





Day 1: Saturday, 13 Oct 2018



Time	Session	Rapporteur
09:30-10:30	Inaugural/Opening Session: Participants' Intro, Course Objectives	Name: Satish Babu, Dr Govind Rapporteur: Dr.N.Sudha Bhuvaneshwari



Speakers Dr.Govind, Satish Babu

The inaugural session of inSIG 2018 commenced with a short welcome address by Dr.Govind followed by the briefing of inSIG from day 1 of its evolution, the versions of inSIG 2016 at Hyderabad, 2017 at Trivandrum and 2018 in New Delhi and he also added that the 2019 inSIG would be at Kolkata. He highlighted the importance of joining social media and a note on GFCE III and the first YIGF. He gave a short introduction about the 3 day events and speakers, and also introduced the Expected Standards of Behavior. The session ended up with an ice breaking session by Ms. Dilpreet and Dr.N.Sudha Bhuvanewari to make the fellows and participants more comfortable with each other and with the environment

11:00 -12:00	Internet Governance in India: A brief history	Rapporteur: Dilpreet Kaur (Ms)
--------------	--	--------------------------------



Speaker: Dr. Govind
Session: Internet Governance in India: A Brief History

Dr Govind presented a comprehensive presentation on Internet governance topics and the Internet ecosystem. He opened his session with the following questions to the fellows, which provided a good start to the getting a sense of issues and policies that need to be tackled under Internet governance.

What is fake news? What are the challenges of Internet governance? What is Internet shutdown? What is IDN? Difference between multilateral and multistakeholder? Which do you prefer? Are you familiar with Artificial Intelligence (AI), IoT (Internet of Things), Big Data? What is the need for data protection? Do you know about Bitcoin, Blockchain? What is Data localization? Are you plugged into the digital economy? Are you aware of social issues like cyber stalking? What are root servers? Do you have the right to privacy? What is data governance and what does it cover?

These discussions brought out pertinent points of consideration namely; access to the Internet as a fundamental right; the need for a multi-lingual Internet and having domain scripts in your own language; preference for multistakeholder approach rather than just multilateral as it

involves more stakeholders. Understanding what specific technologies like AI, IoT, Blockchain, Bitcoin mean and their impact. Dr Govind also clarified what root servers are. Maarten Botterman, ICANN board member, highlighted that it is important to note that these 13 root servers are located all over the world not in the US only, which is a common misconception. Most people are closer to the root server than they think. All discussions covered technical, socio-political and economy dimensions, especially in privacy and data protection issues; raising both sides of the issue.

Following Dr Govind's presentation, Deepak Maheshwari presented a well-chronicled historical development of India's participation in Internet governance from the Tunis Agenda to governmental initiatives towards providing Internet in India currently. Fundamentally, he encapsulated that this process began with answering "What are the services to offer on the Internet?" Deepak then brought the fellows through the different milestones, policy discussions and role of relevant Internet related organizations in India, like NIXI.

Session: Deepak Maheshwari's Remarks

In summary, Deepak highlighted how Internet in India is an output of different players coming together to make Internet functional in India. He also stressed the real tension of how technology is global, but policy is local or regional. It is also important to not only think about security and privacy terms but also convenience as another dimension. In India, there has been political rhetoric that there are sufficient legislation but this has since changed with evolving impacts of other laws and technologies. Overall, he proposed that we need to move towards mobile and social media governance and regard veracity of data or truthfulness of data as important.

12:00-1:00	The Internet Governance Ecosystem	Rapporteur: Glenn McKnight
<p>Speaker Maarten Botterman, ICANN Board Member</p> <p>Maarten Botterman's reflective presentation focused on the importance that the changes with the Internet over the past number of years need to keep the personal experience in mind after his extensive work experience in the changing Internet ecosystem. He emphasized that the Ecosystem is multi-layer and its segments directly and indirectly impacts the end users. By 2025 a world will be a different place with a real shift in the inclusion of the unconnected, especially in Asia. He challenged the group to consider the issues on Public Interest Commitments.</p> <p>Resources Internet Society www.internetsociety.org, ICANN www.icann.org Public Interest Registry www.pir.org</p>		

14:00-15:00	Internet Governance History & Principles	Rapporteur: Mili Semlani
<div data-bbox="206 316 707 801" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="725 276 1191 304">Speaker Dr. Olivier Crepin Leblond</p> <p data-bbox="725 309 2029 643">Olivier started with a brief history of the evolution of the Internet right from its use in the US Military to UUNET to the dotcom boom and upto this decade. The presentation was divided into four parts: History of the Internet, From Tech to Lawyers to Politicians, Multilateral versus multi stakeholder and the various organisations in the ecosystem. While he briefly touched upon the various developments since 1960 to early 2000s via interesting infographics to depict the functioning of the internet. The second part of his presentation highlighted the evolution of IG and he explained the various organisational perspectives that place different emphasis on the various stakeholders of the IG ecosystem. He said, "IG is constantly evolving and has various players." He even provided a short brief about the ISOC, ICANN, ITU, IGF Sec and some other organisations and their role in the ecosystem.</p> <p data-bbox="725 647 2007 743">He touched upon the importance of the multistakeholder model and reiterated why it is an effective way for making policy decisions pertaining to the open and free internet (even if it maybe a tad bit slow).</p> <p data-bbox="725 748 2029 847">The session invited interesting questions that discussed where the Internet is further headed and if it will ever stop evolving, a short debate on the difference between IANA (now PTI) and ICANN and their roles, and how systemic barriers still prevail even in the evolution of the Internet like any other industry. The session ended with a parting note about "Solid" a new project by Tim Berners Lee (founder of world wide web).</p> <p data-bbox="206 919 344 948">Resources</p> <p data-bbox="206 952 945 981">Olivier's bio https://icannwiki.org/Olivier_Crepin-Leblond</p>		

15:30 - 16.30	Cyber Security: Emerging Challenges	Rapporteur: Sneha Tambe
<p data-bbox="206 1121 461 1182">Olaf Kolkman, CTO, Internet Society</p> <p data-bbox="206 1214 2029 1305">Mr. Olaf Kolkman presented an enlightening session on the emerging challenges in Cyber Security. He kicked off his session by interacting with the audience by listening to their opinions about cyber security. He articulated that cyber security and its challenges cannot be limited to a single definition and was interested in hearing the different perspectives from the audience.</p> <p data-bbox="206 1337 2007 1366">He believes that cyber security is a set of actions which are needed to make the digital world more secure. They are techniques of protecting computers,</p>		

networks, programs and data from unauthorised access or attacks that are aimed for exploitation. They are responsible for the authenticity, availability, integrity and consistency of data.

He then proceeded to introduce the audience to “Non interference with the public core” published in the “Call to protect the public core of the internet”. It states - “without prejudice to their rights and obligations, state and non-state actors should not conduct or knowingly allow activity that intentionally and substantially damages the general availability or integrity of public core of internet, and therefore the stability of cyberspace.” He stated that the stability of the cyberspace is critical to the global atmosphere, without which the world might be in chaos.

He moved on to articulating the vulnerability equities process. It is a technique to determine on case-by-case basis on how a nation’s government should treat zero-day computer security vulnerabilities; whether to disclose them to the public to help improve general computer security, or to keep them secret from offensive use against the government’s adversaries. A nation needs to record such decisions so that it helps to strike a balance between global good by disclosing security vulnerabilities and nation’s interests by not disclosing them.

In conclusion, he stated that we need to create thriving ecosystems between people who are aware about the cyber security issues/challenges and people who are not. This would ensure an increased awareness about cyber security, it’s challenges and would encourage people to come up with different solutions for them. ISOC and other global organizations work to attain this.

16:30-17:30	Cyber Security Panel	Rapporteur: Sneha Tambe
<p>Olaf Kolkman, Vineet,Sarma Moderator Glenn McKnight Industry Representatives</p> <p>We had Mr. Olaf Kolkman representing Internet Society, Mr. Vineet representing Cyberpeace foundation, Mr. G. Narendranath from DOT, and Mr. SS Sharma from Cert-in as panelists.</p> <p>Mr. Vineet was asked about the challenges faced by internet users and how his organization helps the users overcome them. He answered by first highlighting the major issues faced by the internet users in today’s world and how Cyberpeace works to derive a solution for them. He mentioned the various issues like cyberbullying and cyberstalking (which are the major problems faced by women, children and teenagers), sextortion (due to which many people have committed suicide to avoid disgrace to their and their family names), ransomware attacks, gaming addiction (which is on rise), fake news (which have severe impact on individuals and businesses). He, then, moved onto how Cyberpeace foundation is working to help people overcome these problems. Cyberpeace foundation takes measures like raising awareness among different people about these issues. They are raising awareness by teaching people in the language which they understand, organize hackathons, organize skits and different awareness sessions at the grassroot level. These help in recruiting like-minded volunteers. They are also involved in capacity building programs by connecting academia, civil societies and government. They are making the policymakers</p>		

aware about the disparate issues faced by the internet users.

Mr. Olaf highlighted the major problem faced by the internet today i.e it is extremely difficult to have a secure, trustworthy internet. He spoke about problems like route hijack, route leak and spoofing. The major repercussions for these issues are the theft of identify as well as heavy financial losses incurred by individuals and businesses. Route hijack is illegitimate takeover of groups of IP addresses by corrupting internet routing tables.

In order to overcome these issues, the MANRS (Mutually Agreed Norms of Routing Security) is developed. The following actions are performed under it:

- Action 1 - Avoid route leak
- Action 2 - Prevent spoofing
- Action 3 - Coordination
- Action 4 - Global validation

Mr. G. Narendranath said that people should be free to perform their actions but when the actions have negative effects on others, regulations need to be in place to prevent that. As government, we are responsible for the security of the nation's citizens. Security policies are in place for that. Securing the physical layer is critical. It dominates that the equipment which is needed for a network should be security tested. For this, indian telecommunication security requirements are being worked upon. Security labs are being developed in the country.

He mentioned that the equipment logs should be in place and security audits need to be conducted. Any security breaches should be immediately reported. In case of a security breach, if due diligence is not followed, a hefty fine would be collected from the guilty parties.

Mr. S.S Sharma highlighted that there are two kinds of incidents - 1. Incidents affecting a single user/user data 2. Incidents affecting data of multiple individuals. He stated that raising awareness among people is one of the challenging issues faced by Cert-in. He mentioned that people find their ISPs to be invading their privacy when approached with messages warning them about some issues in their systems. He also stated that they are involved in botnet takedown operations.



Day 2: Sunday, 14 Oct 2018

Time	Session	Rapporteur
------	---------	------------

09:00 - 10:00	Governance of Online Content	Rapporteur: Jay Paudyal
---------------	------------------------------	-------------------------

Panel : Nikhil Pahwa, Prateek Pathak, R. Pallavi

The panel discussed various aspects of Online Content Governance. Prateek set the context by defining Governance of Online Content and who should be held responsible for data that could be deemed as fake news or hate speech. Nikhil informed that content sharing platforms should not be held responsible for the data shared by their users as they are mere intermediaries. If one shares a message on Whatsapp or uploads a video on YouTube, then it should be

the sharer or uploaders liability to comply with legal and ethical aspects of it. He also said that if any newspaper promotes any propaganda in any form, then their registration license can be cancelled. He also mentioned that government is coming with new policy on how to regulate online content for news-site, entertainment-site, news & entertainment aggregators. He mentioned there was a self-regulatory policy earlier but it wasn't being completely comply by news broadcasters.

Then,Prateek informed the audience about Section 79 of the Indian IT Act which exempts the liability of intermediaries in certain cases. With respect to governance of free speech on the online world, he opined that everyone can exercise his right to free speech as long as it is not absolute and respects the constitution of the land. With respect to fake news, he felt that it is a double edged sword as it is not always possible to determine the veracity and a unique interpretation of every 'truth' as there can be a deeper power play in process.

Then R Pallavi put a perspective from a journalist's point of view. She mentioned how a Whatsapp message went viral and became cause of violence in some part of India and for this situation state government took a strict measure and shut down the Internet in affected area. She said sometime internet is misused and liberate at the same time.

Then session went ahead and they discussed about Fake news, and measures to check which news is a fake news. They discussed few tactics like checking source of the news whether they are reliable or not.For example, Prateek opined that one should look at the source account, frequency of posts and a consistent ideological motive to determine whether a news is fake or not. If a fake account is sending thousands of posts in a day with the intention of maligning or promoting a certain person, then such posts can be considered as fake.They have also advised we should check veracity of a news before sharing it.

It was very informative session wherein some serious issues were discussed within the audience and interesting perspectives were being shared.

10:30 - 11:30

IG and Emerging Technologies: AI, IoT, Blockchain

Rapporteur: Sneha Tambe

Panel: Glenn McKnight, Satish Babu, Col. Indrajeet
Industry Representatives

The panel discussion was kicked off by Mr. Satish talking about blockchain and cryptocurrencies. Mr. Satish is an undisputed authority in the field of blockchain and cryptocurrencies. He is working with them since 2013. He stated that the blockchain is an uneditable accounting ledger. Traditionally, the data has been stored in RDBMS. The structure in RDBMS is a centralized one. But such a structure is prone to various security breaches. One of the advantages of blockchain is that it follows a decentralized approach. Blockchain stores data in a peer-to-peer network. It lacks the centralized points of vulnerability that hackers can exploit and thus it has no central point of failure. Blockchain also uses public key cryptography. A public key is an address on the blockchain.By design, blockchain does not support data modification.

Blockchain supports two different transactions - on-chain transactions and off-chain transactions. On-chain transactions are the cryptocurrency transactions which occur on the records of the blockchain and remain dependent on the state of the blockchain for their validity. While off-chain transactions are the transactions occurring on a cryptocurrency network which move the value outside of the blockchain.

But he also articulated the risks regarding the blockchain and cryptocurrencies. Some of them include the financial risks, economic risks as well as legal risks (no clear laws for cryptocurrencies in place in India). Additionally, once the data in blockchain is entered (including private data), it cannot be taken down. This conflicts with the GDPR law.

Mr. Glenn highlighted how blockchain can be used for social good. According to UNHCR, as of today, there are over 68 million people displaced, over 25 million of whom are refugees. Ensuring access to the critical services for the refugees is the key. But their lack of legal identity results in millions of refugees being denied or delayed from accessing services. Digital identities function as the basis for refugees accessing entitlements such as aid, welfare, remittances, donations and healthcare. With every activity immutably recorded, a blockchain solution provides transparency and traceability to the process of recordkeeping. So when refugees use their digital identity to receive aid and support, they are also capturing data of their activities - building a social and economic history. As data is stored on the blockchain, the technology provides a de facto foundation where the information can be structured, reviewed and utilised. Thus, identities of the refugees are not stolen, forged or duplicated since their information is stored on "blocks" that are continuously verified and secured through cryptography.

He, then, moved onto "Serving the 'unbanked'" for the society. More than 70% of the Southeast Asia's population are "unbanked" i.e they lack capital, documents or status and hence cannot have a bank account for themselves. But many of them have cellphones and a new, early stage startup called OmiseGO hopes that blockchain technology can give them access to digital cash.

Col. Indrajeet talked about Blockchain, IOT and AI and how we can work on their intersection. He said that advanced analytics, artificial intelligence and machine learning are enablers of IOT. "AI is contributing to the transformation of society at a rate that is 10x faster and at 300x the scale , with an estimated impact that is 3000x of the 1st Industrial Revolution" - McKinsey Global Institute.

He mentioned the below advantages of using blockchain for IoT:

1. Build trust - build trust between parties and devices. Reduce risk of collusion and tampering
2. Reduce costs by removing the overhead associated with the middlemen and intermediaries
3. Accelerate transactions - reduce settlement time from days to near instantaneous

11:30 - 12:30	IG and Multilingual Internet: IDNs & UAI	Rapporteur: Jay Paudyal
<p>Panel : Samiran Gupta, ICANN Head India, Dr. Govind, President ISOC-Delhi Chapter, Dr. Ajay Data, co-chair NBGP (Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel) and Harish Chowdhary from Nixi.</p> <p>The session was about multilingual Internet and Indian IDNs which was moderated by Dr. Govind, he set the ground of multilingual Internet and then Samiran set the whole context and need of multilingual Internet by stating the state of Internet consumption in India. He showed a comprehensive presentation about need of multilingual internet and business opportunity around it where he mentioned IDNs and multilingual Internet.</p> <p>Dr. Ajay Data then set the whole idea of having Indic IDNs (Internationalized Domain Names) and need of email addresses in Indian regional language. He mentioned importance of having a website and software application UA (User Acceptance) ready. He explained to make website and software ready to accept, store, process and display Indic data (UNICODE) correctly. He also mentioned Facebook and Google's inability to allow users to create their Usernames/ID using Indic characters. He informed about .भारत IDN availability to be registered. He then went on to mention that Indian IDNs are the future of Indian internet and informed that in order to reach rest half of the billion upcoming Internet users we need multilingual Internet and IDNs that are essential for multilingual Internet IDNs allow us to have domain name and URL in our own Indian script which unconnected people can understand.</p> <p>Then Harish explained the issues related to the Multilingual Internet and Universal Acceptance (Including EAI and IDNs).The session explained the current Developments in the space i.e. Introduction of Navlekah AI platform by Google in the month of Aug 2018 and Microsoft's real time translation solution for Hindi, Bangla and Marathi and vice versa.</p> <p>The sessions was very informative and thought provoking.</p>		

13:30 - 14:30

Internet Technologies I:
Routing/DNS

Rapporteur: Dr.N.Sudha Bhuvaneshwari

Sunny (APNIC) and Dilpreet (ICANN)



The game of routing that highlights how the internet works was interestingly organised by Mr.Sunny and Ms.Dilpreet. The show started with a brief introduction by Sunny, where he highlighted on how the internet working. The show was all set up and the fellows were asked to take their position where they are grouped under the names Coconut island, Watermelon island, Banana island and island.

Fellows were excited to know what's happening when an announcement was given that the Network Operators will be selected playing the balloon game. The game was played enthusiastically selecting few fellows who will act as Network Operators and Dilpreet acted as the service provider.

The game was based on few cards that carried few symbols and numbers representing the network and ip addresses. The game gave a very good awareness to all the participants on how they get connected through the internet.

During the routing game Sunny highlighted on IPv4, Internet Ecosystem and the role of APNIC, IANA, LACNIC, RIPE, IETF, ICANN etc.,

The session came to a close with a good understanding of how the internet works.

15:30-16:30

I* Organizations:
Regional and Global Perspectives

Rapporteur: Priyatosh

Speaker

Samiran, Dr. Govind, Subhashish, Olivier Crepin-Leblond., T. Santosh



Dr Govind spoke about 4 IG issues like Access, Diversity, Openness and Security. He tells about Internet Shutdown and political engagement. Parminder discussed on counter narrative, basic principles of internet rights, culture and democracy. He emphasizes on rights in general, local and global access in between internet and democracy, importance of data and issues on data localization towards a digital society. Anja focused on human rights and blame on human rights violations, privacy and freedom of expression. She also discussed on the perspective of data and its protection laws, digital literacy and culture. Overall she elaborated on rights, culture and democracy.

16:30-17:30	Gender I: Gender and Diversity in Internet Governance	Rapporteur: Sneha Tambe
<p>Amrita, Japleen, Dilpreet</p> <p>The discussion was kick-started by Ms. Amrita and Dilpreet. They stated that gender is a part of the broader socio-cultural context. The social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women, men, girls and boys as well as the relations between women and those between men.</p> <p>The following challenges were discussed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socio cultural challenges 2. Issues of literacy, digital skills & resources 3. Challenges related to access 4. Lack of understanding of gender equality and inadequate gender based policies and strategies 5. Economic issues 6. Workplace gender equality issues 7. Lack of role models 8. Relevance of the content 9. Inadequate research to base evidence on <p>Apart from creating awareness among the masses, the following recommendations were also discussed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reforming the education policy by promoting literacy, encouraging STEM (Science Technology Engineering and Maths) amongst women and encouraging digital literacy 2. Developing policies to ensure gender inclusive access to the internet 3. Building trust online 4. Encouraging diversity and gender equality in the workplace 5. Encourage more engagement amongst women networks 		
17:30-1800	Gender II: Interactive Exercise	Rapporteur: Dr.N.Sudha Bhuvaneshwari
<p>Amrita, Japleen, Dilpreet</p> <p>The second session on Gender and Diversity was an interactive exercise and the entire crowd was divided into four teams. The instructions was briefed by Ms.Dilpreet on how the roleplay is to take place and how we are going to arrive at two policies from each team as the</p>		

outcome of the roleplay on gender and diversity. A social situation on gender was given to each team and they were given 20 minutes each to have a discussion and 2 or 3 from each team can come and enact their role as dumb charades and the other teams can identify the social situation. Finally there was an open discussion from all the teams and each team came out with two recommendations on how to handle this issue and Ms.Japleen finally consolidated the recommendations and added further points to the same

1800	Lighting Talks	Co-ordinator: Anand
Coordinated by: Prateek, Anand Names Topics		
Pankaj	Initiatives to raise domains awareness	
Sumit Narula	Fake News and Disinformation	
Kapil Anand	Constructive Use of Internet	
Harish	International Engineering Task Force	
Shiva Upadhyay	How DNS works	
Shahul Hameed	Voice of Non-Commerical Interest in Domain Name policy	
A. Khalil Azizi	AfSIG success	
Jay Paudyal	Indic - new default	

--



Day 3: Monday, 15 Oct 2018

<p>09:00 - 10:00</p>	<p>Participating in the Regional and Global IG and Policy Processes</p>	<p>Rapporteur: Pankaj</p>	
<p>M1: Participating in the Regional and Processes: Panel by Satish, Samiran,</p> <p>The panel discussion started with Satish APRALO (Asia Pacific Regional At-Large voice of at-large end-user at ICANN, and participate in it. It was then Samiran who through the various contribution at ICANN through fellowships and other Greg briefly explained the hierarchy of the levels, including ISOC (Internet Society), Governance Forum) and Diplo, while terminologies about the board structure at Finally, it was the turn of Mili, one of the selected fellows under ICANN's Fellowship Program in India who shared her experience and journey</p>			<p>Global IG and Policy Glenn, and Mili</p> <p>explaining the Organization), the how can one walked the attendees opportunities available means. Afterwards, internet organization IGF (Internet explaining important these organizations.</p>

of getting the fellowship granted, and encouraging the audience for the same. It was a knowledge filled session where the audience participated with an ample amount of queries, which were answered by all the panelists in an extensive manner.

10:00 - 11:00	IG Issues: Human rights, Culture, Democracy	Rapporteur: Priyatosh
----------------------	--	-----------------------

Parminder & Anja



Dr Govind spoke about 4 IG issues like Access, Diversity, Openness and Security. He tells about Internet Shutdown and political engagement. Parminder discussed on counter narrative, basic principles of internet rights, culture and democracy. He emphasizes on rights in general, local and global access in between internet and democracy, importance of data and issues on data localization towards a digital society. Anja focused on human rights and blame on human rights violations, privacy and freedom of expression. She also discussed on the perspective of data and its protection laws, digital literacy and culture. Overall she elaborated on rights, culture and democracy.

11:30-12:30	IG Challenges: Indian Governmental Perspectives	Rapporteur: Pankaj
--------------------	--	--------------------

Dr Rahul Gosain, MeitY



M3: IG Challenges: Indian Governmental Perspectives by Rahul Gosain, MeitY

Rahul Gosain was the voice of the government of India and its policies to inSIG at the second session of the day. He had a brief session where he informed how Indian government is working in conjunction with ICANN, IGF and other global organizations to ensure participation from India in the global policy making process. He went on to inform the audience about his representation via GAC to the ICANN's EPDP (Expedite Policy Development Process). He then received a vibrant set of questions from the audience on data privacy/localization matters and the plans to promote India's ccTLDs, .in to make it competitive in global market and widely adopted by the startups and businesses in India to start using .in for their website(s).

Summarized by: Pankaj Vijayvargiya, Member of Business Constituency at ICANN.

13:30-14:30

**Internet Technologies – II:
Cybersecurity Incident Roleplay**

Rapporteur: Dr.N.Sudha Bhuvaneshwari

The noon session for Day 3 of the programme was on Cyber Security by Mr.Sunny. At the start of the session he introduced how the roleplay is to be done. The participants were divided into Technology, Legal, Management and Human Resource. The game was about mid-sized NGO for caring community, servicing the undertreated community. The game was all about bitcoins. The game was all about cyber breach. All the participants with great enthusiasm took part in the roleplay. The four teams enacted their role on how they react towards a cyber breach and the final step was to discover where things went wrong leading to the breach.

14:30-15:30

Indian Data Protection Law

Rapporteur: Harsh Ghildiyal

Venkatesh Krishnamoorthy, BSA; Rahul Sharma, The Perspective; Dayanidhi Krishna; and Anupam Agarwal (Moderator)
M5 - Impact of India's PDP Bill on Open Internet



The discussion, kicked off by the moderator, Anupam Agarwal, started with a brief background of the PDP Bill, followed by a question to Rahul about his views on the bill. Rahul stated rules shouldn't inhibit development, and must take into consideration ethics and trust, also briefly discussing data fiduciaries and bias. While praising the bill for being the only one to include the definition of biometric data, Rahul emphasised on the need to create rules that protect data without creating barriers that would hamper growth in India, the world's third-largest startup economy, also noting the problem of attitude - in spite of multiple data breaches in India, public outcry was lacking. Venkatesh Krishnamoorthy, in response to a question about the impact of the bill, discussed two concerns he has with the proposed DPA: i. There is too much burden on the DPA, which it will end up sharing with companies, and ii. The scope of the DPA is too broad, which might lead to them losing sight of objectives. Discussing the recent success of Indian companies, he also emphasised that the proposed law should not prevent Indian companies from expanding. Dayanidhi Krishna then discussed the composition of the DPA, with other panelists offering their views. Dayanidhi also remarked that the privacy is being treated as a harm being caused, and not a right, and could be more proactive by means of ownership of the data resting with the data principal, not fiduciary. As a final remark before questions, Rahul pointed out the lack of data walls, and how we must move from a centralised system to a decentralised one. The session then concluded after a couple of questions by participants that were met with knowledgeable response from the panelists.