

# **US Ruling on Digital Privacy**

#### What is the issue?

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A recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling has imposed limits on the ability of police to obtain cellphone data.

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### What is the ruling?

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• It is related to law enforcers collecting location data of a tracked suspect, from cellphone companies.

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• The 5-4 ruling sets a higher legal hurdle than previously existed under federal law.

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- The court said police need a court-approved warrant to get the data.
- Police now obtain such data without a warrant, from wireless carriers.
- The court said this would amount to an unreasonable search and seizure under the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment.
- The ruling made exceptions for emergencies like bomb threats and child abductions.

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### What is the significance?

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• Digital data can provide a detailed and intrusive overview of private affairs.

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• US court ruling throws light on the way this aspect of modern technology is being used all over the world.

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• It comes as a major victory for digital privacy advocates.

• The new decision has implications for all kinds of personal information held by third parties.

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• This includes email and text messages, Internet searches, and bank and credit card records.

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#### How does this work in India?

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• Central and state law enforcement agencies gain access to cellphone location data.

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• Service providers, once asked, provide them with call data records.

• Apart from helping in investigation of cellphone thefts, this also helps police crack criminal cases.

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• However, accessing such information is subject to certain permissions.

• The nodal officer of a service provider should be asked in written for call data records.

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• Notably, only an officer of SP rank - DCP rank in a commissionerate - can write.

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• There are instances where policemen illegally obtaining records have been sent to jail.

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## **Source: Indian Express**

