

- For instance, **The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT rules) announced in 2021** puts in a framework that brings in transparency in terms of the responsibilities and duties of the internet intermediaries including Twitter and Facebook.

7.7. DRAFT NATIONAL DATA GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK POLICY

Why in news?

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology released a revised Draft National Data Governance Framework Policy (NDGFP).

National Data Governance Framework Policy

The framework is the **revised version of Draft India Data Accessibility and Use Policy, 2022** which was released for consultation in February 2022 but received criticism for considering monetisation of data through sale and licensing to private entities.

- **Aim:** To **enhance access, quality, and use of data**, in line with the current and emerging technology needs of the decade.
- **Objectives** To accelerate Digital Governance, have standardized data management and security standards across the whole of Government, etc.
- **Applicability:** All Government departments and entities, all non-personal datasets and data and platform, rules, standards governing its access and use by researchers and Start-ups.
- **India Data Management Office (IDMO):** This shall be set up under the Digital India Corporation (“DIC”) under MeitY and shall be responsible for
 - framing, managing and periodically reviewing and revising the Policy.
 - encourage and foster the data and AI-based Research, start-up ecosystems by working with the Digital India Start-up Hub.
- **Data Management Units (“DMUs”):** Every Ministry/Department shall have “DMUs” that are headed by a designated CDO who shall work closely with the IDMO for ensuring implementation of the Policy.
- **Private companies can also create datasets** and contribute to India datasets programme.

Need of NDGFP

- **Maximising data led governance:** With the accelerated digitization in India, the volume and velocity of data generated is also increasing exponentially. This data can be used effectively for more effective digital government, public good and innovation and to improve citizens’ experience and engagement with the government.

Non-personal data (NPD)

- Non-personal data is **any set of data which does not contain personally identifiable information**.
 - For example, while order details collected by a food delivery service will have the name, age, gender, and other contact information of an individual, it will become non-personal data if the identifiers such as name and contact information (i.e. the personal data) are taken out.
- It is all the data other than personal data (defined in Draft Data Protection Bill, 2019).
- In terms of origin, non-personal data can be data which never related to natural persons (such as data on weather or supply chains), or data which was initially personal data, but has been anonymised (through use of certain techniques to ensure that individuals to whom the data relates to cannot be identified).
- The **data principal** is the entity to whom the non-personal data relates to. This entity can be an individual, a community, or a company
- Non-personal data can further be classified as:

