

**#O.I.H**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1496  
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 01.08.2025**

**API CHECKS FOR USER CONTENT UNDER DPDP ACT**

**# 1496. SMT. MAYA NAROLIYA:  
DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE:  
SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:  
DR. KAVITA PATIDAR:  
SHRI SUBHASH BARALA:  
DR. MEDHA VISHRAM KULKARNI:**

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

- (a) whether Government plans to introduce real-time Application Programming Interface (API) checks for user consent under the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act;
- (b) if so, the timeline thereof;
- (c) the manner in which proposed system will ensure that users give separate consent for each data-processing purpose;
- (d) whether companies will be required to integrate such consent API before processing personal data; and
- (e) what role does the Data Protection Board play in monitoring and enforcing these consent requirements?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (e): The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act) provides for the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the rights of individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such data for lawful purposes. It is a technology-agnostic legislation that addresses the evolving digital landscape and its socio-economic implications with respect to the regulation of digital personal data.

It establishes a rights-based, consent-driven framework that empowers individuals to exercise control over their personal data. Under the DPDP Act, Data Fiduciaries must obtain informed consent before processing personal data for lawful purposes. Data Fiduciaries may deploy APIs for this purpose.

The notice to be provided by Data Fiduciaries, must clearly specify:

- What personal data is being collected

- Specific purpose for each personal data use;
- How users may exercise their rights (access, erasure, grievance redressal, nomination etc); and
- Procedure to submit complaints to the Data Protection Board.

The Act provides Data Fiduciaries with functional flexibility in how they implement legal obligations. This approach encourages innovation without compromising on its compliance. In addition to it, individuals may give, manage, review, or withdraw their consent to Data Fiduciaries through a Consent Manager, an entity to be registered with the Data Protection Board-

The Act envisages establishing the Data Protection Board, a digital by design entity, with the following key functions:

- To give directions for remediating or mitigating data breaches
- To inquire into data breaches and complaints and impose financial penalties
- To refer complaints for Alternate Dispute Resolution and to accept Voluntary Undertakings from Data Fiduciaries; and
- To advise the Government to block the website, app etc. of a Data Fiduciary who is found to repeatedly breach the provisions of the Act.

Draft Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 (Rules), which seek to operationalize the Act have been published for public consultation.

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