

AS INTRODUCED IN THE RAJYA SABHA
ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 2025

Bill No. XL of 2024

THE RIGHT TO DIGITAL LITERACY BILL, 2024

A

BILL

*to provide for a Digital Literacy Curriculum in all educational
institutions to make the youth digitally literate and
for matters connected therewith
or incidental thereto.*

BE it enacted by the Parliament in the Seventy- fifth Year of the
Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called Right to Digital Literacy Act, 2024.
(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may,
by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Short title and
Commencement.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, —

(a) “appropriate Government” means in relation to a State, Government of that particular State and in all other cases, the Central Government;

(b) “Curriculum” means the Digital Literacy Curriculum formulated under section 3; 5

(c) “data privacy” means empowering individuals to make their own decisions about who can process their data and for what purpose;

(d) “data protection” means keeping data safe from unauthorized access; 10

(e) “digital” means regularly updating and cleaning electronic devices, using passwords that follow security protocols, organizing the files stored on the device, optimizing setting etc;

(f) “digital literacy” means the knowledge, skills and attitudes that allow individuals to be both safe and empowered in an increasingly digital world; 15

(g) “disinformation” means false information deliberately spread to deceive people;

(h) “educational institutions” means all schools and colleges in the territory of India; 20

(i) “impact assessment” means a holistic evaluation to understand the extent to which the Curriculum has penetrated into the lives of children and young adults and has enabled them to use the internet safely;

(j) “misinformation” means incorrect or misleading information;

(k) “Online Financial Fraud” means the act of obtaining financial gain through profit-driven criminal activity, including identity fraud, ransomware attacks, email and internet fraud, and attempts to steal financial account, credit card, or other payment card information; 25

(l) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(m) “sextortion” means a form of online abuse, wherein the cybercriminal makes use of various channels like instant messaging applications, short messaging service, online dating applications, social media platforms, porn sites etc., to lure the users into intimate video or audio chats and makes them pose nude or obtains revealing pictures from them; 30 35

(n) “social media etiquette” means treating others with respect online, personal information, images, or videos of anyone not to be shared without consent etc.; and

(o) “virtual digital asset” shall have the same meaning as defined under sub- section (c) of section 3 of the Finance Act, 2022. 40

6 of 2022.

3.	(1) The appropriate Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, within six months from the date of commencement of this Act, formulate a Digital Literacy Curriculum for carrying out the purposes of this Act.	Digital Literacy Curriculum.
5	(2) From such date, as the appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify, the Curriculum shall be adopted in all educational institutions.	
	(3) The appropriate Government shall take all measures to ensure that the Curriculum,—	
10	(a) is designed after a preliminary diagnostic review of the local context and due consultations with concerned stakeholders in such manner as may be prescribed;	
15	(b) includes content relating to data protection, data privacy, social media etiquette, digital hygiene, misinformation, disinformation, online financial fraud, sextortion, virtual digital assets and any other relevant subject that the appropriate Government may decide;	
	(c) is framed on a grade-by-grade basis for all educational institutions; and	
20	(d) is revised at such requisite intervals of time, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, to keep pace with the changing technological landscape.	
25	4. (1) The appropriate Government shall take measures to address the human resource requirements for implementation of the Curriculum by planning, developing, implementing and regularly updating educational and training programs in collaboration with institutions of higher education and training.	Appropriate Government to take measures to address human resource requirement training etc.
	(2) The appropriate Government shall ensure the appointment of such number of teachers with such qualifications, as may be prescribed for teaching the Curriculum in educational institutions.	
30	(3) The appropriate Government shall make efforts to incorporate international best practices in digital literacy in the curriculum.	
35	5. The appropriate Government shall take all measures to ensure effective co-ordination between services provided by concerned Ministries and Departments of that Government such as those dealing with Information Technology, Education, Finance, Home Affairs, Women and Child Development for carrying out the purposes of this Act.	Co-ordination within the appropriate Government.
	6. (1) The appropriate Government shall design an impact assessment mechanism to evaluate the efficiency of the Curriculum.	Impact assessment.
40	(2) The appropriate Government shall conduct an impact assessment as per sub-section (1) at five-year intervals in such manner as may be prescribed:	
	Provided that the first impact assessment shall be conducted after five years of the implementation of the Curriculum.	
45	7. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide requisite funds to the State Governments, from time to time, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.	Central Government to provide funds.

Act to have
overriding
Effect.

Power to
make
rules.

8. The provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.

9. (1) The appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

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(2) Every rule made by the Central Government under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

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(3) Every rule made by the State Government under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

As of December 2023, there are a total of 93.6 crore internet subscribers in India according to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). Since the Covid-19 pandemic made remote working and remote learning the norm, the world has witnessed a surge in dependence on the internet. Hence, social media platforms have become mainstream vehicles for civic participation. As a result, invasions of privacy, increasing surveillance, digital financial transactions are just some of the complex issues that face us today.

As per NITI Aayog, "Most of the internet users are in urban educated classes. This situation reflects that majority of the Indians still remain unfazed by the information technology revolution. With such a disparity in digital access and literacy, it is hard to aspire for inclusion and equity. India is expected to have the largest working age population, which requires rapid job creation. Digital literacy becomes a crucial medium of communication with global citizens".

Even though children are seemingly adept at using digital tools, this does not mean that they are digitally literate. Digital literacy encompasses awareness of digital rights, balanced use of technology, digital emotional intelligence, digital safety and security and civic digital self-expression. School going children can be extremely vulnerable to cyber bullying, phishing, online scams, malware and the like. Besides, children need to be sensitised to the perpetual nature of the internet and the perils of posting personally identifiable information online. Children and young adults need to be digitally literate even when they are offline since their schooling, societal conditioning and future job opportunities largely depend on their understanding of and participation in the digital ecosystem.

This Bill assumes greater significance since India does not have a Data Protection law yet. At the same time, it is only a first step towards our goal of a digitally literate India. Various challenges to mainstreaming digital literacy include low-quality technological infrastructure, cost of infrastructure needed for the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT), lack of online content in local languages and that related to everyday life, lack of understanding of the decision makers, lack of evidence based information and a lack of sufficient regulation in relation to privacy and transparency. We must look at digital literacy as one part of the solution and not the panacea.

Notably, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, in 2014, advised member governments (including India) to include digital literacy in their national school curriculums. Countries like Scotland, Australia, Netherlands already have a digital literacy framework in place. Even though the National Education Policy, 2020 envisages digital literacy as a part of the curriculum framework for school and adult education, it does not define the same. This Bill seeks to incorporate a rights based approach to digital literacy and citizenship. The thrust to Digital India must be accompanied by an adequate legislative response to the opportunities and threats presented by the internet.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives

DEREK O'BRIEN

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 4 of the Bill provides for the appropriate Government to take measures as regard to human resource development and training by appointing teachers for imparting education on Digital Literacy Curriculum. Clause 7 of the Bill provides that the Central Government shall provide requisite funds for carrying out the purposes of the Bill.

The Bill, if enacted, will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that an annual recurring expenditure of about rupees one hundred crore would be involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 9 of the Bill empowers the appropriate Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of details only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

RAJYA SABHA

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(Shri Derek O'Brien, M.P.)