



REPORT

ON

INDIA SCHOOL ON INTERNET GOVERNANCE 2019

DISCUSSIONS

Overview

The fourth edition of India School of Internet Governance (inSIG) was held from 15-17 November, in Kolkata, India, with two Day 0 events (the Second Youth IGF India and GFCE Triple-I Workshop). The event was organised through a partnership of four ISOC chapters: New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Trivandrum. The event was supported and sponsored by NIXI, Facebook, APNIC, ICANN, Internet Society, Neustar, APASA and MediaNama.

50 Fellows from various academic, cultural, regional backgrounds participated in inSIG2019. 21 speakers from India and 10 from overseas spoke at the event.

Through panel discussions, workshops, role-plays and group activities the three-day school covered a myriad of topics related to the internet in 17 sessions. The sessions covered fundamental topics like the history, principles, and status of the internet. The hurdles around online safety, human rights, online radicalization, and cybersecurity were extensively examined and many perspectives were brought out which were thought-provoking and ingenious. Status and challenges of Emerging technologies, content regulation, and multilingual internet were also discussed widely and valuable feedback and inputs were provided by the delegates.

The fifth edition of inSIG, is scheduled to be organized during Oct-Nov 2020 at the western-Indian city of Mumbai.



Pic: From inSIG2019

The brief session updates are being shared in the following pages, which has been compiled by Nandita Koshal (ISOC Mumbai) and Shashank Mishra (ISOC Delhi). The photographs have been taken by Glenn McKnight and Shubhrajit Kabiraj (ISOC Kolkata)

Overview of the session wise discussions

Compiled by: Nandita Koshal (ISOC Mumbai), Shashank Mishra (ISOC Delhi)

Day 1: Friday, 15 Nov 2019

Session 1: Inauguration and Keynotes: Internet Governance: Perspectives on Current State and Future

Name of speaker(s): Maarten Botterman, Chair, ICANN Board, and Paul Wilson, Director General, APNIC

Date/Time of Session: 90 Minutes

Format: Inauguration and Keynotes

Name of Curator: SumitJha& Arun Mahendru

In the Inaugural session of inSIG2019, both the speakers were asked to respond, and share their views on the four key questions asked to them.

The **first** question directed to them raised the issue of “What is Internet Governance (IG)? Maarten responded to the question by reflecting that IG is about running Internet together through multi-stakeholders and the community system. The multi-stakeholders include governments, the private sector, individuals, NGOs and civil society. Everybody together makes the rules for Internet to keep it participatory and open. In particular, in ICANN, there is a multi-stakeholder group which includes regional registrars like APNIC, ILAC, ASO, country core registries, ISOC chapters among others. Governance of the Internet is not possible with one stakeholder only and ICANN commits to transparent governance for the Internet. Sharing his views on the same, Paul informed that Internet Governance is in existence for a long time. Major parts of Internet governance are governments and industries. Multi-stakeholder model is most appropriate and preferred model for Internet governance as no stakeholder alone.

The **second** question urged the speakers to share their thoughts on “What did they think about current challenges in Internet governance? In response to the question, Paul emphasized that the key challenges are to keep the Internet global, open, stable and secure. Another major challenge is how to make multi-stakeholder system better? Further elaborating on it, Maarten informed that ICANN is currently facing challenges of security, harmonious management of geo politics and legislation, adoption of the changes in technology, and financial stability. To address these challenges, ICANN has come up with a new strategic plan for 2020.

Responding to the **third** question on “Why would they say that the multi-stakeholder model is appropriate?” Maarten reiterated that the model of IG is so complex that nobody alone can manage and govern it. As it involves multi-stakeholders, this system is more acceptable than any other system. Adding in, Paul informed that there was no system in the beginning. A multi-stakeholder system, to govern the Internet, evolved over a period of time and its performance has been quite satisfactory.

The **fourth** question attempted to address the issue of inclusiveness and diversity in participation in multi-stakeholder model? Maarten highlighted that by participating and by creating an open structure, one can make the system work. He informed about the existence of subsidised programs for youth and new generation people for wider participation in the system and talked about the global, regional, national and local chapter system for decentralized participation. Paul, on his part, stated that the emphasis on wider diverse participation started as a need to keep Internet open. Since it is open, people can come and participate, making it inclusive and diverse system of decision making.

The session concluded with Maarten accepting that ICANN has been able to maintain a participation balance between the parties engaged by making it open for wider community participation, especially through its meetings. Finally, the discussion ended with Paul appreciating the significance of global and national platforms of discussion on IG like IGF or inSIG. However, instead of calling them forums of Internet governance, he preferred to call these platforms as forum of Internet cooperation.



Pics: From inSIG2019

Session 2: Internet Governance in India: A brief history

Name of speaker(s): Dr. Govind

Date/Time of Session: 11am- 12pm

Format (Lecture, Panel etc): Lecture

Name of Curator: Vishnupriya Ganesh

Dr. Govind began the session with the question on what fake news pertains and proceeded with explaining the history of Internet governance and its ecosystem. He distinguished between multilateralism and multistakeholderism and informed that India favors multistakeholderism. He explained the concepts like encryption and further talked about the challenges like Internet shutdown which is a major issue in India since India has had the highest number of Internet shutdowns so far. He walked the participants through the current issues in Internet Governance, privacy, policy and regulation related issues in India, IoT economy, and AI economy. He explained about the various Internet ecosystem stakeholders and Internet infrastructure.

He further elaborated on the concept of Internet Governance and informed about the seven clusters of IG like telecom infrastructure, cyber security, freedom of expression, jurisdiction arbitration, e-commerce policies and regulations, access, inclusion, cultural diversity and content policy.

He also explained about ICANN and its role, and about DNS role in India which helps one in accessing and having email ID in regional languages, He then moved on to introduce participants to the institutions which work on policy formulation in Internet Governance.

He explained about the policy initiatives that the Indian government has taken with respect to Internet Governance such as National Internet Exchange of India, .in Internet domain name registry, setting up national Internet registry, setting up of internationalized domain name in Indian languages, digital India schemes among others. He stressed on Internet Governance to be democratic inclusive and transparent. He informed the participants that India has asked for an establishment of institutional mechanism in the United Nations for global Internet related policies to be called UN committee on Internet Related policies. Overall, he gave insights on how Internet Governance is from India's point of view.

Session 3: Internet Governance and Geopolitics: History, Principles and Ecosystem

Name of speaker(s): Dr. Olivier Crepin-Leblond, ICANN At-Large

Date/Time of Session: 15-11-2019 12:00 to 13:00

Format: Lecture

Name of Curator: Dr. Harinder Pal Singh Kalra

In his presentation, Dr. Crepin-Leblond traced the history of the Internet from the early 1960s. He classified the Internet waves into 5 broad categories: - Military (1957-1970s), Academic (1970s-1990s), Commercial (1990s-2000s), Mass Media (2000s-2010s), the Internet Everybody and Everything (2010+) with New Internet complexities (Apps, 4G, 5G and IoT). He provided the definition of Internet governance as it came out of the discussions of WGIG. He also discussed the features of the Internet ecosystem as a shared, open standard based and freely accessible network system that is transparent and collaborative. He then gave a detailed timeline of major landmarks in the genesis, development and quick spread of the Internet, becoming nearly ubiquitous by the early years of the 21st century.

Starting with the work of Licklider and Kleinrock in early 1960s on galactic network and packet switching respectively he talked about the emergence of RFC (request for comment) in 1969 by Crocker. He then elaborated upon the first email sent in 1972, development of TCP/IP and IPv4 in 1974 and rolling out of standard later. He also highlighted the role of fragmentation in 1982, starting of Domain Name System in 1985, the role of other networks such as BITNET, Usenet etc. in late 1980s, and the taking over of the Internet by the NSFNET during 1990-1991. He mentioned some of the earliest Internet services like Gopher, WAIS etc in 1991 and the development of HTML in 1992 by Berners-Lee. He then talked about the the quick spread of the Internet worldwide and the rise of Yahoo!, AltaVista and Google in mid and late 1990s to the starting of YouTube in 2005. He shared how the Internet has changed the existing business models and how new models have emerged and how new community spaces such as Facebook and Instagram have developed. He gave the example of how the Internet shutdown in 2011 in Egypt helped the Arab spring revolution. Overall, he tried to cover the gamut of technological history of the Internet, its applications and use over the period and the current state. He mentioned the role of various bodies such as ICANN, W3C, IETF, ITU and others in helping shape the management and governance of the Internet.

Session 4: Panel Discussion: Emerging Challenges in Cyber Security

Name of speaker(s): Moderator: Rajnesh Singh, ISOC, Samiran Gupta ICANN, Sushobhav Mukherjee, Tathagata Dutta

Date/Time of Session: 15/11/2019 -14:00 - 15:00

Format: Panel Discussion

Name of Curator: Ajay D M

Summary of the key discussions of the session

The panel discussion started off with the consensus that “There is no single magic bullet to fight cyber security threats”. The panel stated that new vulnerabilities arise when new technology touches the DNS. Every attack has a strategy and the success of an attack depends on the strategy. The panel emphasized that user ignorance and convenience are the biggest concerns in cyberspace and users should be educated about threats on the Internet. The panel suggested that the users should be aware of their Internet usage and refrain from overdoing social media. The panel stressed upon the point that cyber security doesn’t have a destination, rather it’s a continuous journey and organizations should be proactive in fighting cyber-attacks instead of reacting only when there is an attack. The panel also highlighted that the government bodies should enforce policies and security measures to fight cyber threats.

The panel summarized that an Internet user should invest the same effort that he invests in his personal health and put in extra efforts to keep their information secure, rather than trusting some company or an agency.



Pics: From inSIG 2019

Session 5: The Dutch approach to Internet Governance

Name of speaker(s): Arnold van Rhijn, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, Netherlands Government

Date/Time of Session: 60 Minutes

Format: Lecture

Name of Curator: Shashank Mishra

Starting on a lighter note, Mr. Rhijn remarked that apart from multi-stakeholderism, acronyms make Internet Governance special!

Mr. Rhijn explained how democratic and autocratic states have caused there to be no single definition of Internet Governance – the present one is a working definition. He emphasised that the Netherlands stands for economic growth, digital security and freedom, and supports multi-stakeholderism. He cited Water Boards – a local form of government – as the 13th century example of multi-stakeholderism in Netherlands.

He cited other examples of policy-making in the Netherlands such as vision on telecom, media and Internet (2014), National Cybersecurity Agenda (2018), and Strategic Action Plan for Artificial Intelligence (2019). All these involved lot of consultations among stakeholders, which helped avoid problems once the policy is implemented. Debate Graph is an online tool facilitating inputs from stakeholders, which is used for policy-making in the Netherlands. For highlighting multi-stakeholderism, he cited examples of self-regulation in the Netherlands as well, such as Secure Software Alliance, Digital Trust Centre, National AI Coalition and NLIGF. He pointed out that there are geopolitical challenges to who controls the Internet and referred to the Californian model v. Chinese model.

In response to Satish Babu's comment about IGF not being organised in non-European countries, Mr. Rhijn remarked that he agreed with taking it to other countries as well, and has been fighting for it. Olivier Crepin-Leblond brought forth in detail the issue of IGF's funding being shoe-string as an important problem. Amrita Choudhary sought a clarification about the salient features of the Netherlands Government's International Norms in Cyberspace. Mr. Rhijn stated that the paper aims to protect backbone to the Internet, and the Netherlands Government's position remains that WhatsApp would remain end-to-encrypted.

Session 6: An introduction to IETF

Name of Speakers: Fred Baker, IETF and Nalini Elkins IETF

Moderator: Anupam Aggarwal, ISOC India Kolkata

Date/Time of Session: 4:30 pm – 5:50 pm

Format:Lecture

Curator: Mohammad AtifAlim

The speaker Mr. Fred Baker introduced IGF with the opening slide of what Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is and how it was created by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB) in 1986 to develop protocols and other technologies needed in the Internet with the support of individuals, technology companies, academia, government bodies and other places. He stressed upon the mission of IETF which is “to make the Internet work better by producing high quality, relevant technical documents that influence the way people design, use and manage the Internet. He laid down the importance of people and conversations and engaged the audience by introducing computing terms like BoF (Birds of a feather), which refers to an informal discussion group formed by an ad hoc approach. Furthermore, Fred introduced the working groups, which are formed to discuss a topic or achieve a specific set of goals and also explained the hierarchy of IETF, which is very organized at high level and ad-hoc at lower level. He stressed on the importance of Internet drafts formed by working groups and how different entities are involved in drafting it. The IETF Composition structure was well explained by Fred which is very pragmatic and direct in nature, visible from its reports and prior discussions as well. The organization nuts and bolts were explained to the audience along with challenges faced by IETF and how entities like Internet Society (ISOC) assists in capacity building for IETF.

Fred highlighted the objectives of Internet Architecture Board (IAB) which includes architectural advice to organizations like Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG), IETF and ISOC.

Fred also explained the role of Internet Research Task Force and how it is focused on solving long term problems related to the Internet. Internet assigned Number Authority (IANA) functions were briefed to the audience along with insights on how Request for Comments (RFC's) are drafted. IESG's nature of multidisciplinary technical review group was explained along with a peek into the key position holders of IETF and its management.

An interesting Q&A session followed the discussion with youth interested in getting a know how about how they can join the IETF and contribute to its deliberations and reports.

Nalini Elkins took over the discussion from Fred and abreast the audience about how IETF fits itself into the Internet Governance Ecosystem. She explained the technical scenario in India and enlightened the audience on how various stakeholders can collaboratively work with IETF and why it's important for someone like an entrepreneur to join IETF, the primary reason being the

technical strategic advantage that it provides. With this she encouraged the participants to join the mailing list of IETF and strive to contribute better for the cause of Internet.



Pics: From inSIG2019

Day 2: Saturday, 16 Nov 2019

Session 1: Governance of Online Content

Name of speaker(s): Moderators: Amrita Choudhury (ISOC-Delhi) and Prateek Pathak (ISOC-Mumbai) Panel: Dr. SumitNarula (AmityUniversity Gwalior), Nehaa Chaudhary (IKIGAI Law), Shashank Mohan (SFLC.in)

Date/Time of Session: 9:00 to 10:30

Format: Panel Discussion

Name of Curator: Arun Mahendru

The session was moderated by Prateek and Amrita. The session began with participants being presented with a case study based on the theme of, “Should Court of India order to take the content be down across world?” 3 groups of fellows were formed. After due discussions, all the group representatives presented the stance on this issue and gave their opinions.

Taking forward the discussion from the participants, panelists deliberated on the issue and on some of the points raised during the case study discussion. Shashank said if the content was uploaded from India and published globally, it becomes technically difficult for Court to order it to take it down globally as every country has different standards to speech. Dr. Sumit told that there is a thin line between misinformation and disinformation. He referred to common creative license. He gave an example of Tik-Tok which got banned but is now online.

Nehaa spoke regarding different aspects of regulating online content that is user generated content uploaded by the user himself. She stated how the platform can check the content with community guidelines. There are a lot of definitions of harmful contents in various countries so platforms have developed community guidelines to regulate the content. The content which is not appropriate to those guidelines is removed by platform. She further told, in December 2018, IT Ministry decided to amend IT Act and its rules to ask the platforms to downlink the harmful content within 24 hours of report. Platforms are supposed to appoint local Nodal Officers too to regulate the content in accordance with the Indian Law. Shashank told that the platforms are pipelines which cannot check all the content. If the user put the content online, then the user should be prosecuted not the platform. Sumit referred to a book published by UNESCO and referred to a few open source tools like tool InVID, reverse search in Google Image, TinEye reverse image search, RevEye and FotoForensics which analyse various artefacts of content like thumbnails, metadata and error level analysis. He also referred to reverse search in Google Image which can make people verify any image received from any person as a news. He asked when we receive any data we must verify whether the data is correct or not with the help of these kind of tools. Moreover, the discussion was centralized on online content and social media content which guided the fellows to gain more knowledge about online content governance.

Session 2: IG and Emerging Technologies: AI, IoT, Blockchain

Name of speaker(s): Satish Babu (APRALO Chair and President APSIG) KaushikNath (VP CISCO), R. Srinivasan (ICFOSS/ISOC-TRV)

Date/Time of Session: 16.11.2019, 60 Minutes

Format: Panel Discussion

Name of Curator: SwapnaHalder

The panel discussion started with the description of crypto currency. Satish Babu presented the topic from various vantage points. He nicely explored the idea of what cryptocurrency actually is, the different properties of Cryptocurrency and Crypto Governance. He also discussed several multi-stakeholder approaches and challenges of using crypto currency.

Koushik in his discussion on IoT pointed out to two basic ideas. The first one is the need for IoTstandardisation. The second idea emphasised the need to integrate several emerging security technologies into the protocol stack of using IoT, specifically when IoT is used in health care. He also discussed about the several challenges of IoT. Mr. Srinivasan enlightened the participants on the ideas of trust factors when IoT is used in our daily life. He also explained and discussed about the zero-day vulnerability attack.

At the end of the session, various ideas were exchanged between participants and panel moderator. Several issues were discussed like how data privacy can be maintained in IoT? how IoT can be used in crime investigation? how to reduce power consumption in IoT devices,etc.? The panel saw a fruitful discussion on IG and Emerging Technologies.

Session 3: IG and Multilingual Internet: IDNs and UAI

Name of Speakers: Satish Babu (APRALO), Harish Choudhary (UA Ambassador)

Date/Time of Session: 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

Format: Lecture

Curator: Ashwin Reddy

The session began with Satish Babu who is currently the UA-Tech Chair explaining what Universal acceptance and UA-readiness mean. Using the example of Thai language, he explained how Thai being a tonal language affected the Internet DNS system when used in English script. Considering such instances, ICANN decided to promote UA and multilingual Internet through UASG (Universal Acceptance Steering Group). He explained how Japan, Korea, China and other parts of the Middle East, who are not part of native English speaking countries get affected in the absence of existence of UA. There is a need for Domain Names and Email address in other scripts to promote and make the Internet easy to use, for all the other language users. Keeping this in mind ICANN Introduced IDNs (Internationalized Domain Names). The problem was that not all browsers are compatible with IDNs and not all apps and platforms were compatible with Email ids in other scripts. Before new gTLDs came into existence there were only 3 character gTLDs, the new gTLDs now support up to 64 characters.

In his talk, Harish described the importance of Universal Acceptance and how one can take part in building the Internet for everyone. UASG (Universal acceptance steering Group) was founded in 2015 to promote Universal Acceptance. More than 120 companies are now engaged with UA that includes Google, Microsoft, APNIC, .ASIA and many more.

From 22 gTLDs in the year 2006, gTLDs have grown to more than 1000 by the year 2016. With new gTLD auctions happening at ICANN, IDNs are more prominent. The technology behind gTLDs in local language is ASCII code encoding to UNICODE. With 22 local scheduled languages in India the list of new gTLDs are no longer static.

Harish then informed the participants about the various benefits of UA readiness. UA readiness will connect all the people who are not convergent with ASCII based language (Example: English). For more users to join Internet UA help connect more people to the Internet.

5 major Principles of UA are

- Accept
- Validate
- Store
- Process
- Display

To stress upon the importance of UA, Harish talked about how Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram, Twitter, Google and many other platforms are already showing content in many other languages. There are platforms like Navlekha for Digitizations and Monetization in local languages. Google searches are increasing by 400% every year. Google Home and Alexa are already supporting other languages. All this would help EAI (Email Address Internationalization) getting prominent along with IDNs. Online transactions have not yet started in other languages but it will surely contribute to Digital Economy if everything on the Internet is UA ready.



Pics: From inSIG2019

Session 4: Multi Stakeholder Roleplay

Moderator and Organizations:

- Technical Moderator - Sabarinath G Pillai
- Business Moderator - Sneha Tambe
- Civil Society Moderator - Amrita Choudhury
- Government Moderator - Shashank Mishra

Public Forum Moderator - Anupam Agrawal (ISOC Kolkata)

Roleplay Organizations: Technical Community, the Business Community, Civil Society Community, Government Community

Date/Time of Session: 16th Nov: 01:30 PM - 03:00 PM

Format: Role play

Topic: Each stakeholder Drafting 5 Policies on Fake News by putting their Stakeholder perspective.

All the participants were divided into 4 stakeholder groups. 1 leader was selected by their respective stakeholder group to represent them. After discussing and making their policies, stakeholder leaders were given time to discuss among other stakeholders to reach some consensus in themselves.

Policies:

Civil Society

1. Collaborative multi-stakeholder, transparent consultation process, where civil societies should also be taken.
2. Capacity building and awareness through different programs for different groups like youth, new users in local language, even the government, should be effectively promoted through their media to educate people on the subject, and civil society organizations should be funded to run such activities.
3. No laws to regulate/take down the content as there is a very vague meaning, and different perspectives of fake news.
4. Decision-making based on big data and AI should be transparent
5. Develop resource materials and toolkits for general public funded, checked and verified by the government.

Government Community

1. Constituting an expert committee to decide what is fake news and the criticality of the fake news.
2. Directing Removal of fake news from the platform.
3. Platform should provide all details related to fake news like ip address, encrypted data, key etc
4. Fine, punishment, ban on the user if proven guilty
5. The platform that does not comply with the above will be banned.

Business Community

1. Regulating social media platforms
2. Using technology to aid businesses in tackling fake news
3. Spreading awareness on malware links
4. Mandating to spend on Media literacy information (like CSR is mandatory for businesses)
5. A multi-stakeholder approach for consensus making and negating the effects of fake news.

Technical Community

1. Creating User awareness about Fake news, under the funds from Government.
2. Backtracking to the original source, and giving license to technical community to trackback.
3. Integration of verification with social media.
4. Double authentication of user identities.
5. Funding research for technical advancement - direct and indirect.

After the policies were drafted, an open forum was setup with leaders on the panel moderated by Anupam Agrawal (ISOC Kolkata). After some debates and arguable policies against other stakeholders, 5 policies were successfully drafted with a consensus vote.



Pics: from inSIG2019

Session 5: ISOC, IGF, APSIG, APRALO and APriGF: Regional and Global perspectives

Name of Speakers: Glenn McKnight, ISOC Board, Olivier Crepin- Leblond, ICANNAt large, Sabrina Lim ICANN, Ihita G, Yigf INDIA, Rajneesh Singh, ISOC

Moderator: Glenn McKnight, BoT, ISOC

Date/Time of Session: 3:30-4:30 pm, Day 2, 16-11-2019

Format: Panel Discussion

Curator: Mohammad Atif

The panel discussion included speakers from ISOC, ICANN and yIGF and it was moderated by Glenn from ISOC. Glenn introduced the agenda for the panel by elaborating on the importance of global entities working in collaboration for the cause of Internet. He introduced the panelists and asked them to elaborate further on their undertakings with respect to the organization they work for or founded. Sabrina elaborated upon what her work profile at ICANN which primarily is communicating with different stakeholders on policy matters. She also spoke about the need of the Internet; how different stakeholders keep the Internet running in current times and how dialogues generated from protocols and different entities have helped the Internet shape up as it is today. Olivier explained the hierarchy structure of ICANN At large and how he is associated with it in the role of thought leadership wherein he witnesses various technology perspectives and discusses it through the platform of ICANN.

Furthermore, Ihita G explained the concept and objective of Youth IGF where youth from across the globe come together to discuss and debate on some of the most pressing issues related to Internet Governance.

Glenn also briefed upon the role of Internet Society (ISOC) in the capacity of the Board Member of ISOC and asked the participants for their closing remarks as well as citing a unique experience with Internet Governance. The panelists had a consensus on how different entities can work in a multi stakeholder approach to better the cause of Internet and shared their personal experiences with Internet Governance as well. The remarks gathered much appreciation and excitement from the participants, who were eager and enthusiastic to join various mailing lists of the organizations that were discussed during the course of conversation.

Session 6: Gender and Diversity in Internet Governance

Name of speaker (s): Panel: Radhika Radhakrishnan (CIS) Sabrina Lim (ICANN)

Moderator: Amrita Choudhary (ISOC Delhi)

Date/Time of Session: 16th November 2019

Format: Panel Discussion, Time: 4.30-5.30

Curator: Vishnupriya Ganesh

The session on Gender and Diversity in Internet Governance talked about issues on gender equality, participation and harassment issues faced by women on the Internet and in IG organisations. Based on her experience of working with ICANN, Sabrina shared the various issues and challenges that women in IG face in having an equal participation in contributing to IG issues. She brought forth that more than gender acting as the barrier in women participation in various global and regional forums, it's the cost that becomes the major barrier. She also spoke about the various initiatives that ICANN has taken to ensure a wider participation of gender in the policymaking like providing creche services to single mother participants in ICANN meetings to facilitate participation from all section.

Radhika talked about the various issues of online harassment faced by women, LGBTQs and minority communities. She explained how men could help women from facing harassment online. She also highlighted how the Internet has been used by the LGBTQ to express about themselves, their identities and their issues and challenges. Through her presentation she explained about the technology mediated gender violence, how Twitter as a social media platform is biased, and how it deactivates the accounts of various social activists, especially those who belong to the marginalized communities and are often cornered on social media platforms when they express their opinions. She explained about decentralized and unbiased social networking sites and platforms like Mastodon. She questioned and made participants think on subjects like feminism and gender equality and various issues that are prevailing currently in society. She also questioned about metoo movement and its impact. Overall, she shared various meaningful insights on gender diversity and gender issues in the domain of IG.



Pics: From inSIG2019

Day 3: Sunday, 17 Nov 2019

Session 1: The Digital Economy, Innovation and Inclusion

Name of Speakers: Mansi Kedia ICRIER, Samiran ICANN, Satish Babu, APRALO

Moderator: Satish Babu

Date/Time of Session: 17-11-2019, 9:00- 10:30 am

Format: Panel Discussion

Curator: Mohammad Atif

Mr. Satish Babu, Chair APRALO, ICANN and moderator of the panel opened the third day event by welcoming all the participants. He stated that the Digital Economy comprises of the economic activities which use digital knowledge as key factors of production of digital technologies including Internet, Cloud computing, AI/ML, Mobile technologies etc. He introduced the broad framework of issues impacting Digital economy as well as issues related to traditional economy, security, Privacy and data abuse, borderless Internet, and requested the panelists to give their views on their areas of expertise. Apart from the above mentioned points, he also pointed out that there are various other factors such as the startup ecosystem, legal and regulatory frameworks, access issues, diversity and inclusiveness, social preparedness and Geo political issues which impact the digital economy directly or indirectly.

The panelist Mansi started with sharing her thoughts on how Digital Economy is impacting the Indian Economy and how mobile penetration, trans border data issues and Internet accessibility are significantly contributing to Indian economic framework and having a major influence on digital economy.

Samiran further added to the discussion by explaining the technical liabilities associated with having a digital economy and how individuals can contribute to the cause of innovation and inclusion. He stressed upon the dichotomy between industrial economy and the goods and services, and encouraged the participants to participate more in the decision making process of different entities so that they stay abreast with the latest happenings in the digital world.

The discussion was followed by a Q&A session where questions pertaining to cryptocurrencies, data localization and dark web were asked to the panelists. The erudite panel responded positively to the questions and shed light on the legal aspect of the issues, which affect a large proportion of how the infrastructure for these technical frameworks are proposed in the country.

Session 2: IG Issues: Human rights, Culture, Democracy

Name of speaker(s): Moderator: Dr Govind; Panelists: Nehaa Chaudhary (IKIGAI Law, Shashank Mohan (SFLC.in)

Date/Time of Session: 17th November 2019, 10.am- 11 am

Format: Panel Discussion

Name of Curator: Vishnupriya Ganesh

The discussion talked about the various ethical, cultural and human rights issues that emerge in the domain of Internet Governance. The discussants talked about the myriad legal perspectives that govern the societal use of Internet which led to the discussion on the Internet shutdown and human rights issues. Speakers concurred that the government needs to have a regulatory framework that maintains a set of standards and measures when it comes to Internet shutdown.

They further talked about the role of various digital India initiatives in leading the digital economy in India. Participants contributed to the discussion by urging the panelists to throw more light on subjects of data tax, digital divide and its impact on the economy. The discussion then moved to data protection law and the way data is being utilized by companies for profit. The panelists also talked about Data localisation and cross border transfer of data and their impact on the economy. Panellists also discussed the various issues and challenges around the GDPR and its various implications for countries and economies.

Talking about regulating various social media platforms. Neha pointed out that if there are just fewer social media platforms on the Internet it would be easy for the government to regulate as it would be easier to have regular negotiations and setting up rules and regulations for them.

Overall, the session saw a healthy discussion around both human rights and economic implications of wider digital penetration.



Pics: From inSIG2019

Session 3: Internet Technologies – II: Cybersecurity Incident Roleplay

Name of speaker(s): Sunny Chendi, APNIC

Date/Time of Session: 11:30-12:30

Format: Role Play

Name of Curator: Arun Mahendru

The session was a Role Play based on a data breach in an NGO. The session was conducted by Sunny Chendi from APNIC. Four fellows were asked to lead four teams i.e. Communication Team, Legal Team, IT Team and Management Team. A brief was given to all 4 volunteers regarding the case to be taken as reference for role play. Rest of the fellows were asked to choose their teams as per their expertise. Reference of a case was given to all the teams and the teams were asked to prepare a strategy to respond to the incident. The breach was that the Personal Identifiable Information of stakeholders was compromised because of clicking on an unknown link by one of the managers of the NGO; a link that he had received on Email.

Meanwhile the teams were preparing their strategies the perpetrators continued with their attack which caused a lot of pressures upon the teams. The whole exercise taught the teams how to mitigate the cyber-attack. The participants were taught about the importance of incident response teams in organisations, how to build those teams, the importance of cyber security policies among other lessons. In short, the session introduced fellows to the major ways and strategies of mitigating a cyber-attack.



Pics: From inSIg2019

Session 4:Internet Technologies I: Routing/DNS

Name of the speaker: Sunny, APNIC.

Date/Time of session: 17/11/2019 & 13:30

Format: Role play

Curator: ShibenduDebbarma

The session had a role play named IPGO V3.0. with the sub theme "How the Internet works". The speaker explained about the rules of the game and explained the following are a must for Internet to work properly.

1. Devices
2. Network operators
3. IP addresses
4. Building a network
5. Routing packets
6. Sending packets
7. DNS
8. IPv6

Accordingly, participants were organised in different groups. All the points that are needed for Internet to work properly were explained with hand to hand interaction. How IP addresses are distributed, connections are done with immediate operator, how routing of packets from the end device to the operator and the other operators for packet to travel on the Internet is done was explained. Sunny explained that this whole process is followed for building the interconnected network and to send the packets within the network and among other networks. He further demonstrated that through the process of routing, peering and transit, packets are passed to other networks. He also explained about the inter operator's connectivity issues like economic, connectivity and politics.

He then moved on to demonstrate the process of Sending a packet where peering is chosen first and wherever peering is not possible the packet is connected through transit. Some networks are so large that they don't go for peering rather they go for transit agreement due to business.

Time (latency) and cost for the packets to reach the destination within the country were explained. In this. Internet exchanges come into action and keeps the packet within the country if it is destined within the country.

The entire session was a great learning experience for participants to learn the technical aspects of how the Internet works in the real world.

Session 5: Indian Data Protection Law

Name of speaker(s): Nehaa Chaudhuri, Ikigai Law; Shashank Mohan, SFLC, Mansi Kedia, ICRIER, Amrita Choudhary (Moderator)

Date/Time of Session: 90 Minutes

Format: Panel discussion

Name of Curator: Raktima Roy

The discussion started with Amrita first inviting questions from the audience. Questions were asked on the definition of privacy, the way ahead for the implementation of the “privacy bill” The participants enquired about the non-compliance of several laws and asked the speakers to explore the distinction between privacy and data protection.

Shashank and Neha responded by explaining what the Supreme Court had laid down by way of a right to privacy. Shashank stated that the Supreme Court provided a large, all-encompassing definition of the right to privacy. There is no strict definition of privacy, not even in the PDP Bill, and the bill only deals with acceptable use of personal data. Nehaa explained that the PDP Bill focuses only on informational privacy, meant to put individuals in absolute control of their data, in which the remedies for breach of rights are provided.

Mansi explained the economic context of the right to privacy – that different people attach different values to their data. She referenced research by Dvara Trust, which found that people were more willing to share their data when offered a monetary compensation. The value attached to their information varies between communities and people.

The second point of discussion was the current standing on where the bill is, and the way forward. Shashank pointed out that the bill is listed for discussion, but is yet to be tabled. The present version of the bill is not yet released to the public. Mansi pointed out the importance of institutions such as DPA functioning appropriately, in order for the way forward to be smoother.

The third point of discussion was on government uses of data. Audience members expressed concern over reports of state governments selling or misusing personal data. Shashank responded by pointing out instances of transportation agencies sharing information without consent, use of facial recognition by the government, and highlighting the importance of a statutory framework in order to regulate data use. Mansi pointed out that there is a need to develop mechanisms through which data will become usable by Government. To ensure privacy, it is important to work across the value chain. Nehaa pointed out civil society critiques of PDP Bill that the government is not subject to the same safeguards as private parties.

The fourth issue was on implementation and enforcement of laws. The speakers agreed that many laws in India are not implemented. Nehaa also pointed out that many companies around the world choose not to comply with certain aspects of GDPR based on a cost benefit analysis.

Certain specific aspects of the PDP Bill were discussed, such as the right to be forgotten and anonymised data being kept out of the purview of the bill. Shashank pointed out that it is getting easier and easier to re-identify anonymised data. Hence the PDP Bill hinging on anonymisation of data could lead to problems. On end user rights, it is not clear how effective the bill will be, unless the state / DPA takes up higher responsibility to help users navigate their rights. On the right to be forgotten, Shashank pointed out that the right is different from GDPR in that there is no right to erasure. He also pointed out instances of misuse of the right to erasure outside.

The fifth point of discussion was on personal data. It was pointed out that we do not know what non personal data is, or what the Committee is thinking in terms of regulation of such data. It is likely that the Committee may be referring to anonymised data.

Lastly, the conversation concluded with the panel unanimously agreeing that the DPA should work with the sectoral regulators to address sector specific data concerns.



Pics : From inSIG2019



Pic: Organisers of inSIG2019

Annexure

Pictures of inSIG2019 taken by Glenn McKnight and Shubhrajit Kabiraj (ISOC Kolkata) can be viewed from the following links:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/glenmcknight/albums/72157711790186042>

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PCG_vSzNmpBShyGfaYAzlsFwgZnR4ARs?usp=sharing