

GDPR knowledge of Indian people

Padma Sharma^{*}, Dr. Sharvan Kumar Garg^{**}

^{*}M.TECH Scholar, CSE department, S.I.T.E, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut, India

^{**}Professor, CSE department, S.I.T.E, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut, India

Abstract: India leading to globalization and Information technology field have a major role in its development. But, Lack of knowledge about GDPR can leads Indian people and companies to cybercrimes. This paper is examining the public awareness for GDPR over some Indian people with the help of online survey. We are analyzing the collected data to know the knowledge of Indian individuals about GDPR. We discover that Indian people do not know much about GDPR, So the cybercrimes are increasing in past few years. So, we requested to Indian government and NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) to aware public about all the regulation for their data security in upcoming years.

Keywords: Protection Regulation, GDPR, IT Act, Personal Data, online survey, cybercrime.

Date of Submission: 16-07-2021

Date of acceptance: 01-08-2021

I. Introduction:

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is the core of Europe's digital privacy legislation. To give EU citizens more control over their personal data, GDPR is a new set of rules designed at its core. Aim of GDPR is to simplify the regulatory environment for business so that both citizens and businesses in the European Union can fully benefit from the digital economy.[1]

The relevant Indian laws governing online data protection are the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) and Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011[2].

Here we are analysis some data that is collected from some individuals in India. That describe how much Indian people know about GDPR.

II. Objective:

Main objective is this paper is to analysis the collected data by some individual from India to know “How much Indians know about general data protection laws.” With that we also find out some points like:

- How people share their personal data without knowing that its maybe used in cyberattacks.
- Their data sharing may cause to fraud them?
- How some company/individuals used their data for their own benefits.

III. Methodology

The data used in this paper is primary, collected by a local online survey. Some tools used to analyse the data for the purpose of finding the results and making recommendations. Test is analytical in nature.

Scope of Paper

This paper can be used as referral material by Cyber Cell of India, to control cybercrime by public awareness programs. Indians are need to know their rights and rules about their personal data uses by others, so they can ensure that to protect themselves to involved in cybercrime or to be a victim of cybercrime.

Basically, the scope of this paper is to secure the future of Indians.

IV. Data Analysis

Positive	Negative
170	140

Table 1; Count of how many people know about GDPR.

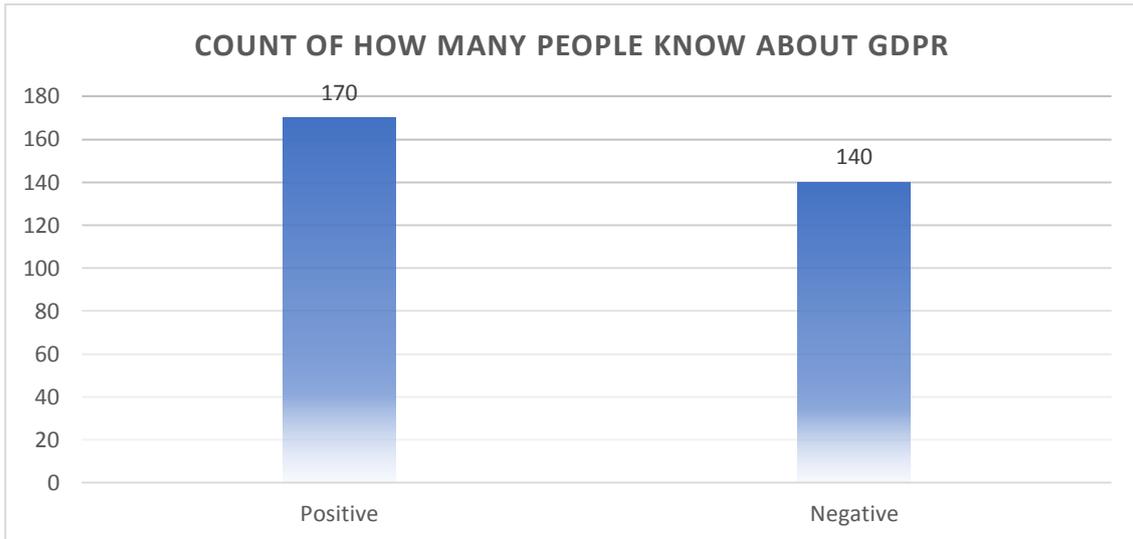


Figure 1

Analysis 1: In the Figure-1 140 people don't know about GDPR whereas 170 know about GDPR. This analysis took from some persons that are directly or indirectly connected with the IT field.

Positive	Negative
50	260

Table 2; Count of how many people share their personal information at shopping centre or any other place.

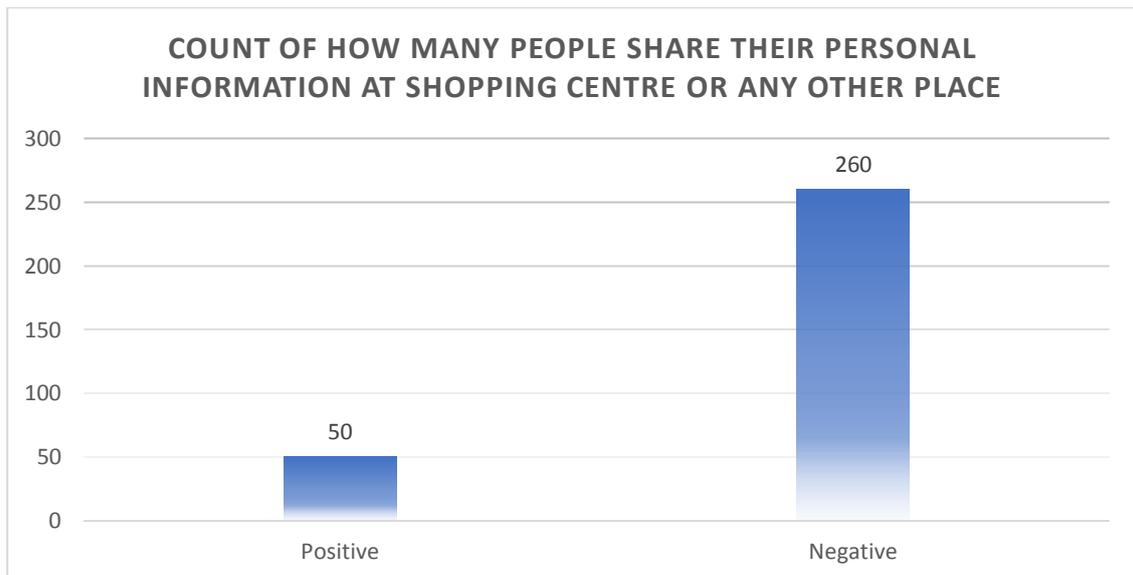


Figure 2

Positive	Negative
180	130

Table 3; Count of how many people get any call regarding loan or finance and "the caller" know about their personal information.

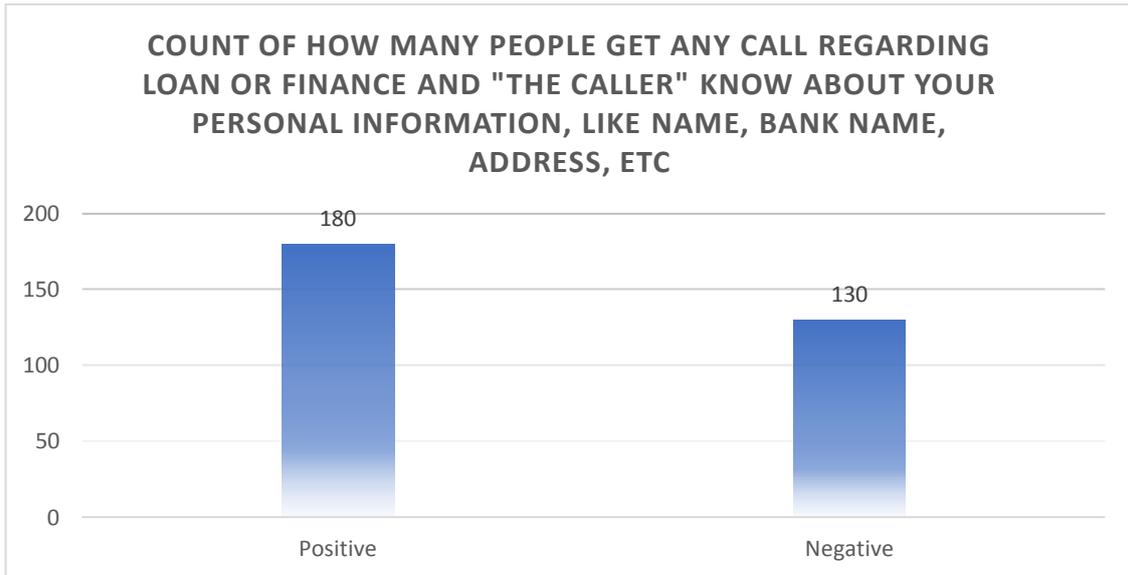


Figure 3

Analysis 2: According to the Figure-2 260(84%) persons said that they not share their personal data with unknowns but the same persons 180(58%) said they had call from someone who knows about their personal information (according the Figure-3). So, it's clearly showing that 42%; from both Figure-2 and Figure-3, persons share their information without knowledge, that what they share and where.

Positive	Negative
250	60

Table 4; Count of how many people have problem, if someone use their personal data without permission.

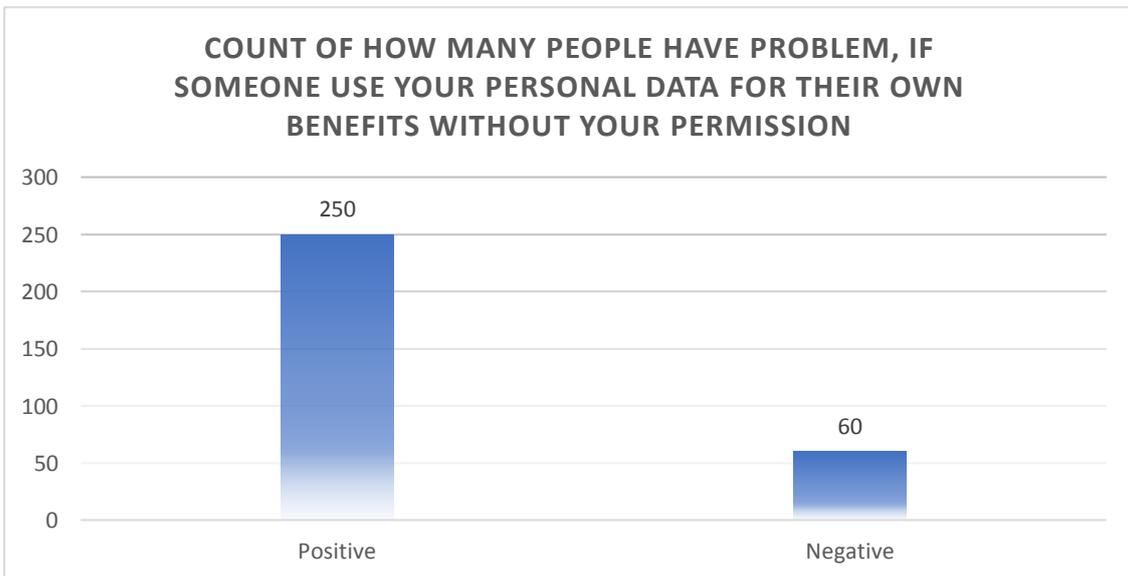


Figure 4

Positive	Negative
10	300

Table 5; Count of how many people use someone personal data without his/her permission.

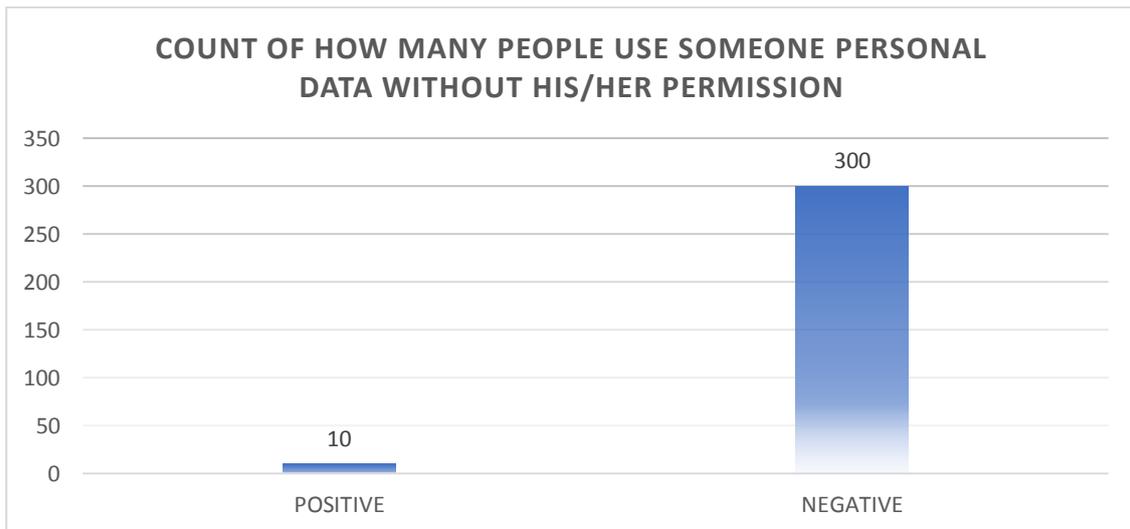


Figure 5

Analysis 3: Both of the above Figure 4 and Figure 5 shows that people don't want use or share personal data by anyone for their own benefits.

V. Findings:

According to all of the above analysis, Persons share their information, without knowing that what they share and where, they don't know about the regulation regarding to use and share personal data.

So, if the IT professionals and students know this range then we can assume that what is knowledge of normal people about GDPR.

We find that a lot of the persons in India don't aware about GDPR or Information Technology Act 2000. So, India's government and NGOs need to aware public about their data privacy and all these regulation for their data security.

VI. Recommendations:

1. As shown in Table 1, there is a lot of persons, who don't know about GDPR. This shows lack of awareness in India about GDPR. Hence, GDPR or IT Act need to be some awareness programs.
2. As shown in Table 2 and Table 3, there are many people share their personal information. It is a humble request to government and NGOs in India should be make a step to show the people that what is need to be share or what is not need to be share.
3. As shown in Table 4 and Table 5, there are many people use someone data and allow to use their data to others, don't aware about the current regulation and the punishment against its offence.

VII. Conclusion:

We find that people of India don't know about regulation for their data uses by others and what they share and what they need to hide from other. Today era is social networking era, so sometimes unaware sharing of personal data over internet (like social networking sites) or other places causes very dangerous for person privacy and life. India is in globalization and IT (Information Technology) is a very important field, that participate in this globalization. So, it is a compulsion for Indian people to know about the GDPR and Information Technology Act, 2000. Local government and NGOs of India take initiatives, such as public awareness campaigns and educational efforts for spread this. This study is limited to IT professionals and students of India. So, the results are likely not generalizable.

References

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- [2]. GDPR and India By ADITI CHATURVEDI Edited by AMBER SINHA The Centre for Internet and Society, India