

# Right to Privacy



- Right to be left alone
- Right to determine who has information about you
- Right to make autonomous choices about your life

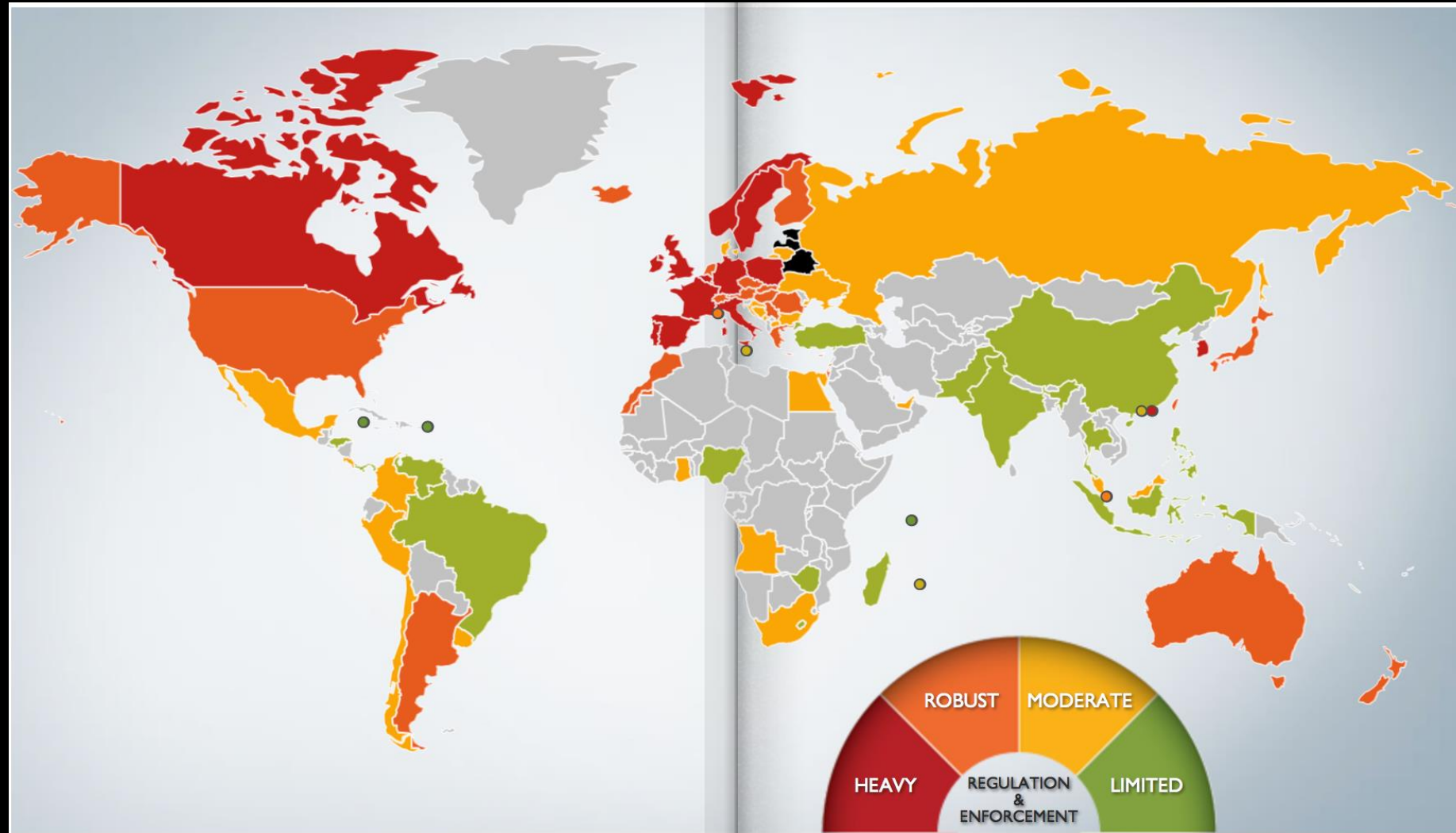
# Defining Privacy in the International Context

- Article 12 – Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - “No one should be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks on his honour or reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interferences or attacks.”
- Article 17 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
  - No one shall be subject to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.
  - Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

# Permissible Limitations to the Right to Privacy

- In accordance with the law
- In pursuit of a legitimate aim
- Necessary in a democratic society

# Challenges to Privacy – Data Protection



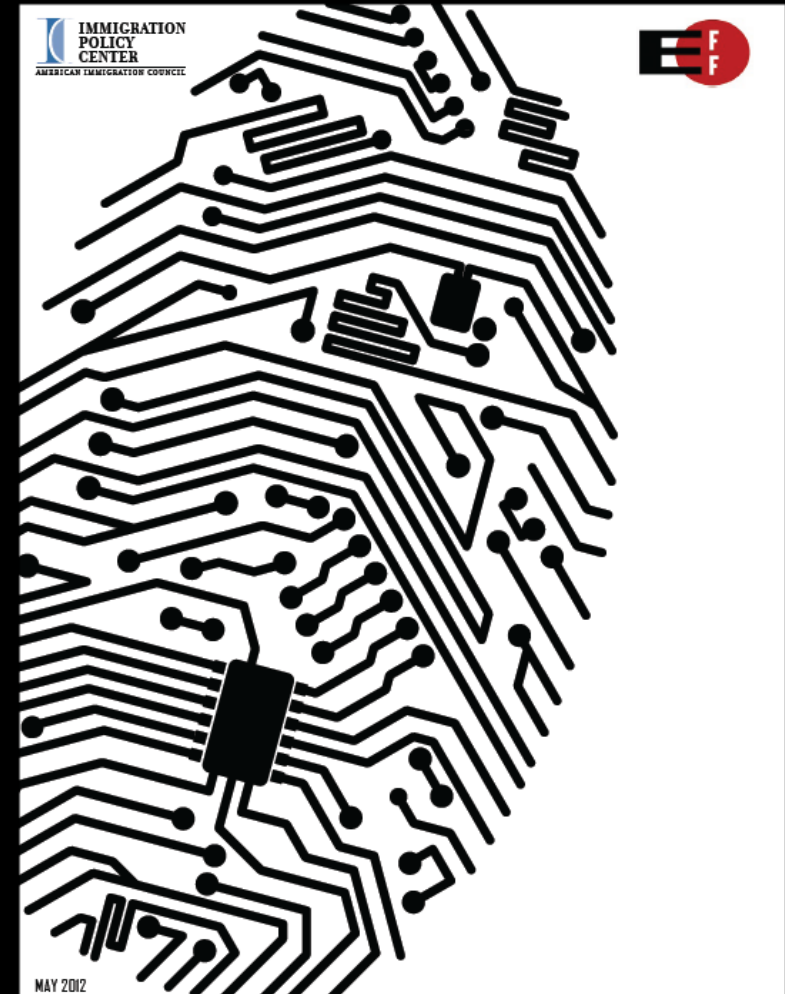
# Data Collection

- Personal data is used for a number of purposes:
- Governance and the delivery of public services
- Law enforcement
- Identity management and
- social sorting
- Surveillance of communications and behaviour



# Data protection principles

- Collection limitation
- Data quality
- Purpose specification
- Use limitation
- Security safeguards
- Openness
- Individual participation
- Accountability
- No data retention



# UIDAI – Adhaar Card

- *What are the implications of the UID for the right to privacy?*
- *Where should the balance between privacy and security lie?*
- *Is keeping track of Indian citizens and providing them with public services more important than respecting their privacy rights?*