Digital identity, anonymity, pseudonymity and law in India

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Digital India

- Increase in Internet usage and penetration
- Cyber cafés
- Telecentres
- Home Use
- Other applications
- Popular uses: email, chat, social networking, blogging, gaming, digital radio, matrimonial websites, video conferencing, digital radio



The concept of identity

- Influenced by history, geography, culture, tradition, caste, class
- Identity as a whole and a sub-set:
 - *regional identity
 - *state identity
 - *religion
 - *language
 - *caste and class
 - *family

Development of identity

- Unity in pluralism (Brahmannical triad)
- Swaraj (self-rule)
- Influence of reservation policies
- Judicial developments

KM Patil v Addl Commissioner Tribal Development and Ors (1994)

Mrs V Paul v Cochin University & Ors (1996)

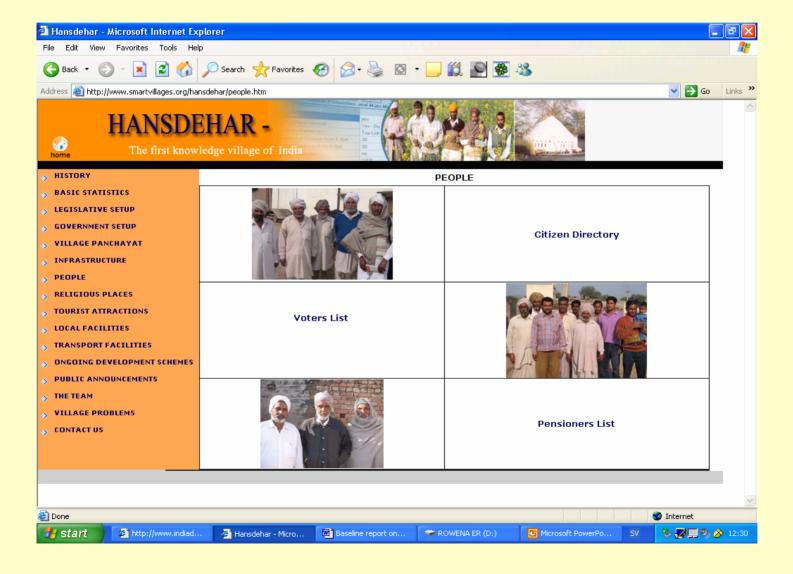
Anonymity and Pseudonymity

- Renunciation of identity normal and traditional phenomena
- Assumption of pseudonyms
- Abandonment of identity for socially and economically beneficial reasons
 - gender, caste, class distinctions

Manifestations

- Email
- Newsgroup, bulletin boards, chat rooms
- Social networking sites e.g. Orkut, matrimonial sites
- ID cards e.g. Voters cards, MNIC
- Rural networking e.g. India's knowledge village Hansdehar

India's knowledge village



Manifestations

Anonymity and pseudonymity on the web

- Multiplicity of email addresses
- Lack of use of anonymisers and anonymous surfing services
- ~ time constraint
- ~ non-perception of need
- ~ awareness
- ~ general social mindset built on openness and information sharing
- ~ single sign on, multiple identities

Regulation and effects

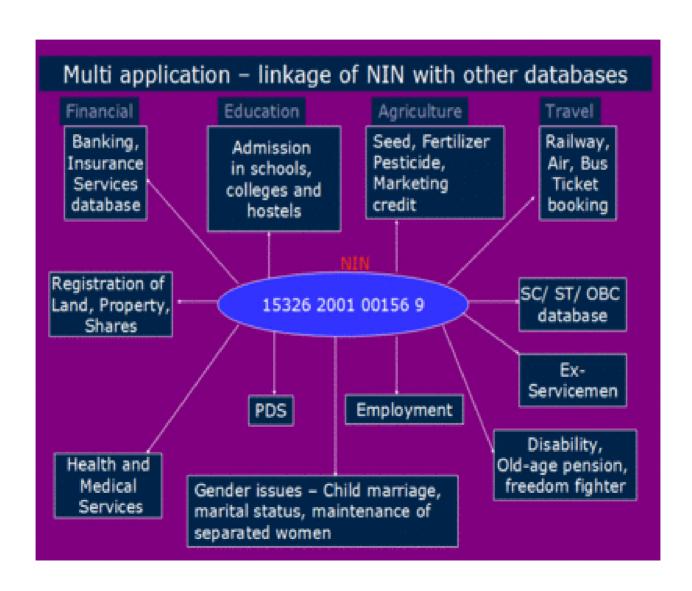
- The Information Technology Act 2000
- Relevant cases:
 - -The case of the Cyber Stalker
 - -State of Tamil Nadu v S Katti
 - -NASCOMM v Ajay Sood (phishing)
- Government attempts to regulate:
 - Introduction of photo-id requirement for cyber café users (2006)
 - Priority Reporting Tool with Orkut

THE MNIC



- Rolled out in May 2007
- Individual identification system
- Purposes: prepare a NPR (National Population Register) and NRIC (National Register of Indian Citizens); provide a national identification number;
- Mandate: deal with illegal migration and for efficient e-governance

THE DATABASE AND ITS LINKS



The MNIC – legal mandate and issues

- Citizenship Act 1955 amended compulsory registration for all (2003)
- No express legislative safeguards to deal with consequential problems
- Control to the bureaucracy and government
- Lack of documents to prove residence, birth (common problems)
- Has not been subject to informed public debate and its pros and cons have not been thoroughly weighed

More issues

- Input and data correction
- (Fear of) misuse, function creep
- Lack of transparency
- Lack of redressal mechanisms
- Positive discrimination
- Database security and maintenance
- Privacy and DP fallout of the linkage of databases

The future

- DI, anonymity and pseudonymity will develop and grow as Internet usage increases so will issues
- Judicial activism and precedents
- Need for increased awareness, informed academic interdisciplinary contributions to this area of research
- Legislators and policy makers need to take into account the interests of the different stakeholders