**GDPR**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

# What is GDPR?

## GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation), is a set of rules designed to provide EU (European Union) citizens, a control over their personnel data.

# Why GDPR is needed?

## The rapid development of technology has catalysed almost every industry, but it has induced new data protection challenges as well.

## More or less, [almost every aspect of our lives revolve around data](https://www.zdnet.com/article/think-you-have-privacy-online-this-unusual-pop-up-shop-will-make-you-think-again/). Banks, cellular companies, social media companies, retailers, and governments - almost every service we use involves the collection and analysis of our personal data. Our name, address, credit card number, and other information are collected, analysed, and, perhaps most importantly, stored by these organizations. Till the point of collection and storage, it may seem fine, but what if your data is further used, sold to other companies, or even shared with someone without your consent. Though a few laws did exist for data protection under national laws, these seem to be inadequate.

# When did GDPR come into force?

## GDPR was approved by the European Parliament in April 2016 and the official texts and regulations of the directive were published in all the official languages of the EU in May 2016. On 25 May 2018, the legislation came into force across the European Union.

# What GDPR include?

## The seven principles of GDPR are: lawfulness, fairness, transparency, purpose limitation, data minimisation, accuracy, storage limitation, integrity, and confidentiality (security), and accountability.

# Access to your data.

## If you want to find out which company or organisation knows about you, you need a Subject Access Request (SAR). Previously, these requests cost £10 but GDPR has now scraped the cost and made it free for anyone to search his information. Although someone, such as a lawyer, can make a request on behalf of another person, you cannot make a request for anyone else's

Information.

# Conclusion.

## It is the era of limitless circulation of data, and this makes the protection of personal data more important than ever. Regulatory authorities and data receiver companies should take joint responsibility for the safety of user’s data, so that we all can taste the fruits of progressiveness and feel the glory of development.

Prakash Joshi