GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 556
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 03.12.2025

**ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT MECHANISMS FOR
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

556. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instituted any accountability and audit mechanisms for Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems that process or collect users' personal data;
(b) the existing or proposed regulations to ensure that personal information is not misused or stripped from users without consent;
(c) whether any independent audit bodies have been set up to monitor AI-based data processing and ensure compliance with data protection norms; and
(d) the steps taken by the Government to enhance transparency and ethical governance in the use of AI technologies?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) to (d): The policies of the Government of India aim to ensure an open, safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace for users.

This is particularly important in the context of the rapid growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI) adoption and data-driven technologies.

<u>Accountability & Audit Mechanisms</u>

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ("Act"), and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 ("Rules"), were notified on 13 November 2025

- Personal data to be processed for a lawful purpose with a free, specific, informed, unconditional and unambiguous consent from the individual
- Consent to be preceded or accompanied by a notice describing the personal data to be collected and the specific purpose for its processing
- Rules require Data Fiduciaries to implement appropriate security safeguards, such as encryption or masking, to protect data and prevent breaches

Moreover, users retain the right to withdraw their consent at any time. Upon such withdrawal, the Data Fiduciary is obliged to erase the personal data, unless its retention is required by law.

The Act requires every Significant Data Fiduciary to appoint an independent data auditor to assess compliance with its provisions.

SPDI Rules

The Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011, (SPDI Rules) are issued under Section 43A of the IT Act, 2000,
These currently govern protection of sensitive personal data and will remain in force until the obligations under the DPDP Act come into effect

- Personal data must be collected and used only for the stated purpose and kept secure
- Organisations handling sensitive personal data must publish a privacy policy detailing how data will be used
- Prior consent of the data provider is required for disclosure to any third party
- Sensitive personal data must not be published and must not be further disclosed by third parties
- Reasonable security practices and procedures must be implemented to prevent misuse

The Government approved the IndiaAI Mission in March 2024 as a national-level initiative to build a comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable AI ecosystem.

One of its key pillars, Safe & Trusted AI, seeks to balance innovation with robust governance frameworks to ensure responsible AI adoption.

Safe and Trusted AI

This pillar under IndiaAI mission enables the implementation of Responsible AI projects. It includes the development of indigenous tools and frameworks, self-assessment checklists for innovators, and other guidelines and governance frameworks.

Eight Responsible AI Projects have been selected to address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies.

The projects cover a range of critical themes, including Machine Unlearning, Synthetic Data Generation, AI Bias Mitigation, Ethical AI Frameworks, Privacy-Enhancing Tools, Explainable AI, AI Governance Testing, and Algorithm Auditing Tools.

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