

18 March 2023

GS-2 - Govt. policies

2. The proposed Digital India Act, 2023 reveals comprehensive approach in protecting citizens in terms of safety, trusts accountability.
- Analyse

Information technology Act, 2000 was amended several times, but before advent of e-commerce & social media applications. To compensate for digital gap, Digital India Act, 2023 was proposed.

Need of the Act.

1. The Information technology services has provided several important services - like Education, health etc; But also provided several challenges
2. It is crucial to regulate such practices to realise vision of '\$trillion' digital economy by 2030
- Data privacy
 - cyber crimes
 - anti competitive practices
 - fake news
 - Hate speech online.

New Act - promises.

1. The Act covers → areas of potential misuse from Artificial Intelligence, deep fakes. etc;
2. provides for new adjudication mechanism for civil
criminal cases — is online platform. (It) also.

Review the 'safe harbour' rules of big tech.

Which allows big tech to avoid liability for content posted

Eg: Big tech → Twitter, Google etc → Increasing
Influencing the political, economy, social. of the country

3. prevent discrimination, by regulating big tech
Platform - preventing monopoly & gatekeeping practices
enhance access to digital services.

concerns

1. India Inequality Report 2022: digital divide by
OXFAM → widening Rural-urban digital divide
↓ ↓
(31%) (67%)

2. Cybercrimes reported in India (>50,000 annually
to Computer Emergency Response - India (CERT-IN)].
Highest among 920 countries

Way forward

As a prerequisite to the Act, digital divide must
be narrowed through digital infra in remote areas.
collective Action. Willing 420 to curb cybercrimes
enhances trust with India. ~~Governance~~ Along with
the Digital India Act + Data protection Law must also be
brought → to ensure Governance encompasses
regulation of digital. (t) protection to citizens privacy.