

# The Hand book of information and Cyber Ethic

## Chapter6: Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies

### Amazonlink:

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### What I expect to learn:

- The concept of privacy
- The importance of privacy
- The issues regarding international privacy

### Quote:

“It would seem that privacy is not simply a static concept, but instead has a dynamic component”

### Book Review:

This chapter discusses all about informational privacy. To start with, let us define the concept of privacy. It is usually a separate side where a state of being is apart from other people. Only those people within the privacy boundary will just exchange ideas and more information regarding a particular topic. Unlike public, it is publicly announced to the people who they are addressing to. When we say privacy, it is very sensitive because no one among those states being will pass the information they conversed. That means, that topic is very sensitive and powerful. Those private people don't want to be shared to other people. That's the basic analogy, example, and concept of privacy.

As the chapter goes, it is explained that the privacy is not simply a static concept, but instead, it has dynamic component. This only means that privacy cannot be changed at all. What is trying to say with this concept is that it should not be in a fixed position. This privacy must also be a dynamic aspect so that people within an organization knows what is happening in that particular issue. Well, of course, the privacy only needs the people who are in the authority to make assumptions. That's the concept of privacy on our physical lives. What about informational privacy?

It's discussed here those theories like "reductionist" and "ownership-based" accounts are part of informational privacy. Let's define first the reductionist concept. Basically it aims for simplification of a particular thing. Privacy visualized here as the utility that will help that are very useful to us. It can also preserve human dignity as well. It is a very useful utility for us because if privacy applied, there are no problems to you as a person. People cannot argue with you because they don't know what the topics are for you. The restricted access theory is quite different. The "zones" of privacy should be in a limited form.

**What I have learned:**

- The basic concept of privacy
- How people use privacy in a correct way
- Four distinct kinds of privacy

**Integrative Question:**

1. What is privacy?
2. What is privacy in the corporate world?
3. How can privacy assist us in doing what is right?
4. What are the four distinct kinds of privacy?
5. What are the theories of informational privacy?