**KEY FINDINGS**

Among the countries reviewed in South Asia, India scored the highest with strengths recorded in Governance and Capability. With a legal framework for data protection and data management, as well as widespread evidence of civil servants training and open data initiatives even at the sub-national level, India also showed evidence of availability for many datasets assessed. However, there may be lacking in terms of use and impact of the datasets, as well as strengthening the framework on data sharing across sectors.

**CAPABILITIES**

Training on data matters for civil servants in India is evident, including various online courses offered by MIT and the recently announced National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB). In terms of open data, the government had launched an initiative in 2012 as outlined in the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy, 2012. There is also a well maintained open data portal. At sub-national level, there are a few states - Sikkim, Odisha, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and some Urban Local Bodies - which have open data portals and open data policies in place. As for data re-use, there are some events organized by the Open Government Data Platform India, however are isolated cases.

**GOVERNANCE**

The Information Technology Act, 2000 (the "IT Act"), read with other specific acts, contain specific provisions governing protection of personal data in India. For data management, there exists the Implementation Guidelines for National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) Ver. 2.4 (along with version 2.2) has a section (Section 6.0) dedicated to the Publishing & Management of Resources (Datasets/Apps) which guides the data management and publication in India. Whereas for data sharing, there is no comprehensive framework but the Personal Data Protection Bill (PDP 2019) has certain sections that would cover data sharing across sectors partially.

**AVAILABILITY**

India has data available for beneficial ownership, company register, land tenure, existing land use, political finance data, asset declarations, public consultation data, RTI performance data, budget and spend data, public procurement data, biodiversity, climate vulnerability, vital statistics, real-time healthcare system capacity and COVID-19 vaccination. However, there is low availability of data in areas such as lobbying data and emission.

**USE AND IMPACT**

There is at least one product which make use of company data: The Company Check, although may not had a meaningful impact. For land data, there are a number of cases of CSOs, media and academicians using land tenure and land rights data to influence policy in the interests of more equitable land tenure and use. The most relevant within the research period is this work done by Omidyar in assessing the state of digitalising the land records system. While political integrity datasets are not exactly licensed as open data, CSOs/media/scholars have been able to bring landmark changes using the data. As for procurement data, there is evidence of analysis of procurement data in portals.
India is a country in South Asia. With a population of more than 1.4 billion, it is the second most populous country in the world. Politically, India is a federation with a parliamentary system governed under the Constitution of India. Economically, India had high growth rates between 5.5% and 8.3% in the last decade, although slowed down during the pandemic in 2020 with GDP contracting 6.6% in 2020. With an urban population of only 35%, the informal sector was significantly affected. However, in 2021, the economy expanded 8.9%.

SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

DATA ECOSYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

There is evidence of the country’s indicators by standards of international organizations e.g. SDG (Index Rank: 121/163).

Since 2012, the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) is empowered by the Section 4(2) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, and makes it the responsibility of every public authority to share their data and information suo motu at regular intervals.

Personal data is collected in public and private sector may be under the provision of the IT Act 2000, although a comprehensive data protection act is being formulated since 2019.

OTHER INDICATORS

43% Internet users among population

Data not available Internet access, urban & rural

0.7% R&D contribution to GDP

17.1K Average monthly broadband traffic per subscription

NOTES:


GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION

The Global Data Barometer is a collaborative project that aims to measure the state of data in relation to urgent societal issues. Building on the Open Data Barometer, which has been used to drive policymaking, advocacy, and academic research, the survey was implemented from May 2019 - May 2021 to create a benchmark encompassing data governance, capability, availability, and use and impact of data for public data.

Full report and downloadable datasets can be found here: https://globaldatabarometer.org/.