Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Parliament Section)

Sl.	D.No.	Admit	Subject	File No.	Concd. GCs / HODs	Remarks
No.		No.	, and the second s			
			STARRED			
1.	4098	*87	IT Policy	2(3)/17-Parl.	JS(RK)	
			(Position: 7 th)			
2.	4123	*93	Cyber Crimes	2(7)/17-Parl.	GC(CL&ES)	
	А		(Position: 13 th)			
			UNSTARRED			
3.	880	925	CSC as Payment Gateway	2(36)/17-Parl.	JS(e-Gov.)	
4.	1483	928	Call Centres	2(42)/17-Parl.	JS(RK)	
5.	2375	944	Aadhaar Card to Differently Abled	2(11)/17-Parl.	JS(e-Gov.) / CEO(Aadhaar)	
6.	-	968	Online Appointment System	2(45)/17-Parl.	DG, NIC	
7.	2734	993	Upgradation of District Offices	2(29)/17-Parl.	DG,NIC	
8.	2795	1002	Electronic Manufacturing	2(19)/17-Parl.	rl. JS(RB)	
9.	2891	1014	Digitisation work at district level	2(40)/17-Parl.	JS(e-Gov.)	
10.	4350	1039	Growth of IT companies	2(38)/17-Parl.	JS(RK)	
11.	4455	1053	Digital Villages	2(22)/17-Parl.	GC(AK)	
12.	4471	1054	Fake Enrolment	2(28)/17-Parl.	JS(e-Gov.)/ CEO(Aadhaar)	
13.	4549	1061	Training for digital transaction	2(37)/17-Parl.	JS(SM)	
14.	4553	1062	MoU on cyber security	2(26)/17-Parl.	GC(CL&ES)	
15.	4689	1079	Legality of e-payment companies	2(23)/17-Parl.	JS(e-Gov.)	
16.	4737	1084	Cyber Attack and hacking	2(33)/17-Parl.	GC(CL&ES)	
17.	4795	1091	BPO Promotion Scheme	2(20)/17-Parl.	. JS(RK)	
18.	4834	1094	Cash less transactions	2(24)/17-Parl.	JS(e-Gov.)	
19.	4848	1099	Cyber Crimes / Stalking	2(17)/17-Parl.	GC(CL&ES)	
20.	5113	1117	Digital Jobs	2(32)/17-Parl.	JS(RK)	
21.	4204	1131	Unique Biometric competency centre	2(1)/17-Parl.	JS(e-Gov.) / CEO(Aadhaar)	
22.	2295	1149	Digital Literacy	2(14)/17-Parl.	JS(SM)	

The following questions have been admitted for answer in Lok Sabha on 08.02.2017 (Wednesday).

2. Draft Reply must be typed in double space. File containing the answer to Questions please be submitted latest by 03.02.2017 for onward submission to Hon'ble Minister, MeitY / Hon'ble MOS, MeitY.

3. Use of abbreviations may be avoided and in case they are used, their full form may also be given in the brackets. It has been observed that illegible photo copies of annexure are appended some time. It is, therefore, requested that either original copy or neat, clean or legible copy of the annexures/enclosures may be attached. Further, it is also requested that a soft copy of the Note for Supplementaries prepared for Starred Questions may please be forwarded to the PS to Hon'ble Ministers at: mljoffice@gov.in and PS to Hon'ble MOS at: mos-mlj@meity.gov.in and ravi.raghav@meity.gov.in.

4. If reply to any question contains long annexure/tables, etc. such information may please be provided to Parliament Section through USB for facilitating their accurate and speedy translation in Hindi. Alternatively it may be **e-mailed**.

(Vinodpriya) Section Officer(Parl.)

Deputy Director(Parl.) Concerned GCs

- Copy to: 1. Minister's Office
 - 2. MOS's Office
 - 3. Secretary's Office, MeitY
 - 4. Senior Advisor, MeitY
 - 5. OSD to MOS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No 1053 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

DIGITAL VILLAGES

1053 SHRI PONGULETI SRINIVASA REDDY: DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state: -

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to implement Digital Village pilot project;
- (b) if so, the details along with the aims and objectives thereof;
- (c) the number of villages identified for the project, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government proposes to launch the project across the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. In line with the vision of Digital India, the Government of India has envisaged the Pilot Project of Digital Village with a view to showcase the transformation that Digital India Programme can bring about to citizens, especially living in the rural areas.

The stated aims and objectives for the pilot project of Digital Village are:

• Provide basic development services to rural areas using digital technology and demonstrate the potential of digital technologies to improve quality of life in rural areas

• To facilitate access to regional medical centres for local population for expert opinion, thus, ensuring availability of basic tele-medicine facilities at village level.

- To provide access to interactive tele-education in local schools at village level.
- To provide LED lighting and WiFi at a common area in the village.

• To provide Resource Centres to be used for providing skill development training sessions with experts, government officers etc.

(c), (d) and (e): The envisaged project is in pilot phase. The project is proposed to be launched in 30 States and Union Territories in 1050 Gram Panchayats.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No 993 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

UPGRADATION OF DISTRICT OFFICES

993 ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAILKAR:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state: -

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to undertake a pilot project to upgrade the district offices of National Informatics Centre (NIC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such districts to be upgraded;
- (c) whether the project would connect with Common Service Centres; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the project is expected to be completed?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): National Informatics Centre (NIC) has forwarded a proposal for upgradation of infrastructure of 708 NIC District Centres over a period of 3 years.

- (c): No, Sir.
- (d): Does not arise in view of response at (c) above.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No 968 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

ONLINE APPOINTMENT SYSTEM

968 SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state: -

- (a) whether the Government proposes an online system for appointment of Government officials;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any provisions to digitize the Government functioning that would lead to ease of accessibility to Government Departments for citizens; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): Yes, Sir. The Government of India has already made operational an online system of Visit Request registration for any Government Ministry / Department.

MyVisit is an initiative by the Government of India to facilitate the common man. MyVisit facility enables the citizens to have a smooth and simple process of making an appointment. It bridges the gap between the Government and the common man and will enhance the opportunity of a common man to meet a government officer, hassle free. It has advanced features of eliminating all the cumbersome and tedious procedure of making a request for an appointment and then visiting the premises.

The URL for the portals are: <u>http://eVisitors.nic.in</u> or <u>http://MyVisit.Gov.in</u>.

Through these portals, the citizens can make the request of Visit, check the approval status online SMS and eMail alerts are also sent to the Visitors. There is a also a MIS module used at the reception of concerned Ministry / Department for issuing passes (both online and offline requests) for efficient crowd management and security at Government buildings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1054 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

FAKE ENROLMENT

1054. SHRI MOHD. SALIM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of fake enrolments of illegal immigrants and others for Aadhaar;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cases reported against the enrolling agencies; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c): Aadhaar is issued to the residents of India. It is not a proof of citizenship or nationality.

Aadhaar is generated after a series of quality checks and biometric de-duplication. Biometric deduplication is done to ensure that no person can get two Aadhaars and same Aadhaar is never issued to two persons. Every attempt is made to ensure that fake or duplicate enrolments are identified through quality checks and biometric de-duplication process, and rejected. However, in a miniscule number of cases of ineligible enrolment, there are provisions for taking action against the delinquent operator/supervisor/enrolment agency; financial penalties; and criminal proceedings by lodging of FIR, besides cancellation of such Aadhaar.

Aadhaar verification service is available on a public portal

https://resident.uidai.net.in/ aadhaarverification where any person can check the validity of an Aadhaar instantaneously.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 944 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

AADHAAR CARD TO DIFFERENTLY ABLED

944. SHRI GANESH SINGH: SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the differently abled people and mentally retarded (divyang) children are facing difficulties in reaching to the Aadhaar cards kendras for issuing of their Aadhaar cards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to prepare the Aadhaar cards of such people at their doorstep;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the measures taken by the Government to alleviate the difficulties faced by them for enrolment in Aadhaar?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (e): Aadhaar is issued to the residents of India, including differently abled people and mentally retarded children. For those who cannot reach enrolment centre due to some reasons, special arrangements such as mobile vans, special enrolment camps etc. are made for enrolling such residents.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1084 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

CYBER ATTACK AND HACKING

1084. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: DR KIRIT P. SOLANKI: SHRIMATI VANAROJA R.: SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: SHRI DHARAM VIRA: SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of Electronics & Information Technology be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the instances of cyber attack and hacking of Indian websites from foreign countries have increased during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken up the issue of hacking of Indian websites with the respective country under bilateral cooperation;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government and the Government offices are equipped with standard information security measures to restrict unauthorized access to official information by the hackers and comply with IPv6 internet protocol system and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government has taken/will be taking measures to regulate social media to restrict circulation of anti-social and anti-India information from terrorist outfits and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) a total number of 28481, 32323, 27205 and 33147 websites were hacked during the year 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and mobile applications and related services, there is rise in the incidents of cyber attacks in the past years. Similar trend is observed worldwide also. The hackers are exploiting vulnerabilities in the hardware and software associated with web applications. It has been observed attacks are launched through compromised computer systems located in different parts of the world. Masquerading techniques and hidden servers are also used to hide the identity of the actual systems being used by malicious actors. The attacks are observed to be originating from various countries including China, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Romania, United Kingdom, United States of America, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Italy. Affected organisations are notified with remedial measures to mitigate vulnerabilities and secure their respective websites..

(c) and (d): Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been signed between CERT-In and Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) in other countries for enhancing bilateral cooperation in the area of cyber security for effective resolution of cyber security incidents and mitigation of cyber attacks. CERT-In coordinates with its counterpart agencies in respective countries for mitigation of incidents involving systems outside the country.

- (e) In order to prevent unauthorised access and secure Information Technology infrastructure, the following measures have been taken:
- i. National Informatics Centre (NIC) which provides Information Technology related services to Government Departments, publishes cyber security policies, procedures, guidelines and advisories in the security portal for its users.

- ii. CERT-In publishes guidelines regularly for securing the websites, computer systems and applications, which are available on its website (www.cert-in.org.in).
- iii. Government (MeitY) has formulated Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors. 42 workshops have been conducted for Ministries/Departments, States & Union Territories and critical organizations to sensitise them about the cyber security threat landscape and enabling them to prepare and implement the Cyber Crisis Management Plan.
- iv. NIC protects the cyber resources from possible compromises through a layered security approach in the form of practices, procedures and technologies that are put in place. NIC has deployed state-of-the-art security solutions including firewalls, intrusion prevention systems, anti-virus solution. Additionally, periodic security audits of resources are performed followed by subsequent hardenings. These are complemented by round-the-clock monitoring of security events and remedial measures are carried out for solving the problems subsequently. Networking equipments installed in Government Buildings by NIC/ or under guidance of NIC comply with IPv6.
- v. National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) is also engaged with Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of various Government offices (Central & States) and sending alerts and advisories for the protection of critical information infrastructure periodically.
- vi. Government (MeitY) is also supporting a project titled 'IPv6 Training Programme for Staff of Government/ Ministries & Institution' to enhance adoption and deployment of IPv6 and the project is being implemented by ERNET India. Under this project, ERNET India has setup an Infrastructure in line with the one hosted by APNIC at 3 locations i.e Delhi, Chennai and Bangalore. These infrastructures are available over the Internet and hands-on training and live experience have been provided to about 500 network related participants from Government sector at various cities i.e. Delhi, Chennai, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Bhopal and Kolkata.
- vii. Department of Telecom (DoT) has mandated that the licensee (including BSNL & MTNL) shall induct only those network elements into their telecom network, which have been got tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or international security standards which also include information security management system against ISO 27000 series standards. Moreover, DoT has also advised its sub-ordinate departments/organizations to adhere with policy guidelines on cyber security i.e. 'National Information Security Policy and Guidelines' and 'Cyber Security Policy'. DoT has asked the Central Government Ministries/Departments, State and Union Territories government for transition to IPv6 in accordance with 'National IPv6 Deployment Roadmap v-II' guidelines. The Government organizations have been asked to align and integrate the IPv6 transition of their networks with the product/technology life cycles to reduce the capital expenditure and do the transition by December 2017. DoT has issued guidelines to Government organizations that all new ICT equipment to be procured should be IPv6 ready.

(f): The Social Media is being made use of by the citizens across world through Internet. Government does not regulate the content appearing on social networking sites. However, at times these services are also used by anti-national/anti-social elements, which pose a security threat. The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 under section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way. Further, Government takes action under section 69A of IT Act for blocking of websites/webpages with objectionable contents, whenever requests are received from designated nodal officers or upon Court orders. Section 69A of the IT Act empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of i) sovereignty and integrity of India, ii) defence of India, iii) security of the State, iv) friendly relations with foreign States v) public order or vi) for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above. The Government has also mandated all the Telecom Service Providers including Internet Service Providers to

The Government has also mandated all the Telecom Service Providers including Internet Service Providers to provide the Lawful Interception facilities to the security agencies for all the services including WhatsApp, Viber, etc. As such Security agencies are able to intercept these encrypted communication services through the lawful interception facilities provided by the Telecom Service Providers, but they are not able to decrypt some of encrypted intercepted communication to readable format.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1062 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

MOU ON CYBER SECURITY

1062. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT: SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of Electronics & Information Technology be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether India and USA have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation in the field of cyber security and the MoU intends to promote closer cooperation and the exchange of information pertaining to the cyber security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent to which the aforesaid MoU likely to help achieve the mutual benefits;
- (d) whether India and United States had also signed an MoU to promote a closer cooperation and timely exchange of information between the organizations of their respective Governments responsible for Cyber Security; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved by both the countries to resolve the cyber security related issues?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a), (b) and (c): India and the US signed a Framework for the US-India Cyber Relationship on 30 August 2016 in New Delhi.

India and the United States have agreed to cooperate in the following main areas:

- 1. Sharing of threat related information
- 2. Best practices, developing Joint Mechanism to promote cooperation in the field of R&D, Standards & Testing, Capacity Building and Cybercrime.
- 3. Strengthening critical internet infrastructure in India.

This aforesaid Framework Agreement will be mutually beneficial with enhanced cooperation between Law Enforcement Agencies to combat cyber crime. Cooperation on Capacity building and skills development, joint R&D, cyber security standards and security testing including accreditation process, cyber security products development can benefit us significantly by increasing the security of our cyberspace and protection of internet users.

(d) and (e): In pursuance of above mentioned framework agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT), Department of Homeland Security, Government of United States of America (USA) to promote cooperation in the field of Cyber Security was signed by Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) and United States Ambassador to India on 11th January 2017 in New Delhi.

The scope of cooperation includes:

- 1. Exchange of information on cyber security incidents and Response to cyber security incidents;
- 2. Exchange of information on prevalent cyber security policies and best practices; and
- 3. Exchange of approaches to capacity building and developing the cyber workforce;

The MoU will benefit mutually in strengthening cooperation between India and USA to improve Cyber Security readiness and raise awareness and importance of keeping systems secure and security practices & procedures updated.

The MoU facilitates cooperation on a range of activities which include:

- a) Exchange information on security issues, including indicators of compromise and mitigation measures, in order to prevent incidents and their recurrence.
- b) Coordinate response to cyber security events that may occur.
- c) Determining the threshold for involvement of external entities for effective incident response & resolution for incidents impacting US and India.
- d) Exchange assessments of the prevailing cyber security trends and best practices, as observed by each participant.
- e) Identifying, elaborating, coordinating and implementing reasonable steps to secure the integrity of the supply chain to enhance users confidence in the security of ICT products and services
- f) Invite each other to seminars/conferences held in respective countries to discuss cyber security issues
- g) Conduct of cyber security exercises covering different scenarios and emerging areas and, any other areas of cooperation as may be mutually agreed upon.
- h) Establishing mechanism for exchange of information on emerging threats, cooperation for incident resolution, promotion of best practices and capacity building for security of Industrial Control Systems and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1014 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

DIGITISATION WORK AT DISTRICT LEVEL

1014. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

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

- (a) the details of the works undertaken through Digital India at district level;
- (b) the number of people benefited through Digital India in Jharkhand;
- (c) whether the digitization works are being delayed in various districts including Singhbhum; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): "Digital India" is an umbrella programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The schemes/projects under Digital India are being implemented in the entire country including all districts of Jharkhand.

Under Digital India programme, e-District Mission Mode Project (MMP) has been implemented at district and subdistrict levels of Jharkhand, benefitting all citizens by delivering various e-Services such as Certificates (Birth, Caste, Death, Income and Local Resident), Pension (Old Age, Disability and Widow), Grievance Redressal, Electoral, Consumer Court, Revenue Court, Land Record and services of various departments such as Commercial Tax, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Co-operative, Labour, Employment Training & Skill Development etc.

As on 31.12.2016, 6,663 **Common Services Centres (CSCs)** have been made operational in Jharkhand, out of which 4,304 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat level. These centres are Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled kiosks, run by Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs), to provide various G2C, B2C and G2B services to all rural citizens of Jharkhand such as Aadhaar services, Pan Card, Passport, Electricity Bill payment, IRCTC services, services related to Education, Employment and Banking etc.

Also, the Government of India has initiated **BharatNet**, which aims to connect all the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats in the country including Gram Panchayats of all districts of Jharkhand for providing broadband connectivity. Nondiscriminatory access to the network is available to all the telecom service providers. These access providers like mobile operators, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), Cable TV operators, content providers can launch various services in rural areas. Various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance etc. are provided. In Jharkhand, 3131 kms of cable has been laid connecting 1263 Gram Panchayats.

Besides above, citizens of all districts of Jharkhand can avail services being provided by various schemes/projects implemented under Digital India programme at pan India level. **e-Hospital - Online Registration System (ORS)** can be utilized for online appointment and registration by new patients, viewing of lab reports, checking the status of blood availability. The pensioners can use **Jeevan Pramaan**, an Aadhaar enabled Digital Life Certificate scheme, which aims at digitizing the whole process of securing the life certificate. **MyGov** has created a two way communication link between Government and Citizens towards meeting the goal of good governance. The citizens can securely store and share their documents with service providers who can directly access them electronically using **Digital Locker System**. An Aadhaar holder can sign electronic documents in easy, efficient and secure manner using **eSign**. The students can avail scholarships through **National Scholarships Portal (NSP)**, which is an end-to-end disbursement system for scholarships. **e-Tourist Visa (eTV)** has been introduced to enhance the experience of inbound travellers to India and outbound travellers from India. The citizen can avail training courses under **Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA)** and get certified. The citizens can also avail benefits under various schemes through **Direct Benefit transfer (DBT)**.

(c): No, Sir.

(d): Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 925 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

CSC AS PAYMENT GATEWAY

925 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Common Service Centre (CSC) has been allotted license for functioning as payment gateway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of CSC opened in villages and rural districts along with the number of employment opportunities created so far; and
- (d) the details of achievement of CSC in creating a cashless society?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): CSC e Governance Services India Ltd. (Common Services Centre –Special Purpose Vehicle: CSC -SPV), formed by Government of India for overall program management and enabling monitoring of the CSC scheme, has got license / in principle approval from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for functioning as Bharat Bill Payment Operating Unit (BBPOU) on 13/06/2016. Bharat Bill Payment Operating Unit (BBPOU) system is a bill payment system in India with a single point providing 'anytime anywhere payment system' to customer.

(c): The current number of registered CSCs in villages and rural districts is 2, 40,150; out of this, 1, 68,585 are at Gram Panchayat (GP level).

One CSC on an average provides employment to 3 - 4 persons.

(d): CSCs have enabled rural citizens/ merchants in utilising various mechanisms of digital financial transactions such as Instant Money Payment System (IMPS), Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Bank Point of Sale (PoS) machines, etc.

More than 2 Crore citizens have been registered for enabling use of digital financial tools besides 6.6 lakhs merchants.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1149 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

DIGITAL LITERACY

1149 SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISAD: SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state: -

- (a) the details of Digital literacy mission/ campaign along with the achievement made. State-wise;
- (b) whether a large number of population do not have access to computer and other digital medium;
- (c) if so, whether Government proposes to provide computers to all the households and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to spend Rs. 1,800 crore to train 60 million people across rural areas in three years under a digital literacy mission and if so, the details thereof along with the funds spent and the people benefitted so far under the mission, state-wise; and
- (e) whether the Common Services Centres, e-Governance Service India is awaiting the Government's nod for the said purpose and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a): Government had implemented two digital literacy Schemes viz. National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) and Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) to impart digital literacy to 52.2 lakh households in the Country. The implementing agency for these schemes was CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV). The digital literacy targets envisaged under these scheme have been achieved. The State-wise achievements made under the above schemes is at Annexure.

(b): As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) report (NSS 71st Round) the proportion of households in the Country having computer during 2014 is 14% (only 6% of rural households and 29% of urban households possessed computer).

(c): There is no such proposal to provide computers to the households in the Country.

(d) and (e): Hon'ble Finance Minister, while presenting the Union Budget 2016-2017, has announced to launch a new Digital Literacy Mission Scheme for rural India to cover around 6 crore additional households within the next three years. As a follow-up to this announcement, a new scheme to cover 6 crore rural households is under formulation in consultation with various stakeholders.

State	Certified candidates		
Andaman & Nicobar	409		
Andhra Pradesh	165661		
Arunachal Pradesh	2139		
Assam	20440		
Bihar	440014		
Chandigarh	13646		
Chhattisgarh	172460		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	182		
Daman & Diu	1376		
Delhi	80068		
Goa	1278		
Gujarat	334432		
Haryana	132302		
Himachal Pradesh	31264		
Jammu & Kashmir	121679		
Jharkhand	114783		
Karnataka	350068		
Kerala	49357		
Lakshadweep	20		
Madhya Pradesh	365592		
Maharashtra	404098		
Manipur	31023		
Mizoram	9507		
Nagaland	12997		
Odisha	121100		
Puducherry	19016		
Punjab	96962		
Rajasthan	372029		
Sikkim	10625		
Tamil Nadu	291151		
Telangana	184346		
Tripura	42941		
Uttar Pradesh	610189		
Uttarakhand	101881		
West Bengal	641735		
Total	5346770		

The State- wise details of achievements made under the National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) and Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) Schemes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1131 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

UNIQUE BIOMETRIC COMPETENCY CENTRE

1131. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN: SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the details of challenges posed by biometric recognition and the steps taken/ being taken to face/overcome these challenges;

(b) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has set up a Unique Biometric Competency Centre (UBCC); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a): The challenges posed by biometric recognition relate to capturing the biometrics of residents with poor quality of finger prints, people with amputated fingers/ hands, leprosy patients, blind people, people with eye conditions such as deformed pupil/ IRIS (mostly result of surgeries), other types of eye abnormalities like squint eyes, people suffering from involuntary movement of the eye-ball. Majority of the eye condition cases were from non-circular pupil shape caused due to cataract operations using intra capsular cataract extractions cryo-surgery technique used prior to 1990. These challenges were addressed by the UIDAI Committee on Biometrics in its report "Biometrics Design Standards for UID Applications". Subsequent to this Report, UIDAI conducted field studies which concluded that, using multi modal (both finger print and IRIS based) de-duplication provides an acceptable level of accuracy for issuing UID numbers.

Accordingly, to overcome the problem of poor quality finger prints and IRIS related conditions multi modal de-duplication, i.e. both IRIS and finger print based de-duplication systems were adopted by UIDAI for issuing UID numbers.

(b): Unique Biometric Competency Centre (UBCC) has not been set up by UIDAI.

(c): Does not arise in view of (b) above.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1099 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

CYBER-CRIME/STALKING

1099 SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY:

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

(a) whether it is fact that cybercrime is increasing day by day in all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether harassment and blackmailing case particularly of women by cyber stalkers are increasing through social sites;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action Government has taken and proposes to take in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): With the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in instances of cyber crimes in the country like elsewhere in the world.

- As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 5693, 9622 and 11592 cyber crime cases were registered during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively, showing a rise of 69% during 2013 to 2014 and 20% during 2014 to 2015. This includes cases registered under the IT Act and related sections of Indian Penal Code and special & local laws involving computer as medium/ target.
- As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), a total no. of 44679, 49455 and 50362 cyber security incidents were observed during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. The types of cyber security incidents include phishing, scanning/probing, website intrusions and defacements, virus/malicious code, Denial of Service attacks, etc.
- RBI has registered a total of 9500, 13083, 16468, and 8689 cases of frauds involving credit cards, ATM / debit cards and internet banking during the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17(upto December 2016), respectively.
- Further, CBI has registered a total of 87 cases during 2014 to 2016. Out of these 87 cases, charge-sheets have been filed in 36 cases, status report filed in competent court in 4 cases, 6 cases were closed and 41 cases are under investigation by CBI.

(c) and (d): Police and public order are State subjects under the Constitution and as such the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crimes including harassment and blackmailing of women (Crime against Women) and for prosecuting the criminals through Law Enforcement machinery within their jurisdictions. NCRB collects and maintains statistical data of police recorded cognizable crimes from 35 States /Union Territories. As per the data maintained by NCRB under stalking on women (section 354D IPC) during 2014-2015, a total of 4699 and 6266 cases were registered during the year 2014 and 2015, respectively, showing a rise of 25% during 2014 to 2015.

(e) The Social media sites are being used by the citizens across the world through Internet. At times, Social media is also used by anti-national/anti-social elements. Government does not regulate the content appearing on social networking sites. However,

- The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 under section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affects minors or is unlawful in any way. Action is taken as and when incidents are brought to the knowledge of Law Enforcement Agencies.
- Government takes action under section 69A of IT Act for blocking of websites/webpages with objectionable content, whenever requests are received from designated nodal officers or upon Court orders. Section 69A of the IT Act empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of i) sovereignty and integrity of India, ii) defence of India, iii) security of the State, iv) friendly relations with foreign States, v) public order, or, vi) for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.
- The Government has also mandated all the Telecom Service Providers including Internet Service Providers to provide the Lawful Interception facilities to the security agencies for all the services including WhatsApp, Viber, etc. Thus security agencies are able to intercept these encrypted communication services through the lawful interception facilities provided by the Telecom Service Providers, but they are not able to decrypt some of the encrypted intercepted communication to readable format.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1091 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

BPO PROMOTION SCHEME

1091. SHRI HUKUM SINGH: SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY KOTHA:

Will the Minister of Electronics & Information Technology be pleased to state: -

- (a) whether the Government has started Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) promotion scheme under the Digital India programme and if so, the salient features thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken a decision to expand BPO units scheme to rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of BPO schemes launched in the rural areas including Shamili region; and
- (d) the incentives being given by the Government for these BPOs along with the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): Under Digital India programme, the Government has launched India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) for creation of employment opportunities and promotion of BPO/ITES operations across the country particularly in small cities/towns including rural areas with an outlay of Rs. 493 crore. Around 48,300 BPO/ITES seats have been distributed across State(s)/UT(s) based on population percentage as per Census 2011, excluding metro cities along with their urban agglomeration viz. Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, NCR, Pune, and North East Region (NER). For the State of Uttar Pradesh (including Shamili region) 8,800 seats have been allocated.

The scheme provides capital support along with several special incentives like encouraging employment to women and physically disabled persons, setting up operations at locations other than State capital, promoting local entrepreneurs, providing upto Rs. 1 lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF), etc. The selection of eligible companies to set up BPO/ITES operations under IBPS is done through online bidding process. Till now about 70 companies have been declared successful to setup BPO/ITES operations for ~15,000 seats distributed around 60 locations covering 19 States and 2 UTs. Further, details of the scheme are available at www.meity.gov.in/ibps and https://ibps.stpi.in

Government has also launched North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS) under Digital India Programme to incentivize setting up of 5,000 seats BPO/ITES Operations in North East Region (NER) for creation of employment opportunities for the youth and growth of IT-ITES Industry in the region with an outlay of Rs. 50 crore. NEBPS provides similar financial support as IBPS. Till now, 1,460 seats have been allocated to successful bidders for setting up BPO/ITES operations under NEBPS covering 5 States of NER. Further details of the scheme are available at www.meity.gov.in/nebps

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1039 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

GROWTH OF IT COMPANIES

1039 SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state: -

- (a) whether the growth of 1T companies has decreased now;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the negative growth is likely to reduce the jobs in IT companies; and
- (c) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): No, Madam. The Indian IT-ITeS industry has been growing continuously. According to National Association of Software and services Companies (NASSCOM), India's IT-ITeS industry is estimated to grow at 9.1 percent in FY 2015-16 to reach USD 130 billion (INR 840,000 Cr.) with exports revenue of USD 108 billion (INR 700,000 Cr). The IT-ITES Industry has created large employment opportunities, with over 3.7 million professionals directly employed by the industry and projected to grow to 4.3 million by 2019. Indirect employment is estimated at over 10 million. The net addition of employees in FY 2015-16 is estimated at 2 lakhs

(c): Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No 1061 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

TRAINING FOR DIGITAL TRANSACTION

1061 SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for imparting training for digitalisation of transaction / e-payment in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and number of States which were included in such schemes that have been launched separately in urban/rural areas wise;
- (c) the expenditure likely to be involved thereon;
- (d) the number of people and traders trained under the schemes so far; and
- (e) whether there is any proposal for providing the said training in rural areas in Karnantaka?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (e) : 1. Government approved a sub component named 'Digital Finance for Rural India: Creating Awareness and Access through CSCs' under the Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) in November 2016 for conducting awareness sessions on digital finance options available for rural citizens as well as enabling various mechanisms of digital financial services such as Unstructured Supplementary Service Data(USSD), Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Cards/Point of Sales(PoS), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System(AEPS) and eWallet etc. As on 6.2.2017, around 1.98 crore beneficiaries and around 6.79 lakh Merchants have been trained/enabled under this programme. Further, sensitization drives have been carried out at 650 Districts and 5,630 Blocks throughout the country. The State wise status is at **Annexure**. The estimated budget outlay towards the above mentioned activities is approximately Rs. 55.625 crore. In the state of Karnataka, around 15.30 lakh citizens and 12,003 merchants have been made EPS enabled.

- 2. In addition, following initiatives have been taken for creating awareness amongst citizens:
- A 24-hour TV channel named "DigiShala" and a website called "www.cashlessindia.gov.in", dedicated for facilitating awareness to citizens on cashless payment options and their use, have been launched on 9th December, 2016.
- **DigiDhan Melas**: The DigiDhan Mela brings together various stakeholders of digital payment systems such as banks, e-wallet operators, telecom providers and institutions like Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Common Services Centres(CSCs) and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to promote digital payments. The objective is to enable citizens and merchants to undertake real time digital transactions through the DigiDhan Bazaar and encourage them to use digital platforms for day to day transactions.
- A Two day awareness camp 'DigiDhan Mela' was organised on 17th -18th December, 2016 at Major Dhyanchand National Stadium, Delhi, to mark the start of the urban campaign to promote digital payments. It primarily aimed at targeting the urban populace, supplementing the Rural Digital Financial Literacy Campaign led through Common Service Centres.
- Lucky Grahak Yojana/ Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana: The Government has launched the Lucky Grahak Yojana for consumers and Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana for merchants on 25th December, 2016 at the DigiDhan Mela organized at Vigyan Bhawan, Delhi. These schemes provide daily and weekly awards to citizens and merchants for undertaking digital transactions made through Rupay cards, AEPS, UPI Apps and USSD. The objective is to incentivise citizens and merchants to adopt digital payment platforms. NPCI is the designated implementing agency for the schemes. As on 6.2.2017, 6.88 Lakh consumers and 42,000 merchants have been declared as winners under these schemes.
- The DigiDhan Melas are being organised in 100 cities till 14th April, 2017, which will be concluded with a mega draw. The overall coordination of the event is being done by the State Advisors of NITI Aayog and NPCI in collaboration with MeitY. MeitY has launched a website www.digidhan.mygov.in which provides the latest updates on demonetisation and the consumer and merchants can check the rewards under the LuckyGrahak and Digidhan Vypar Yojana.
- As on 6.2.2017, around 8.9 Lakh citizens/merchants have participated in DigiDhan Mela.
- In the state of Karnataka, the DigiDhan Mela was held on 16.1.2017 at Bengaluru under which around 4,000 citizens/merchants have participated.

State	wise	status	of	'Digital	Finance	for	Rural	India:	Creating	Awareness	and	Access
throug	gh CS	Cs'										

Sr	State	Citizens	Merchants
No.		covered	Enabled
1	Delhi	36621	/43
2	Chhattisgarh	1684703	165033
3	Jharkhand	2765617	43565
4	Chandigarh	2303	162
5	Orissa	447071	54893
6	Jammu And Kashmir	696895	35116
7	Kerala	53822	5639
8	Telangana	675932	41381
9	Bihar	590913	41107
10	Himachal Pradesh	144179	13817
11	Haryana	289383	23335
12	Puducherry	13249	346
13	West Bengal	233392	11312
14	Assam	177985	5788
15	Manipur	14693	340
16	Tripura	10879	2108
17	Rajasthan	621156	22148
18	Uttarakhand	622742	14994
19	Karnataka	1530282	12003
20	Uttar Pradesh	1430330	89895
21	Madhya Pradesh	3165738	31999
22	Gujarat	1017711	16220
23	Daman And Diu	950	14
24	Maharashtra	1513951	25239
25	Andhra Pradesh	899438	8399
26	Tamil Nadu	880920	7706
27	Punjab	310669	5784
28	Sikkim	4557	47
29	Goa	7938	43
30	Nagaland	6632	164
31	Meghalaya	7368	195
32	Mizoram	2492	51
33	Arunachal Pradesh	7353	59
34	Andaman & Nicobar	3	0
35	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	341	0
36	Lakshadweep	56	0
	Total	19868264	679645

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 928 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

CALL CENTRES

928. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of Electronics & Information Technology be pleased to state: -

(a) the number of Call Centres functioning round the clock;

(b) whether there are any guidelines or rules for the functioning of these call centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not whether the Government is considering to issue any guidelines in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c): As per Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells register the Other Service Providers (OSPs) throughout the country in their respective jurisdiction which includes call centres also. Separate data of call centres is not maintained by TERM Cells. The OSP means a company providing Application Services like call centre, tele-banking, tele-medicine, tele-education, tele-trading, e-commerce, network operation centre and other IT Enabled Services, by using Telecom Resources provided by Authorised Telecom Service Providers. The revised Terms and Conditions for the registration of the OSP were issued vide No.18- 2/2008-CS-I Dated: 5th August, 2008. These terms and conditions and their amendments are available on DoT website at the link <u>http://dot.gov.in/relatedlinks/registration-under-other-service-providers-osp-category</u>.

In Telecom sector, country is divided into 22 License Service Area (LSA) which generally are co-terminus with States, and each LSA has a TERM Cell. As on 31.12.2016, total **10,152 OSPs** were registered with various LSA (details are at **Annexure-I**).

As per Department of Telecommunications (DoT), the salient features of guidelines for OSP (includes call centres) are at **Annexure-II**.

Annexure-I

Registered OSP Data as on 31-12-2016					
S.No.	Licensed Service Area (LSA)	Total Registered OSP	Area of Jurisdiction		
		as on 31.12.2016			
1	Andhra Pradesh	1133	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana		
2	Assam	28	Assam		
3	Bihar	26	Bihar, Jharkhand		
4	Delhi	2094	Delhi including Ghaziabad, NOIDA, Faridabad		
			and Gurgaon		
5	Gujarat	418	Gujarat including UT of Daman & Diu and UT		
			of Dadra & Nagar Haveli		
6	Haryana	7	Haryana excluding Faridabad & Gurgaon		
7	Himachal Pradesh	14	Himachal Pradesh		
8	J&K	19	J&K		
9	Karnataka	1387	Karnataka		
10	Kerala	205	Kerala and UT of Lakshdweep		
11	Kolkata	816	Kolkata		
12	Madhya Pradesh	128	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh		
13	Maharashtra	825	Maharashtra excluding Mumbai		
14	Mumbai	1304	Mumbai		
15	North East	8	Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal		
			Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur		
16	Odisha	37	Odisha		
17	Punjab	338	Punjab and UT of Chandigarh		
18	Rajasthan	123	Rajasthan		

19	Tamilnadu	1061	Tamilnadu and UT of Pudducherry
20	Uttar Pradesh (East)	90	UP(E)
21	Uttar Pradesh (West)	65	UP(W) (excluding Ghaziabad and Noida city) +
			Uttarakhand
22	West Bengal	26	West Bengal (excluding Kolkata) + Sikkim +
			UT of Andaman & Nicobar
	Total	10152	

Annexure-II

Salient features of guidelines for OSP (includes call centres)

- 1) Registration may be granted to any company to provide Application Services. These service providers will not infringe on the jurisdiction of other Authorised Telecom Service Providers and they will not provide switched telephony.
- 2) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Firms registered under LLP Act, 2008 have been included in the current OSP registration Policy for registration under OSP category.
- 3) Companies registered under Indian Companies Act-2013, as amended from time to time, are also entitled for registration under OSP category, in addition to the companies registered under Indian Companies Act-1956.
- 4) A Company may apply for registration to the Telecom Enforcement and Resource Monitoring (TERM) Cell of DoT in the prescribed proforma.
- 5) The registration is location specific, so a company may have more than one registration. Any change in the location of OSP Centre shall require amendment in the original registration.
- 6) A processing fee of Rs. 1000/- is payable along with the application for registration in the form of a demand draft from a scheduled bank in favour of the concerned Accounts Officer of registering authority.
- 7) The validity of the registration shall be 20 years from the date of issue, unless otherwise mentioned in the registration letter.
- 8) The validity of the registration may be extended, if deemed expedient, the period of registration by 10 years at one time, upon request of the OSP, if made during the 19th year of the registration period on the terms mutually agreed. The decision of the Authority shall be final in regard to the grant of extension.
- 9) The list of documents required for OSP registration is given below:

(A)	Mandatory Documents:					
S. No.	Documents required to be submitted	Documents required to be submitted				
	in case of Company	in case of LLP				
1	Certificate of Incorporation issued by	Certificate of Incorporation issued by				
	Registrar of Companies	Registration Authority of LLPs				
2	Memorandum and Article of Association	Copy of Agreement among all the partners of LLP				
3	Board Resolution or Power of Attorney	Resolution passed by designated partners or all the				
	authorising the authorized signatory	partners authorizing the authorized signatory with				
	with attested signature	attested signature or as per				
		provisions of LLP agreement / LLP Act				
4	A note on the nature of business /	A note on the nature of business /				
	activities of the proposed OSP	activities of the proposed OSP				
(B) <u>Do</u>	ocuments required to be submitted, if actual information	is different from mandatory documents:				
S. No.	Documents required to be submitted	Documents required to be submitted				
	in case of Company	in case of LLP				
1	List of present Directors of the	List of present Designated partners				
	company	and all the partners of the LLP				
2	Present shareholding pattern of the	Present shareholding pattern of the LLP indicating				
	company indicating equity details	equity/ contribution details of all the partners				
	(Indian equity and Foreign equity)	(Indian equity and Foreign equity)				

(C) (i) All the documents must be certified with seal by either company secretary or one of the Directors of the company or statutory auditors or public notary in case of company.

(ii) All the documents must be certified with seal by either designated partners or all the partners or statutory auditors or public notary in case of LLP.

(iii) The LLP Firm shall intimate to the Department within 30 days, if there is any change in the designated partners, authorised signatory, and/or Agreement of LLP.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY) LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *87 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

IT POLICY

***87.** SHRI G. HARI:

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

- (a) whether international revenues from IT sector are stagnating and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to take measures to kick start domestic demand to make up for losses and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government is also considering to set up a committee to study the factors affecting the IT industry and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to review the Information Technology Policy to improve the sagging fortunes of the sector and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *87 FOR 08.02.2017 REGARDING IT POLICY

.....

(a) to (d): No, Sir. International revenues from IT sector are indeed growing continuously. The Indian IT-ITES industry has been progressively contributing to the growth of exports and creation of employment opportunities. The total IT-ITES Industry revenue (excluding hardware) is estimated at USD 130 Bn (Rs. 840,000 crore) in 2015-16, **including exports** of USD 108 Bn (Rs.700,000 crore) growing at a rate of at 9.1 %. According to NASSCOM, IT-ITES exports trends over last 4 years are as follows:-

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(E)
Total in INR Crores	4,14,630	5,27,292	6,00,492	7,00,000

The IT-ITES Industry employs nearly 3.7 million professionals directly and expected to grow to 4.3 million by 2019. Indirect employment is estimated at over 10 million.

- While there is a continuous growth in exports, there are sustained efforts by the Government to further increase exports as well as promote domestic IT-ITES industry. Government has been implementing the Digital India Programme with a view to create a knowledge economy and empower citizens. STP scheme, BPO Promotion schemes, CSC 2.0, Make in India & Skill India Programme have helped in generating demand and jobs at the grassroot level. MeitY has also implemented the NDLM (National Digital Literacy Mission) & DISHA (Digital Saksharta Abhiyan) schemes. The major thrust on less-cash digital economy has led to the emergence of new sectors such as fintech, cyber-security, IOT, big data, data analytics etc.
- To cater to the domestic demand and generate jobs, mobile phone manufacturing has been given a major boost. 72 new mobile handset and component manufacturing units have been set up in the last 18 months. In 2015-16, about 11 crore mobile phones were manufactured, compared to 5.8 crore in 2014-15. 13 Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) have been approved with a project cost of Rs. 1658 crore in 10 States. Investment proposals worth Rs. 1, 27, 880 crore have been received under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). The initiatives under Electronics Manufacturing are expected to generate about 2,60,000 jobs.
- The National Policy on Information Technology (NPIT) -2012 envisages to increase revenues of IT/ITES Industry from USD 100 billion during 2011-12 to USD 300 billion by 2020 including exports of USD 200 billion. The key strategies identified in NPIT 2012 include creation of an ecosystem for a globally competitive IT/ITES Industry. As per NASSCOM Perspective 2025, the Indian IT industry is slated for expansion with an annual growth rate of 9 to 11 percent upto 2020 and of 10 to 12 percent from 2020 to 2025. Implementation of Digital India Programme is fulfilling the strategies outlined in the National IT Policy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1079 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

LEGALITY OF E-PAYMENT COMPANIES

1079 KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA: SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:

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

- (a) the legal status of online cash transactions in India;
- (b) whether the provisions in Acts like Payment Settlements and Systems Act, 2007 (PSS Act), the Information Technology Act, 2008 and the Indian Penal Code for protection of users in case of digital payments and mobile wallets are sufficient to protect the digital wallets users;
- (c) whether the Government is working on a legal framework that will define the liabilities and obligations of e-payment companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including salient features of the draft law being framed; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering to amend the IT Act, 2000 to address key issues to protect the privacy and financial details of people using electronic payments and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): - The RBI, under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, has authorised payment system operators for providing various payment services, including e-wallet.

- Under section 4, the RBI authorises various types of payment systems, including wallets. Also, under specific provisions of the Act, RBI has the powers to set standards and issue directions / guidelines to various payment system operators. For instance, RBI has issued guidelines / directions / circulars regarding safety, security, risk mitigation measures, etc. All the authorised payment system operators are required to get the system audit done from a CISA/DISA qualified auditor on an annual basis. RBI has vide circular RBI/2016-17/178, DPSS.CO.OSD.No.1485/06.08.005/2016-17 dated 9th December 2016 advised all Prepaid Payment Instrument Issuers, System Providers, System Participants and all other Prospective Prepaid Payment Instrument Issuers to carry out a special audit by the empanelled auditors of Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) on a priority basis and take immediate steps thereafter to comply with the findings of the audit report. The non-banks which are authorised to issue prepaid payment instruments, including wallets, are required to maintain their outstanding balance in an escrow account with any scheduled commercial bank.

- The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provides legal framework for data security breach. Section 43, section 43A, section 72 and section 72A of the IT Act, 2000 provides for privacy and security of data in digital form. The act also provides for certain due diligence to be followed by intermediaries including publishing their terms and conditions, privacy policy, user agreement. The rules made under the IT Act also cover appointing a grievance officer, procedure for reporting and redressal of complaints including the timelines etc.

(e): Currently there is no proposal with the Government to amend the IT Act, 2000.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1094 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

CASH LESS TRANSACTIONS

1094 : SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

- (a) whether after the implementation of Government Policy on cashless transactions in the country, the business of many private sector companies has increased:
- (b) if so, the names of these companies and number out of them that are foreign companies;
- (c) whether cases of economic frauds committed by companies have come to light; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): Based on the data available, there has been significant growth in various modes of digital payments. The percentage growth for different modes of digital payments between 8th Nov 2017 and 3rd Feb 2017 in number of digital payment transactions per day is below:

Mode	% Growth Transactions
UPI (Including BHIM & USSD 2.0)	4453
USSD 1.0	9871
Immediate Payment System (IMPS)	66
RuPay (PoS+Ecom)	268
Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)	792
Wallets	260

*- BHIM launched on 30th Dec 2016

However no specific study has been done to assess the growth of business of individual banks or companies.

(c) and (d): As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) a total number of 1122, 534 and 757 phishing incidents were handled during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has published 17 advisories for security safeguarding covering Point-of-Sale (PoS), Micro ATMs, Electronic Wallets, Online banking, Smart phones, Unified payment interface, wireless access points/routers, Mobile banking and cloud.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *93 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

CYBER CRIMES

*93 SHRI D. K. SURESH: SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of cyber crimes reported during the last three years and the present status of the said crimes;
- (b) the percentage increase in such crimes during the said period, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to tackle cyber crime incidents with stringent cyber laws to make online transactions fool proof; and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION *93 FOR 08.02.2017 REGARDING CYBER CRIMES

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(a) and (b): With the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in instances of cyber crimes in the country like elsewhere in the world. As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 5693, 9622 and 11592 cyber crime cases were registered during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively, showing a rise of 69% during 2013 to 2014 and 20% during 2014 to 2015. This includes cases registered under the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and related sections of Indian Penal Code and Special & Local Laws involving computer as medium/ target. Similar data for the year 2016 is under collection. State/UT-wise data during 2013-2015 is enclosed as Annexure.

- (c): Government has taken various steps to tackle the cyber crime incidents on the Internet. It includes:
- (i) The IT Act, 2000 provides a comprehensive legal framework to address the issues connected with cyber crime, cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (ii) Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) has recently notified the scheme for evaluating any Department, body or agency of the Central Government or a State Government to notify them as Examiner of Electronic Evidence under section 79A of IT Act, 2000.
- (i) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has issued 17 advisories since Nov 27, 2016 for security safeguards covering Point of Sale (POS), Micro ATMs, electronic Wallets, online banking, smart phones, unified payment interface, Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), RuPay, SIM cards, wireless access points / routers, mobile banking, cloud and Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS). Advisory has also been sent by CERT-In to RBI, National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) and Payment Card Industry Organizations covering precautions to be taken to avoid similar attacks as those that occurred recently with credit / debit cards.
- (ii) CERT-In is conducting cyber security trainings for IT / cyber security professionals including Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations. 18 such training programs were conducted covering 580 participants during the year 2016.In addition 2 workshops on security of digital payments systems have been conducted for stakeholder organisations covering 110 participants.
- (iii) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in all States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.
- (iv) With respect to the banking sector, in order to focus more attention on IT related matters, RBI has taken various action which includes
 - RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015.
 - The Bank has issued a comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks on June 2, 2016 covering best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security.
 - RBI carries out IT Examination of banks separately from the regular financial examination of banks from last year. This report has a special focus on cyber security. The reports have been issued to the banks for remedial action.
 - RBI has also set up Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond and recover to/ from the incidents.
 - Department of Banking Supervision under RBI also conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios with the help of CERT-In.
 - RBI also has set up an IT subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities. The subsidiary is in the process of recruiting the experts.
 - RBI has issued circular on 09th December 2016 in Security and Risk mitigation measure for all authorised entities / banks issuing Prepaid Payment Instrument (PPI) in the country.
 - In addition, RBI issues Circulars/advisories to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive / detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.

State/UT-wise total number of cyber crimecases registered during 2013-2015							
Serial Number	State/UT	2013*	2014#	% variation in 2014 over 2013	2015#	% variation in 2015 over 2014	
1	Andhra Pradesh	651	282	-56.7	536	90.1	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	18	80.0	6	-66.7	
3	Assam	154	379	146.1	483	27.4	
4	Bihar	139	114	-17.9	242	112.3	
5	Chhattisgarh	101	123	21.8	103	-16.3	
6	Goa	58	62	6.9	17	-72.6	
7	Gujarat	77	227	194.8	242	6.6	
8	Haryana	323	151	-53.3	224	48.3	
9	Himachal Pradesh	28	38	35.7	50	31.6	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	46	37	-19.6	34	-8.1	
11	Jharkhand	26	93	257.7	180	93.5	
12	Karnataka	533	1020	91.4	1447	41.9	
13	Kerala	383	450	17.5	290	-35.6	
14	Madhya Pradesh	342	289	-15.5	231	-20.1	
15	Maharashtra	907	1879	107.2	2195	16.8	
16	Manipur	1	13	1200.0	6	-53.8	
17	Meghalaya	17	60	252.9	56	-6.7	
18	Mizoram	0	22	0.0	8	-63.6	
19	Nagaland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
20	Odisha	104	124	19.2	386	211.3	
21	Punjab	156	226	44.9	149	-34.1	
22	Rajasthan	297	697	134.7	949	36.2	
23	Sikkim	0	4	0.0	1	-75.0	
24	Tamil Nadu	90	172	91.1	142	-17.4	
25	Telangana	-	703	-	687	-2.3	
26	Tripura	14	5	-64.3	13	160.0	
27	Uttar Pradesh	682	1737	154.7	2208	27.1	
28	Uttarakhand	27	42	55.6	48	14.3	
29	West Bengal	342	355	3.8	398	12.1	
	TOTAL STATE(S)	5508	9322	69.2	11331	21.6	
30	A & N Islands	18	13	-27.8	6	-53.8	
31	Chandigarh	11	55	400.0	77	40.0	
32	D&N Haveli	0	3	0.0	0	-100.0	
33	Daman & Diu	1	1	0.0	1	0.0	
34	Delhi UT	150	226	50.7	177	-21.7	
35	Lakshadweep	0	1	0.0	0	-100.0	
36	Puducherry	5	1	-80.0	0	-100.0	
	TOTAL UT(S)	185	300	62.2	261	-13.0	
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5693	9622	69.0	11592	20.5	
So	Source: Crime in India						
* Includ	es cases registered unde	r IT Act a	nd related se	ction of Indian P	enal Code ir	volving	
compute	er as medium/target	 .				G	
# Includ	es cases registered unde	r IT Act. r	elated section	ns of Indian Pen	al Code and	Special &	
Local Laws (involving computer as medium/target)							

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1002 TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.02.2017

ELECTRONIC MANUFACTURING

1002 SHRI ALOK SANJAR: SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of domestic demand for branded electronic items and the items being manufactured indigenously;
- (b) whether the domestic production of branded electronic items is adequate to meet the demand;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government for augmenting manufacturing of electronic items domestically;
- (d) whether the Government is contemplating formulation of any policy for promotion of R&D in the field of electronics and information technology; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): As per figures available from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry for 2015-16, it is seen that India continues to be a net importer of electronic goods. The available data suggests that domestic production is not sufficient to meet the total demand. The relevant figures of total imports of electronics into India and total exports of electronics from India are given below:

Import and Export of Electronics (Rs. Crore)							
Commodity	Commodity 2014-15 2015-16 % Growth						
Imports	2,25,444	2,62,083	16.25				
Exports	36,723	37,300	1.57				

The estimates of production of electronic goods as per figures provided by various Industry Associations are given below:

Production of Electronics Sector (Rs. Crore)							
S.No.	Sub-sector	2014-15	2015-16				
1	Consumer Electronics	55,806	55,765				
2	Industrial Electronics	39,374	45,083				
3	Computer Hardware	18,691	19,885				
4	Mobile phones	18,900	54,000				
5	Strategic Electronics	15,700	Not Available				
6	Electronic Components	39,723	45,383				
7	Light Emitting Diodes (LED)	2,172	5,092				

(c): Steps taken by the Government for augmenting manufacturing of electronic items domestically are listed at **Annexure**.

(d) and (e): Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has acknowledged Research & Development (R&D) and promotion of innovation as an integral part of Electronics & Information, Communication Technology (ICT) ecosystem and it has been supporting the entire value chain of R&D activities in the country ranging from the basic components to sophisticated product development. MeitY has taken various initiatives towards promotion of R&D in the different areas of Electronics & ICT including Communication, Convergence and Broadband Technologies, Microelectronics, VLSI (Very Large Scale

Integration), Nanotechnologies, Electronic materials, Industrial electronics, High Performance Computing, Networking, Cyber Security, Medical electronics, Strategic electronics, RF/Microwave and Millimetre technologies, free and open source software, Language Computing and development of technologies for common man.

Initiatives taken by MeitY for the promotion of R&D in the field of Electronics and Information Technology are as under:

(i) **National Policy on Electronics (NPE) 2012**: One of the missions of NPE 2012 is to promote a vibrant and sustainable ecosystem of R&D, design and engineering and innovation to enhance manufacturing capabilities in electronics material, components, sub-assemblies as well as products.

(ii) **National Policy on Information Technology (NPIT) 2012**: NPIT 2012 focuses on applications of technology-enabled approaches to overcome monumental developmental challenges in education, health, skill development, financial inclusion, employment generation, governance etc. to greatly enhance efficiency across the board in the economy. The objectives of this policy inter alia include "To promote innovation and R&D in cutting edge technologies and development of applications and solutions in areas like localization, location based services, mobile value added services, Cloud Computing, Social Media and Utility models."

(iii) ICT&E (Information, Communication Technology and Electronics) R&D and Innovation Framework 2013 has been designed with a Vision "To attain global leadership in the ICT&E sector by building a vibrant eco-system to nurture, encourage, promote, facilitate and support research, innovation and product development for rapid, inclusive and sustainable growth of the country."

(iv) MeitY is also implementing a Multiplier Grants Scheme (MGS). MGS aims to encourage collaborative R&D between industry and academics/ R&D institutions for development of products and packages.

(v) In order to encourage filing of International Patents, a Scheme, "Support International Patent Protection in Electronics & IT (SIP-EIT)" for SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) and Technology Start-Up Companies is operational.

<u>Annexure</u>

Steps taken by the Government for augmenting manufacturing of electronic items domestically

- 1. Promotion of electronics hardware manufacturing is one of the pillars of Digital India campaign of the Government.
- 2. The National Policy on Electronics (NPE 2012) was notified in October 2012 with the vision to create a globally competitive electronics design and manufacturing industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market.
- 3. Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector. The scheme was notified in July 2012. The scheme provides subsidy for investments in capital expenditure 20% for investments in SEZs and 25% in non-SEZs. The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion projects. For high technology and high capital investment units like Fabs, production subsidy @10% is also provided.
- 4. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme provides financial assistance for creating world-class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. The assistance for the projects for setting up of Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters is 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 Crore for 100 acres of land. For larger areas, pro-rata ceiling applies. For lower extent, the extent of support would be decided by the Steering Committee for Clusters (SCC) subject to the ceiling of Rs.50 Crore. For setting up of Brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Cluster, 75% of the cost of infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 Crore is provided.
- 5. Policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in Government procurement is under implementation.
- 6. Approvals for all foreign direct investment up-to 100% in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.
- 7. For promotion of exports in the sector, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme are available under the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20. MEIS offers export incentives so as to offset disabilities of manufacturing. The export incentive for electronic goods is available @ 2% of FOB value of export. Zero duty EPCG scheme allows import of capital goods at zero customs duty, subject to specified export obligation.

- 8. Under the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, approved units are allowed duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on export activities, CST reimbursement and excise duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available goods, as per the Foreign Trade Policy.
- 9. Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic goods, including *inter-alia* Televisions, Electronic Components, Set Top Boxes, LED Products, Medical Electronics, Solar PV Cells and Microwave Ovens.
- 10. To promote indigenous manufacturing of Televisions, baggage rules have been amended to ban duty free import of Flat Panel Television Sets w.e.f. August 2014 under the baggage allowance.
- 11. Mandatory compliance to safety standards has been notified for identified Electronic Products with the objective to curb import of sub-standard and unsafe electronics goods. As of now, 30 electronic products are under the ambit of this Order.

Skill Development

- 12. Two Schemes for skill development of 90,000 and 3,28,000 persons respectively in the electronics sector have been approved to provide human resource for the industry.
- 13. The Scheme to enhance the number of PhDs in the Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (ITES) sectors has been approved. 3000 PhDs are proposed to be supported under the Scheme.

Promotion of Innovation and R&D

- 14. Electronic Development Fund (EDF) policy has been approved to support Daughter Funds in the area of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing, Nano-electronics and IT. The fund is housed in Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd. The supported Daughter Funds will promote innovation, R&D, product development and within the country.
- 15. Keeping in view the huge indigenous requirement on account of roadmap for digitalization of the broadcasting sector, Conditional Access System, entitled iCAS has been developed to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The iCAS is available to domestic STB manufacturers at a price of USD 0.5 per license for a period of three years as against market price of USD 4-5 per license for other competing products. The implementation of iCAS in the cable networks is underway.
- 16. An Electropreneur park has set up in New Delhi for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.
- 17. National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) has been set up in IIT-Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystems; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.
- 18. National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) has been set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
- 19. Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) has been set up in Bengaluru jointly with NASSCOM.
- 20. An Incubation center with focus on medical electronics has been set up at Indian Institute of Technology-Patna.
- 21. An Incubation Center at Kochi with focus on consumer electronics is being set up at IIITM.
- 22. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) provides funding under several schemes for promotion of R&D, including support for International Patents in Electronics & IT (SIP-EIT); Multiplier Grants Scheme and Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management.
- 23. MeitY has approved a project to be implemented by Global Innovation and Technology Alliance (GITA) to promote Innovation, IP, R&D and commercialization of products, etc. in the ESDM sector by providing funding support to an Industry, for doing collaborative research with an Academic Institute in the priority areas with a timeline of not more than two years.
- 24. MeitY has approved a project being implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) to promote scientific and technological research in Medical Electronics sector in India to address the pressing challenges associated with the development of innovative medical electronics and making it available, accessible and affordable to the people at the bottom of the pyramid.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1117 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.02.2017

DIGITAL JOBS

1117. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether new range of digital jobs are being created as India moves towards a cashless economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether with growing digitization and use of data for decision-making, risk of hacking and fraud has increased manifold;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to cater towards a spurring demand for digital security architects, to look into various aspects of cyber and digital security; and
- (e) the estimate of job creation over the next one year from cyber security experts to digital CXOs?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the implementation of cashless technologies through Digital technologies like Social Media, Mobility, Analytics, Cloud, Artificial Intelligence, Analytics and Robotics, is resulting in new kinds of jobs being created e.g. Chief Digital Officer and Chief Disruption Officer, Data Scientists, Web Analyst, Data Architects, Agile Engineering Managers, Digital Content Manager, Mobile App Developers, and User Experience designers etc.

(c) and (d): As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (ICERT), under Ministry of Electronics and IT, a total no. of 44679, 49455 and 50362 cyber security incidents including phishing, scanning, malicious code, website intrusion, Denial of Service etc, were reported during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), under the Ministry of Skills & Entrepreneurship Development, has been working with Sector Skills Councils across Industry sectors including Information Technology (IT) and ITeS (IT Enabled Services) to assess human resource and skill requirement in the sector.

(e): As per NASSCOM-Data Security Council of India (DSCI) Cyber Security Task Force estimates, there is need of a million Cyber Security professionals by 2025 to cater to the rising demands of cyber security professionals across multiple sectors and roles.