

# **Legislating for Data Protection**

### Why in news?

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The recent SC verdict on 'Right to Privacy' has brought the debate on data protection to the fore again but has some sticky points.

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#### What is the current scenario?

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- Currently, data protection provisions are part of the 'IT Act' rules 2011 and work is underway to draft a separate legislation for the same.
- Till now, there was no way to regulate private enterprises that access messages, notifications and contacts without the customer's knowledge.
- The recent recognition of the right to privacy as a fundamental right will be a major game changer.

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## How has the verdict fared in the data protection context?

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 New technologies offer us facilities and services that enhance our quality of life.

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- $\bullet$  Most of these new technologies rely on big data and machine learning, which in turn depend on access to large data sets. \n
- While the verdict has corrected the misgivings of the past, it hasn't clearly envisioned the future in its view on data protection.
- The pronouncement seems to favour a strict notice and consent-based framework, which could affect our ability to get the most out of modern

technology.

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 $\bullet$  In the face of a rapidly increasing number of devices and systems that constantly collect information in ways that we cannot completely comprehend, consented collection is infeasible. \n

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### What is the better alternative?

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- Regulators around the world have begun to discard the principle of notice and consent that guided their actions for over three decades.
- $\bullet$  They have, instead, begun to rely on models such as accountability to address the challenges of a disruptive future.  $\ensuremath{\backslash} n$

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**Source: Livemint** 

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