Discussion on the Protection of Privacy Right on Internet from Human Flesh Search

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Abstract: With the rapid development of Internet technology, the new search engine of human flesh search is more and more widely used in our life. Understanding the content of human flesh search and its own characteristics, and studying its conflict with the right to privacy, help to protect the privacy of citizens in the network environment. China's newly promulgated "tort liability act" has made a relatively simple provision of privacy and network privacy, but there is no systematic legal provisions on the protection of privacy. Therefore, on the one hand, we should improve the special legislation involving the invasion of human flesh search privacy; on the other hand, we should strengthen the industry autonomy. In this paper, human flesh search as the starting point, the purpose is to explore how to protect privacy in the network environment, and put forward relevant countermeasures.

Keywords: Human flesh search; Internet Privacy

1. Introduction

Human flesh search is a new type of search engine. It is the product of network technology and traditional manual investigation in the era of network popularization [1-3]. This search itself is not illegal. However, in many cases, some acts of netizens and websites have broken through the edge of morality and law, and gradually evolved into a tool for the implementation of tort. Human flesh search is a special search engine emerging in recent years, and has not yet formed a unified definition. It is generally believed that the definition of human flesh search has broad and narrow sense [4-8]. Generalized human flesh search is not only tracking search for people, in most cases, is to provide help and answer for the vast number of Internet users. Narrow sense human flesh search, that is, through the collection of the vast number of Internet users in the network community strength, tracking certain things or specific characters in the real life of the real situation and personal privacy, at the same time, the collection of information on the Internet exposure, dissemination [9-14]-.

2. Definition of Human Flesh Search

Human flesh search refers to a mechanism that uses human participation to refine search engines to provide information. In fact, it's through other people to search for things that you can't find. On the surface, it is like other network forms, but human flesh search emphasizes more on the interaction in search process, more dynamic, more flexible. Because the ordinary web search we use in our lives may not give timely answers to what we're looking for. At this point, it is necessary to find answers through other channels or seek direct answers through direct communication between people. The concept of common people "human flesh search" is the name given by the Google Corporation, the human search is the use of modern information technology, the traditional network information search to find people who have asked people, touch people, people, people, people suffer relational network community activities for people to ask questions eight, in response to varying query boring process, a ripple, a call. Awakened humanity million heart search experience. This is a broad definition of "human flesh search"". In narrow sense, "human flesh search" refers to the collection of Internet users in the network community to trace the truth and privacy of certain things or people, and expose these details. The reason as a "human flesh search", it is because of the various types of network machine known as the different search engines, it uses more artificial participation increased human search efforts, so that people in the search process has become the indispensable main participants. "Human flesh search" by human search is thousands of people through different ways, different angles, search for a person, dig all the information of this person, human flesh out of the party's photos, addresses, telephones, ID numbers and more personal privacy."

3. Privacy Protection and Legal Countermeasures

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The extent of the protection of a country's privacy reflects the level of civilization in a country. The rapid development of science and technology, especially the development of information technology and network technology, affects every field of human production and life, and everyone has the right to control and use their privacy, and exclude other people's illegal interference. Therefore, more and more attention has been paid to the right of privacy.

Privacy is a concept of historical development. It will continue to develop with the improvement of people's material life and the pursuit of spiritual life. Early, the relatively narrow scope of privacy, mainly refers to the human body and the hidden parts of the relationship between men and women, also known as the "secret". Along with the rapid development of human civilization, and as a group living opposite personal life category, privacy scope gradually expanded to many aspects of daily life, such as marital status, health status, medical records, property status, religious belief, social communication, personal diary etc.. In the network environment, the object of the right of privacy has further expanded: not only increased the traditional right of privacy does not include contents such as name, gender, age and other personal information, but also adds some new personal data and related to the private sector, such as the HTTP address, email address, user name, password QQ, online account number, etc., the private sector emerging mainly including blogs, e-mail, network under the condition of computer etc.. Some personal data, such as gene maps of natural persons, which are difficult to collect and spread through traditional methods, are also included in the scope of privacy protection because they are easy to be cracked and illegally collected in the network environment. With the rapid development of science and technology, in addition to the above privacy, the network will inevitably appear more can not regulate the existing legal norms of the new object of privacy.

4. Negative Rights Protection

Traditional privacy theory holds that privacy is a kind of negative right, and privacy focuses on the protection of private life and inner world tranquility. It requires only that the right relative person is not a certain behavior, and does not require the right person to act. In this sense, the right of privacy can be called "passive maintenance right".

5. Conclusion

However, with the development and popularization of computer technology, personal information can be collected, utilized and even spread in a more rapid and more covert way. In this case, it is difficult for the obligee to protect his legitimate rights and interests if he or she does not protect himself from privacy by taking certain actions.

Therefore, the right of privacy should be changed and supplemented, and the right holder should have the right of active, active control, control and use of personal information.

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