

Right to Be Forgotten & Individual Privacy In The Digitalized World: A Comparative Study of The Indian Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018 & GDPR

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Internet, by far has been understood to be a corpus of permanent memories. But the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU's) Judgement in 2014 introduced to the masses, a rendition under Right to Privacy envisaging Right to be Forgotten. Right to be Forgotten is a right to have personal information removed from all public corpus including the search engines, databases and websites if the information is not relevant or necessary. As even the most conscious of the choices exercised by the individuals are made under the influence of internet's set trends, it is incumbent upon the government machinery to firmly regulate the threats and challenges posed on the individual's privacy rights. Right to be Forgotten is a statutory right in the European Union under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and has been upheld by a number of courts in the United Kingdom, and in Europe. Albeit the concerns, India's privacy framework is at a nascent stage to comprehensively determine Right to be forgotten, therefore, the Indian High courts have begun to discern this after several landmark judicial pronouncements. The authors through this research paper will analyze the constitutionality of Personal Data Protection Bill (PDP), 2018 in the light of Right to be forgotten. Furthermore, the authors will identify the feasible tools and machinery to retract information from all the public domains. However, a possible distinction in the approach of understanding data autonomy would be an important dimension given to the research paper in exploring data privacy from stringent and idealist perspective to a moderate regime in relation to the privacy laws of India and EU.

Keywords: *Right to be Forgotten, Data Protection Law, GDPR, Privacy, Data Autonomy, Internet.*

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