



LEGITIMATE ASSURANCE OF INDIVIDUAL LIFE

Dr savita kumara
assistant professor
southpoint college sonipat

When it comes to the security of employees' individual lives, customarily two rights can pick up noteworthy significance: the correct to security and the correct to information security. They are both recognized at the international and at the national level. Both the proper to protection and the proper to information security points to ensure the individual and are essential rights. The regard of these rights could be a vital precondition of the delight of other crucial rights. The proper to information assurance is respected as ensure to guarantee the sacredness of the individual's protection, pointing to ensure non-interference. Both rights are closely associated to mechanical improvements and generally impacted by them, giving rise to modern challenges.

Among these advancements, the multiplication of social media and SNSs incorporates a tremendous affect on employees' right to security and information security, as amid the utilize of these administrations people frequently uncover occasions that are customarily considered private and share a tremendous sum of individual information – giving rise to a few questions in connection to protection and information protection.

First is to display the conceptual fundamentals of one side of the collision of rights, specifically the employees' side. As two rights are tended to in detail in this research paper, it will center on the proper to security, and it will examine the proper to information protection.

Challenges in the definition of privacy:-

Despite numerous attempts that were made to define privacy, privacy remains a complex and contested concept, in relation to which a universal definition could not be formulated. Although the claim of privacy in universal, its

concrete form differs according to the prevailing society characteristics, the economic and cultural environment. It means that privacy should be reinterpreted in the light of the current era and be examined in the current context. Naturally, this ever-changing nature creates challenges when it comes to defining what must be protected.

Privacy versus Right to Privacy:-

It should also be anticipated that what considered private and what is legally protected as private may differ it focuses on the legal aspects of privacy. Although privacy did exist for a long time, as certain privacy needs have their origins in ancient societies, it became a generally accepted right only in the 19th-20th century.

In light of the challenges presented above, it is not the goal of the paper to establish a comprehensive or universal notion of privacy. However, a discussion about privacy is inevitable when addressing the issue of privacy in the workplace protection and social networks, to understand what privacy means in the context of SNS and employment. Therefore, the most important definitions and approaches to addressing privacy will be presented, with the aim of creating a definition for the research

- (a) privacy date (right to)
- (b) Before addressing the exact content and scope of privacy, it is necessary to
- (c) define the main context in which (the right to) privacy appeared and continued to develop.
- (d) Therefore, the main steps of its history will be addressed in the next paragraphs, followed
- (e) By showing how privacy gains legal recognition in the French and Hungarian legal languages
- (f) order, providing the protective structure.
- (g) (a) comprehensive development
- (h) Origins of privacy. Privacy can be traced back to a long history: in a broad sense
- (i) In this sense, the primitive origins of privacy can be observed even in ancient societies. The idea of privacy traditionally derives from the difference between “private” and “public”, which The distinction stems from the natural need - as old as mankind - of the individual to make a Distinguishing it from the outside world. Of course, the boundary between private and public differ according to the era and the given society, which will cause continuous

change throughout history of what people consider to be private. Therefore, contemporary notions of privacy and its protection will differ greatly from its early forms.

Emergence of the right to privacy:-

It was the 19th century that led to a huge leap in the history of privacy as new changes in the economy and society led to the transformation of the way people lived, and these new changes had consequences also for privacy, as physical and mental privacy have been separated and have begun to evolve into two different ways. Due to urbanization, the population of the cities started to grow and this led to the physical loss of privacy as people in cities had to live in crowded places. In the other hand, citizens could experience a new "kind" of privacy, as they have ceased to live under the always watching over the eyes of his townspeople and the constant moral control established by of them. Against this background there was a need for the right to privacy appeared. Its first appearance dates back to 1890, when Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis first stated the need for legal recognition of the right to privacy in their article entitled "The Right to Privacy" (published in the Harvard Law Review). The reason behind were the dangers underlying the emergence and growth of newspapers (tabloids), combined with the invention of portable cameras, which were a breeding ground for gossip and photo journalism. Their writing became a popular article among legal scholars; "unquestioned 'classic'", the "most influential law review article of all". In the abovementioned article Warren and Brandeis defined the right to privacy as "the right to be let alone." The article has also influenced jurisprudence as numerous efforts to define privacy originated from the work of Warren and Brandeis.

International human rights agreements:-

Even before crafting Related international document(s), some early form of privacy protection (such as holiness address and secrecy of correspondence) were found in national legal systems, especially in France, England and Germany. However, it was only after the Second World War that the development of the right to privacy took a pace and never slowed down since Cruelties of World War II, during which the use of large data bases facilitated the deportation of millions of people - led to the drafting of the first international human being rights agreements, globally and regionally international document that recognizes the right to privacy as a fundamental human right. The right was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations, 1948, Article 12, hereinafter referred to as: UDHR).at the regional level, Council of Europe and

The European Union should be mentioned. One of the most important organized documents the right to privacy is the European Convention on Human Rights (Council of Europe, 1950, Article 8, hereinafter referred to as: the European Court of Human Rights), which served as the genesis of many privacy legislation across Europe, marks the beginning contemporary protection of privacy in Europe. Last but not least, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (EU, 2000, herein after such as: CFREU) must be mentioned.

Technological development:-

Despite the adoption of these rules constitutes an important step in terms of privacy protection, the history of the right to Privacy is not over yet. Being an evolutionary concept, privacy should be regularly reinterpreted according to the given epoch: when it comes to privacy, the impacts of technological development raise unavoidable questions, as privacy has a narrow connection with technology, making it a very fertile area of research even after more than a century David Flaherty explains the relationship between technology and privacy with pointing out how the latter is connected to technology and was challenged by the great inventions since the Industrial Revolution. Compared to the great technological threat in the Warren and Brandeis era, the instant camera, owned by only a few, change is considerable: Today individuals have far surpassed these challenges by taking with them in their pockets complex devices that are capable of tracking, locating and registering each the decision of 1977 is considered the first step towards the recognition of the constitutional value of the right to respect for private life. It was finally granted constitutional value in 1995, in the “video surveillance” ruling, when the Constitutional The Council stated that infringement of the right to respect for private life may constitute a threat to individual liberty. With this he annexed the right to respect for private life individual freedom, based on article 66 of the Constitution. Following this decision, in your decision on universal health insurance in 1999, the Constitutional Council found a new one legal basis, detaching it from individual freedom and recognizing its foundation Article 2 of the Declaration of the rights of man and citizen, therefore, associated with personal freedom move they make. Lawrence Lessig explains in one of his articles how to monitor – a natural phenomenon of society – has been completely changed in its paradigm due to the Technological development, by making it permanent, widespread and recordable not only scholars, but many international documents have also recognized the importance of Human rights, including the right to privacy in this changing technology

Privacy and constitutional law

In addition to the protection it provides International rules and national systems also guarantee the protection of the right to total. Constitutional protection is granted in both France and Hungary to the right to privacy. However, France is one of those countries that do not expressly declare the protection of the right to respect for private life in its constitution.

In France, the Constitutional Council recognized for the first time the right to respect human rights private life in its 1995 “video surveillance” decision. Before this date, only the address got protection, but not the right to respect private life in general. (145) though does not expressly refer to respect for private life as such, to “vehicle inspection” The Constitution of Hungary, the Basic Law (adopted in 2011) expresses The word verb is provides for the protection of the right to privacy, through the provision in subsection (1) of Article 6 states that “Everyone has the right to respect for his person or his family” life, home, communications and reputation.” The right to respect for private life as such It does not expressly appear until the adoption of the Statute, 154 although it does not appear means that before this period no legal protection was granted: the previous constitution protection already assured to certain aspects of privacy, such as private secrets and home.

In June 2018, the Seventh Amendment to Basic Law introduced some relevant changes to the right to respect for private life, with regard to the new challenges emerging due to technological development, digitization and growing media attention. As a result of the amendment, Subsection (1) of Article VI was completed In the words “Freedom of expression and the right of assembly cannot be exercised it results in the violation of the private and family life or the domicile of another”. Subsection (2) was inserted in the same article stating that the State legally protects the tranquility of the home. Civil protection the first forms of legal protection of privacy have also appeared Prior to the express declaration of the right to respect for private life under the Civil Code – 1970 in France and 1977 in Hungary. In France, its early history is mostly associated with freedom of the press and insults related to privacy. Before 1970, when the right to respect for private life were included in the Civil Code, protection could be on the basis of the previous article 1382 on civil liability.

The previous Hungarian Civil Code (Law IV of 1959) did not guarantee *suigeneris* privacy protection, received protection on the basis of personality rights. The primary objective of personality rights is to guarantee the protection of the rights that human humans, who are part of the human personality, without

examining the circumstances - excluding political, cultural and social rights. the essence of the rights of the personality is to guarantee the free expression of the personality and of Prevent anyone from disabling it within the limits imposed by society.

Of course, the exercise of these rights is not limitless, it is only compliant their social purpose, if it does not violate the rights or guarantee laws of other individuals These rights have appeared in the Civil Code (Law V of 2013), which expressly states that the right to privacy is another important step in adopting a law on the protection of privacy in 2018.

Criminal protection:-

In addition to constitutional and civil protection, criminal law also guarantees protection against violations of the right to privacy.

When introducing civil law protection in 1970, Law No. 70-643 of July 17, 1970 on strengthening the guarantee of the individual rights of citizens also inserted provisions in the French Penal Code against different invasions of privacy, currently found in articles 226-1–226-7 of the French penal code. Also the Hungarian Criminal Code (Law C of 2012).contains certain provisions designed to sanction the most serious actions that infringe certain Components of the right to respect for private life.

Despite the fact that in recent decades the right to privacy gained legal recognition (both internationally and nationally)and constitutes a dynamically evolving field of law due to its dependence on society and technological circumstances, does not mean that a universal definition, valid in all circumstances could be created. The next few paragraphs will explore the different notions that They were created trying to define privacy.

Exhaustively enumerating all existing (philosophical) and legal notions of privacy is an impossible task and would also go beyond the primary scope of research. Therefore, the thesis had to be limited to presenting only a certain thing number of approaches relevant to the main theme of the dissertation. The purpose of following paragraphs is to provide insight into the various facets of privacy through Review (a) the most common types of definitions, and then their current classifications by various scholars. Then part (b) will demonstrate the factors that can have influence on understanding privacy, making it an ever-evolving concept knowledge against this background it will be necessary to understand how the legal protection of privacy functions and which aspects of privacy receive legal protection in the jurisdictions.