

## **Points to be considered for NDSAP**

- With the advent of new technologies we need to have better access to information. In addition to operating the traditional request-based system where a member of the public asks for a government document and receives a hard copy (or an electronic one), through RTI, there is a need to proactively provide data where members of the public can search for material themselves. This should lead to “open government,” whereby citizens are able not only to obtain electronic access to government documents and services, but also to interact with them and give feedback on matters ranging from individual service problems to statistics and policy.
- Data available globally should become accessible to citizens and civil society. If we need weather data we should get it from our own agencies and not from NASA/NOAA.
- Open data policy will also increase credibility and accuracy of our own data sets and instill confidence. The disparate non performing data assets collected over centuries could be leveraged for the benefit of civil society.
- To start with we have to generate metadata (data about) to enable data discovery and its exploration for the developmental activities. This will avoid duplication/multiplication of data generation activities and also increase the reliability of data sets being used.
- The negative lists should automatically exclude the information that does not come under the purview of the RTI act.
- It requires the integration of new-generation digital media technologies into government structure and operations.
- Data generated using public funds should be accessible and available avoiding duplication of efforts
- We also need to strike a balance between the security and development, IPR, Privacy etc.
- The legacy data should be converted into digital form in a realistic time frame
- Besides the technical issues of interoperability and standards, legal, institutional and privacy issues also need to be addressed.