Chapter 8
Data Privacy and E-Consent in the Public Sector

Abhay Bhatia

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7220-692X

Roorkee Institute of Technology, India

Anil Kumar

Ajay Kumar Garg Engineering College, India

Pankhuri Bhatia

GRD IMT Dehradun, India

ABSTRACT

In the era of the internet, all face administrative and legal responsibilities obtaining informed consent and safeguarding personal information, with the public growing mistrust to data collection. Moral consent management takes place in account of person's views, subjective norms, and sense of control. When obtaining consent, this chapter aims to combat this cynicism. It accomplishes this by creating a novel conceptual model of online informed consent that combines the TPB with the autonomous authorisation model of informed consent. It is argued logically and is bolstered. As a result, it develops a model for online informed consent that is based on the ethic of autonomy and makes use of theory based on behaviour to enable a method of eliciting agreement that can put interest of users first and then promotes moral the information management and the marketing techniques. This approach also presents an innovative idea, the informed attitude for the validity of informed consent. It also indicates that informed permission may be given against.

INTRODUCTION

Information that has been transformed into a format that works well for processing or transferring within a computer is called data. To be used with contemporary computers and transmission devices, information must first be converted into binary digital form, or data. Data may be used as a single subject or as many subjects. Digital data in its most basic form is referred to as "raw data".

The concept of data in the context of computers first appeared in the work of American mathematician Claude Shannon, who is recognized as the father of information theory. He introduced binary digital ideas using electronic circuits and two-value Boolean logic. Binary digit representations provide the foundation for many peripheral devices used in computing today, including disk drives, CPUs, semiconductor memory, and many others. The first kind of computer input that could be utilized for both data and control was punch cards. Hard drives and magnetic tape were the next.

The importance of data in business computers was demonstrated early on by the widespread usage of the terms "data processing" and "electronic data processing," which grew to refer to the entirety of what is now known as information technology. Over the course of corporate computers' history, specialization has occurred, and as corporate data processing grew, so did the demand for specialized data professionals.

Giving consent for the processing of personal data has become commonplace in the digital age. When we download applications onto our smartphones, we almost always consent to the privacy policies associated with the particular services those apps offer. Additionally, when you subscribe to a social networking platform, you cannot opt out of accepting its privacy regulations. Another particularly noticeable trend is asking users of the internet to accept cookies, which are little data files stored on their computers to "remember" their actions and preferences. The realm of privacy and data protection encompasses the (permission to) disclosure of personal data and the subsequent use of such data. The topic of consent's importance in protecting personal data and privacy is examined in this chapter. It is demonstrated how research in the fields of law, ethics, economics, and technology all point to fundamental problems with communication and decision-making constraints that undermine the usefulness of consent in protecting privacy.

Data privacy refers to the protection of sensitive and personal information, ensuring that it is handled, processed, and stored in a secure and confidential manner. In today's digital age, where vast amounts of data are generated, collected, and shared, concerns about data privacy have become increasingly significant. Individuals, businesses, and organizations need to be aware of the importance of safeguarding personal information and respecting the privacy rights of individuals

"e-Consent" is the term for the electronic version of the informed consent procedure that people use to agree to take part in a research project, receive medical treatment, or be in any other circumstance that calls for their participation or personal information. This electronic method, which frequently makes use of digital platforms and technology, expedites the consent process by replacing conventional paper-based consent forms.

PRIVACY

The right to privacy is the ability for people to decide who can access and use their personal information and to keep their communications, actions, and personal information hidden from prying eyes. It includes the idea that people have the right to preserve a certain amount of privacy and independence in their private lives. Numerous legal systems, moral precepts, and cultural standards all acknowledge privacy as a fundamental human right. Figure 1 shows how the flow for privacy takes place.

Informational Privacy

This relates to the insurance of individual data, for example, one's name, address, telephone number, monetary subtleties, wellbeing records, and different information that can be utilized to distinguish or describe a person.

Related Content

Organizational Culture and Strategies to Face the Corruption
Nancy Patricia Calixto Sandovaland Oscar Efrén Mendoza Cárdenas (2023). *Management Strategies and Tools for Addressing Corruption in Public and Private Organizations (pp. 96-112).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/organizational-culture-and-strategies-to-face-the-corruption/325047

Green Growth Intervention on Employment Generation in India: Dynamic CGE Model Approach
Anandajit Goswamiand Saswata Chaudhury (2017). *International Journal of Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Corporate Social Responsibility (pp. 39-60).*
www.irma-international.org/article/green-growth-intervention-on-employment-generation-in-india-dynamic-cge-model-approach/209681

Critical Analysis of Socio-Intercultural Entrepreneurship
José G. Vargas-Hernández (2021). *International Journal of Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Corporate Social Responsibility (pp. 28-44).*
www.irma-international.org/article/critical-analysis-of-socio-intercultural-entrepreneurship/279636

Why Is ISIS so Psychologically Attractive?
Loo Seng Neo, Priscilla Shi, Leevia Dillon, Jethro Tan, Yingmin Wangand Danielle Gomes (2016). *Combating Violent Extremism and Radicalization in the Digital Era (pp. 149-167).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/why-is-isis-so-psychologically-attractive/150574

Scaling Sustainability Value in Sustainability Purpose Organizations: A Non-Profit and Business Comparison
Alex Lyakhov, Travis Gliedtand Nathan Jackson (2016). *International Journal of Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Corporate Social Responsibility (pp. 17-31).*
www.irma-international.org/article/scaling-sustainability-value-in-sustainability-purpose-organizations/172165