

#DATA PROTECTION

India's New Digital Rules



Social media apps and other platforms tend to keep your data for years but the new personal data rules will look to change that.



"Ere we came back from Paniput And left a kingdom there"

PART:1

The battle lasted for several days and involved over 125,000 troops, protracted skirmishes occurred, with losses and gains on both sides. The Afghan army ultimately emerged victorious from the battle after successfully destroying several Maratha flanks. The extent of the losses on both sides is heavily disputed by historians, but it is believed that between 60,000 and 70,000 troops were killed in the fighting, while the numbers of injured and prisoners taken vary considerably.



Baji Rao's army under the command of cousin, Sadashivrao Bhau.

Rudyard Kipling.

#THE BATTLE OF ALL BATTLES

ग्रॅंट डफ बंगला
(सातारा)

Grant Duff bungalow in Satara.

Data fiduciaries such as e-commerce, online gaming and social media platforms will have to erase personal data of a user three years after it is no longer required, according to the draft rules of the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act.

The draft rules apply to e-commerce entities having not less than 2 crore registered users in India, online gaming intermediary having not less than 50 lakh registered users in India and social media intermediary having not less than 2 crore registered users in the country. These provisions shall be subject to Section 8 of the draft rules.

These data fiduciaries have to notify users at least 48 hours before erasing their data, allowing them to request for retaining the data if they wish to, like their profiles, email addresses and phone numbers, to access money, goods or services.

"At least forty-eight hours before completion of the time period for erasure of personal data under this rule, the Data Fiduciary shall inform the Data Principal that such personal data shall be erased upon completion of such period, unless she logs into her user account or otherwise initiates contact with the Data Fiduciary for the performance of the specified purpose or exercises her rights in relation to the processing of such personal data, according to draft rules." The draft rules will protect personal data in its possession or under its control, including in respect of any processing undertaken by it or on its behalf by a data processor, by taking reason-

Anjali Sharma
Senior Journalist & Wildlife Enthusiast

The Marathas fought with the greatest valour, which was beyond the capacity of other races. These dauntless blood-shedders did not fall short in fighting and doing glorious deeds. Suddenly the breeze of victory began to blow, and the wretched Deccanis suffered defeat.

The battle was referred to in Rudyard Kipling's poem 'With Scindia to Delhi.'

"Our hands and scarfs were saffron-dyed for signal of despair. When we went forth to Paniput to battle with the Mlech,

Ere we came back from Paniput and left a kingdom there."

British (Scots) Colonial Officer and Historian in India, Son of John Grant (d. 1799) and Margaret Duff educated at Marischal College in Aberdeen. Joined the E.I.C.'s military service in Bombay in 1805. He was at the

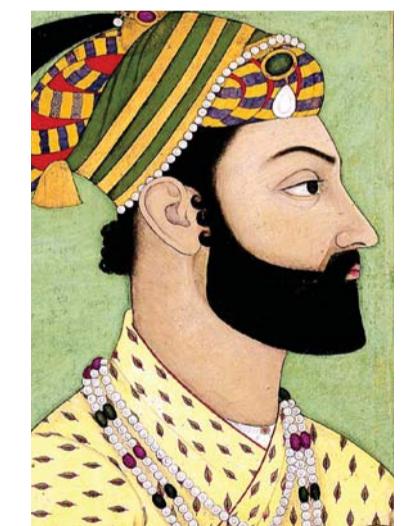


able security safeguards to prevent personal data breach.

"On becoming aware of any personal data breach, the Data Fiduciary shall, to the best of its knowledge, communicate to each affected Data Principal, in a concise, clear and plain manner and without delay, through her user account or any mode of communication registered by her with the Data Fiduciary," the draft rules read.

They need to inform users about the description of the data breach, including its nature, extent and the timing and location of its occurrence, the consequences relevant to her, that are likely to arise from the breach, the measures implemented and being implemented by the Data Fiduciary, if any, to mitigate risk, the safety measures that she may take to protect her interests, and business contact information of a person who is able to respond over the data breach.

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Ahmad Shah Durran.

Wazir Shah Wali Khan, was said to have been killed during this time when Yashwantrao Peshwa clashed atop his elephant and struck him down. Santai Wagh's corpse was found with over 40 mortal wounds.

The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January, 1761, between the Maratha Confederacy and the invading army of the Durrani Empire. The battle took place in and around the city of Panipat, approximately 97 kilometres (60 mi) north of Delhi. The Afghans were supported by three key allies in India, Najib ad-Dawlah, who persuaded the support of the Rohilla chiefs, elements of the declining Mughal Empire, and most prized, the Oudh State under Shuja-ud-Daula. The Maratha army was led by Sadashivrao Bhau who was third-highest authority of the Maratha Confederacy after the Chhatrapati and the Peshwa. The bulk of the Maratha army was stationed in the Deccan Plateau with the Peshwa.

Militarily, the battle pitted the artillery, archery, and cavalry of the Marathas against the heavy cavalry, musketry (jezail) and mounted artillery (zamburak) of the Afghans and the Rohillas led by Abdali and Najib ad-Dawlah. The battle is considered to have been one of the largest and most eventful, fought in the 18th century, and it had, perhaps, the largest number of fatalities in a single day reported in a classic formation battle between two armies. The battle

lasted for several days and involved over 125,000 troops, protracted skirmishes occurred, with losses and gains on both sides. The Afghan army ultimately emerged victorious from the battle after successfully destroying several Maratha flanks. The extent of the losses on both sides is heavily disputed by historians, but it is believed that between 60,000 and 70,000 troops were killed in the fighting, while the numbers of injured and prisoners taken vary considerably.

According to the single-best eyewitness chronicle, the *bakhar* by Shuja-ud-Daula's Diwan Kashi Raja, about 40,000 Maratha prisoners were collectively slaughtered on the day after the battle. British historian Grant Duff includes an interview of a survivor of these massacres in his *History of the Marathas* and generally corroborates this number. Shejwala, whose monograph, *Panipat 1761*, is often described as the single-best secondary source on the battle, says that "not less than 100,000 Marathas (soldiers and non-combatants) perished during and after the battle."

Extent of the Maratha Confederacy, 1760

The 27-year Mughal-Maratha war (1680-1707) led to rapid territorial loss of the Maratha Empire to the

Marathas, under the command of Sadashivrao Bhau. However, after his death in 1707, this process reversed following the Mughal succession war between the sons of Aurangzeb. By 1712, Marathas quickly started retaking their lost lands. Under Peshwa Baji Rao, Gujarat, Malwa and Rajputana came under Maratha control. Finally, in 1737, Baji Rao defeated the Mughals on the outskirts of Delhi and brought much of the former Mughal territories in the south of Agra under Maratha control. Baji Rao's son, Balaji Baji Rao, further increased the territory under Maratha control by conquering Poona in 1750. The changing circumstances of the Maratha forces and the declining position of the Mughal kingdom are clear from this document.

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