statement that, comprehensive privacy policy and law in our country should be introduced. Also majority of respondents agree the statement that tracking the data violators.

Moreover majority of respondents strongly agree with the statement that seriousness of law enforcement organs in administering the right to privacy. Furthermore, majority of the respondents strongly agree with statement that advocacy and awareness to general public on proper mobile phones usage and majority when the data violators are caught, they should be punished.

According to the findings in the Table, many respondents 79.1% agree that comprehensive privacy policy and law in our country are required. Besides some our legislations narrowly explain the right to be let alone. Findings show that 81.6% of respondents agree that measures should be designed to track the data violators in order to overcome the problem of infringement of the right to privacy. According to them, this will lessen the amount of actions that are due bad mobile phone usage. Apart from that, 87.5% respondents had strongly agreed that seriousness of law enforcement organs in administering the right to privacy is crucial so that the individuals in the society will keep respect of others' information. Results show that 89.1% participants strongly agree that the advocacy and awareness to general public on proper mobile phones usage is also important measures overcome privacy violation in the society. Likewise, results show that 79.1% when the data violators are caught, they should be punished before the court of law. This implies that by taking actions against those who aid to ignore others' privacy.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the main findings obtained from the field as per objectives of this study responded by research participants, conclusion of the study and also presents and recommends on the data presented in previous chapter as well as will suggest further studies to be studied in the future.

5.1 Discussion of the Study

5.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

From the background information which sought to identify the age, working duration, education status and gender of the respondents. It was found that majority of respondents were between the ages of 15-24, at this age it experienced that majority of mobile users were young. One of the biggest surprise is surrounding the growth of technology is the worldwide acceptance and intense use of cell phones among the youth (Ling, 2005). Therefore, social contacts and interactions are high. With this fact, they need more advocacy on the proper usage of mobile phones in order to rescue them from the risk of violating other's privacy, there were few respondents under the age of 34 and above.

The study revealed that majority of the respondents has secondary education where they can rational decisions on their actions. The findings suggest that West Region of Zanzibar has largest number of residents and should be given special attention to raise their awareness on right to privacy. From the findings, it indicated that majority of the mobile phone users were females, so the society in West Urban Region of

Zanzibar should protect them from bad mobile phone usage as well as educate them the effects of technological development in their daily lives. Rainie and Keeter (2006) found that the cell phones are having an impact on society in the following ways:

First, people are able to engage in real-time action. Plans change, gossip occurs, and everyone is able to be up to real-time in very little time. Second, people are reallocating time by making phone calls with down time which increases communication with others, but can lead to intense distractions. Third, the boundaries between what is public and what is private are beginning to blur. And, fourth, expectations are changing with regard to how and when others can be contacted.

5.1.2 The Degree of Mobile Phone Usage to the Right to Privacy to Society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar

It was found that the degree of mobile phone usage is so high in West Urban Region of Zanzibar. This is because majority of the respondents agree and strongly agree the statements regarding the fact that many people own mobile phones. Cell phones are viewed by adolescents as part of the societal structure and certain rights and recognitions attend those who owns/use a cell phone (Ling, 2001). The findings revealed that majority of the mobile phone users send and receive sms, photos. Young persons, in particular, use the short message service (sms), also known as text messaging, more than any other age group and they use their phone for less voice-to-voice communication than any other age group (Horrigan, 2008; Rainie & Keeter, 2006; Reid & Reid, 2007). The findings show that majority of the respondents

strongly agree statement that almost mobile phone users communicate with others by share to friends all the sms, photos, and video they received.

This finding agreed with the finding of (Matanhelia, 2010) that relates as a communication technology, mobile phones facilitate various kinds of communication through voice calls, text messages, picture messages and videos. As media devices, mobile phones can be used for media related activities such as accessing news alerts and video clips or listening to music and taking pictures. In really fact, this implies that many people in West Urban Region of Zanzibar have more chances to be frequently connected to friends via mobile phones.

Also findings shows that majority of respondents strongly agree the statement that these days prefer to use mobile phones which provide the access of internet services. Previous research has found identity status to be related to internet use, music, and television viewing preferences (Arnett et. al., 1995; Matsuba, 2006; Schwartz & Fouts, 2003). It follows from the foregoing analysis that, many of the mobile phone users prefer to mobile phones with different features including internet service where communication is easier.

Besides, the researcher find out that majority of the respondents strongly agree the statement that mobile phone users contact with lot people. The mobile communication sector is growing very fast in Tanzania. By 2010 Tanzania had some 20 million mobile phone subscribers (Ally, 2012). This means that mobile phone facilitate the process of people interaction; therefore, create the leaking of information which is done by mistrusted persons.

5.1.3 To Examines the Violation of Right to Privacy to Society Caused By Mobile Phone Usage in West Urban Region of Zanzibar

The result indicated that, there was a proof that people record by using their mobile phones information of others. The findings revealed that majority of the respondents were strongly agreed that almost all people deliberately spread the data of others by using their mobile phones. Taylor and Harper (2003) found that text messages between adolescents can be viewed as a gift; a symbolic gesture of friendship and allegiance. In fact, it seems to be a tendency to share the information without putting into consideration whether such information is private or public. The image that emerges from this scenario the personal data is at jeopardy when individual data are disclosed.

The finding revealed that on table 4.3 majority of the respondents strongly agreed that with the statement that the shared information (sms, photos, videos) is not allowed by the information owner. The researcher also in table 4.3 findings showed that majority of respondents strongly agreed the statement that sending and receiving the data of other people is frequently done.

The researcher's finding shows that majority of the respondents strongly agree the statement that most people dishonored the shared data. Recently, through mobile phones people have been sending each other personal information of a young secondary school student her private parts which in general as reasonable man would not accept. Allen (1988) refers to latter protection as "decisional privacy" and says determining its category is purely a definitional point and one of labels. Ultimately she believes interference with decisions involving procreation and sexuality raise the

same moral concerns as other privacy intrusions, offending the values of personhood. In US the Supreme Court now claims that:

“There are two different dimensions to privacy: both control over information about oneself and control over one's ability to make certain important types of decisions”.¹⁴

In really fact, this is referred as sexual violence where non contact sexual abuse which includes intentional exposure of an individual to exhibitionism; unwanted exposure to pornography or taking nude photographs of a sexual nature of another person without his or her consent or knowledge. In general, it appears to be the common practice people in West Urban Region of Zanzibar, the society does not feel pain when receiving the personal information of other, hence, without hesitation the data received are progressively spread to the third parties.

5.1.4 To Examines the Statutory Protection to the Right to Privacy Against Mobile Phone Usage

This finding revealed that majority of respondents strongly disagree the statement the existing laws protect individual's dignity against bad mobile phone usage. Generally, the current privacy laws tender individuals no protection regarding information about the individuals that is spread through mobile phones interactions. The Tanzania legal news reported that, “ironically in Tanzania there are more laws restricting privacy than laws protecting privacy”. Further, the finding reveal that majority of respondents strongly disagree the statement that cases are reported in law

¹⁴ Whalen v. Roe, 429 U.S. 589, 1977

enforcing organs because of bad mobile phone usage. Customarily, in Zanzibar it is not normally one report to the law enforcement organs when an individual injured his/her personal reputation. It appears to be shame for the individual to disclose what is not supposed to be displayed to the third party. However, since the introduction of mobile phone in the isles there are only two cases against bad mobile phone usage which have been reported to police and sent before the competent court of law.

Apart from that majority of respondents strongly disagree with the statement that the legislations provide adequate protection of personal data. Experience shows that there are number of events which prevail in the society depicting the disclosure of private data without the authority from the owner. As far as the Privacy Policies are concerned it is not permissible to disclose one personal data to the third party without obtaining their prior consent unless and until it is necessary for the purposes set out in the privacy policy or it is required to do that by the law.

Furthermore, the finding showed that majority of the respondents strongly disagree that people who spread the personal information of other are punished. It is true at this juncture to admit that individuals share personal information, opinions, in or ideas about whom they receive. Apparently, the public is facing the dilemma particularly in mobile phone usage. In general the finding revealed that majority of the respondents strongly disagree that damages are being awarded when one's privacy were infringed due to bad mobile phone usage. Cases under this aspect are not reported, hence, advocacy is necessary in order to lessen events that result violation of personal data.

5.1.5 The Effects of Mobile Phone Usage to the Right to Privacy to Society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar

The finding revealed that majority of respondents agreed the statement that individuals lose respect in the society because when there is disclosure of one's data it affects directly the individual. Also the finding revealed majority of respondents agree that increasing of events of personal data violation as their actions against data infringers. Much as privacy has been an almost uniquely American concern, technology offers unique new ways of violating personal privacy (Regan, 1995).

Apart from that, the finding revealed that majority of respondents agreed that increasing of hatred in the society because when individuals realize they are being interfered against their internal personal values. Furthermore, the finding exposed that majority of the respondents agreed that individuals lose confidence to the general public as a matter of fact, it appeared to the respondents are surprised to extent that the general public cheer what it is contrary to the general conduct. Lastly, the finding discovered that majority of the respondents strongly agree the statement that disappearance of public morals because never before the development of mobile phones in our country, spreading others privacy could not be entertained but recently it is common experience such actions of being busy and spread other privacy.

5.1.6 To Examine the Possible Measures to Overcome the Infringement of Right to Privacy

This finding revealed that majority of respondents agreed the statement because comprehensive privacy policy and law in our country should be introduced. It is vital

for the Tanzania to have sufficient and comprehensive legal framework on information and data protection laws (Ally, 2012). Likewise the finding discovered that majority of respondents agreed that tracking the data violators. Efforts should be designed to ensure that those who commit data infringement to be tracked in order to curb the data violation problem. Moreover, the finding revealed that majority of respondents strongly agreed the seriousness of law enforcement organs in administering the right to privacy. In order to overcome the problem measures should be taken by the law enforcing organs to control personal information abuse.

Besides, the finding discovered that majority of the participants strongly agreed with statement that advocacy and awareness to general public on proper mobile phones usage. Strategies of actions should be taken as whole to make the public aware and accountable on their negative conducts. Lastly, the finding revealed that majority of the respondents agreed when the data violators were caught, they should be punished. Punishment should be given, not because one have interfered other's privacy but others may not attempt to do so.

5.2 Conclusion of the Study

From this study we have learned privacy issues and come across bad mobile phone usages which are the consequences of adequate privacy protection policies and laws. It has to be borne in our minds that privacy is a necessity for which every individual in every society. Likewise, it can be concluded that there is vivid effects on the mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar. Thus for an improved privacy issues, strategies should be laid to introduce a very comprehensive policies and laws that can control the conducts of the people

in society. Having policy and law regarding to privacy will facilitate the control of improper mobile phone usage against the right to privacy. Besides, having active law should be followed by the active law enforcing organs that will increase administering the law. It was also concluded that, in order to have smooth running of law, there must be advocacy and awareness to general public on proper mobile phones usage. This helps the mobile phone users to have full confidence to improve mobile phone usage to right to privacy and consequently will result proper usage of mobile phone to the society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

To sum up, the drawn conclusion derived from this thesis is that the right to privacy is worth to be protected as it is general recognized in national as well as international instruments. In order to build strong democratic society that put much consideration on the human rights, efforts must be taken ensure there are established very comprehensive privacy policies and laws.

5.3 Recommendations of the Study

According to the findings on objective one, the degree of mobile phone usage to the society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar is as high as majority of the respondents strongly agreed. As far as the mobile phone usage is concerned the right to privacy is facing an open risk. The current system of mobile phone usage appeared to be random; there is no guidance to the users. This means that in order to avoid the risk against to the right to privacy, the mobile phone users should be guided on proper usage of their phones. Since the prime functions of mobile phone technology are education and information, therefore communication should be done properly and accurately.

With reference to objective two, the violation of the right to privacy to society caused by the mobile phone usage in West Urban Region of Zanzibar is rampant as the majority of participants strongly agreed. In really fact, the discipline of the society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar is very surprising. Without hesitation one can use their mobile phone to record and spread the information of other which of course will not be permitted by the owner and be disclosed to the third parties. Considering the state of affair in this contemporary situation, there seems to be a necessity to establish a serious privacy watchdog agency to oversee the conducts of the mobile phone users. Besides, sanctions are also mandatory needed so as to be awarded to the wrongdoers in order to increase the efficiency of mobile phone usage.

According to the findings on objective three, the statutory protection to the right to privacy against mobile phone usage does not provide direct clue as majority of the respondents strongly disagreed the current statutes regarding mobile phone usage in protecting the rights to privacy to the society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar, they are inadequate, unfair and limited in scope because the right to privacy is not granted on levels of as other rights provided in their respective legislations.

On the whole, it is recommended that, there is a need for privacy legislation. This means that the so privacy legislation should be exhaustive to cover any loop hole that may result violation of right to privacy. Evidently, protection of the right to privacy is as necessary as other human rights where individuals freely can enjoy their rights. Measures should be kept in order to thwart the bad mobile phone usage so much so that individuals without being afraid to have their personal data being infringed.

According to the findings on objective three, the effects of mobile usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar as the objective recommends that those who face the privacy infringement are subject to unspeakable humiliation in the society. It has been experienced they even cover their faces so that they can not be identified. It is recommended that, in order to stamp out the data violation problem, there must be development of privacy policy that is clear, accurate, and obviously available to all individuals. It should be noticed that successful privacy policy must be followed by strong legislation. Besides, it is recommended that there is necessity of educating the mobile phone users about their obligations to respect others' privacy and disclose to other individuals what is personally exclusive information they accumulate, how to use such information, with whom the information they share it, and all in all, other privacy practices.

According to the findings on objective five, possible measures should be designed to overcome the infringement of right to privacy as majority of the respondents agreed. It is recommended that privacy should openly advocated and to have typically ask for stronger privacy laws as to protect individuals in the society. Likewise, the government should be committed to increasing compliance with right to privacy legislation. As a matter of fact, time seems right to create the privacy enforcement and protection unit. The unit should be assigned with role of administration of protecting the indisputable right to privacy conferred by the Zanzibar Constitution and other laws established for that purpose.

Apparently, the privacy unit should enforce country's privacy Act, and build up programmes of educating the mobile phone users of all levels on right to privacy and

best practices of other countries where the right to privacy is realized. It is also recommended to promote platform to mobile phones users to use their mobile phones to develop privacy practices and privacy understanding among individuals in the society in West Urban Region and the rest of Zanzibar as whole. To sum up, there must be uses of improved procedures and acquire prior approval from users before accessing personal information such as phone number, email address or name.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Studies

Many researches in our country have not been done concerning the mobile phone usage and the right to privacy. This study has provided huge contribution in understanding the mobile phone usage and its effects to the right to privacy in West Urban Region of Zanzibar. The researcher identified the following areas for further research, future studies should put into consideration a wider geographical scope, extend the study to all regions in Zanzibar Islands.

Hence, there is a need for further research to be conducted which shall focus on the mobile phone usage in the context that, how the mobile users will help to protect the right to privacy for the interest of all people from isles.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaires

The questionnaire was in structured form. The questionnaire on this study was disseminated to the respondents in different ways as shown below:

SECTION 1: Personal information

Please put a tick (√) in the box provided for correct responses were applicable.

Name of your institution

Age of the respondents

14 – 25

26 -- 35

36 and above

Education status

Secondary

Diploma

Degree or above

Gender of respondents

Male

Female

Section 2: Questionnaires

Objective 1: To investigate the degree of mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

Please put a tick (√) where appropriate

1 – Strongly Disagree, 2- Disagree, 3 – Neutral, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly Agree

S/ N	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Many people own mobile phones					
2.	The mobile phone users send and receive sms, photos, video.					
3.	Almost mobile phone users share to friends all the sms, photos, video received.					
4.	Access of internet services to mobile phone.					
5.	The mobile phone users contact with lot people.					

Objective 2: To examine the violation of right to privacy to society caused by mobile phone usage in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

Please put a tick (√) where appropriate

1– Strongly Disagree, 2 - Disagree, 3 – Neutral, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly Agree

S/N	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1.	People record by using their mobile phones information of others.					
2.	Almost all people deliberately spread the data of others by using their mobile phones.					
3.	The shared information (sms, photos, videos) is not allowed by the information owner.					
4.	Sending and receiving the data of other people are frequently done.					
5.	Most people dishonored the shared data.					

Objective 3: To examine the statutory protection to the right to privacy against mobile phone usage.

Please put a tick (√) where appropriate

1 – Strongly Disagree, **2** – Disagree, **3** – Neutral, **4** – Agree, **5** – Strongly Agree

S/N	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1.	The existing laws protect individual's dignity against bad mobile phone usage.					
2.	Cases are reported in law enforcing organs because of bad mobile phone usage.					
3.	The legislations provide adequate protection of personal data.					
4.	People who spread the personal information of other are punished.					
5.	Damages are being awarded when one's privacy is infringed due to bad mobile phone usage.					

Objective 4: To show the effects of mobile phone usage to the right to privacy to society in West Urban Region of Zanzibar.

Please put a tick (√) where appropriate

1 – Strongly Disagree, **2** – Disagree, **3** – Neutral, **4** – Agree, **5** – Strongly Agree

S/N	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Individuals lose respect in the society.					
2.	Increasing of events of personal data violation.					
3.	Increasing of hatred in the society.					
4.	Individual lose confidence to the general public.					
5.	Disappearance of public morals.					

Objective 5: To examine the possible measures to overcome the infringement of right to privacy.

Please put a tick (√) where appropriate

1 – Strongly Disagree, **2** – Disagree, **3** – Neutral, **4** – Agree, **5** – Strongly Agree

S/N	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Comprehensive privacy policy and law in our country.					
2.	Tracking the data violators					
3.	Seriousness of law enforcement organs in administering the right to privacy.					
4.	Advocacy and awareness to general public on proper mobile phones usage.					
5.	When the data violators caught, should punished.					