E-WASTE

1723. SHRI ARUN SAO:
  SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL

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

(a) the statewise details of quantum of e-waste collected in the country every year;
(b) the details of names of agencies authorized for this work; and
(c) the details of likely adverse effects of e-waste collection?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a): The state-wise data on e-waste collected and processed since Financial Year (FY) 2016-17 to FY 2020-21, based on annual reports submitted by 35 State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to CPCB, is attached at **Annexure-I**.

(b): Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the policy maker for management of e-waste in the country, and has notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are the regulating agencies. Under the Rules, producers and their service providers, dismantlers, recyclers, refurbishers are responsible for collection of e-waste. SPCBs/ PCCs provide information on e-waste collected and processed in their respective States/UT to CPCB.

(c): E-waste, as such, when collected and stored in safe and secured manner does not cause any harm or adverse effects on the health and environment within the prescribed guidelines issued by MoEF&CC. E-Waste causes adverse effect when unscientific methods and crude technology, outside those prescribed in the guidelines, are used for recovery of material from e-waste without pollution control measures or when e-waste is disposed of in open environment.

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**State-wise details of e-waste collected and processed
(since Financial Years 2016-17 to 2020-21)**

S. No.	Name of the State	E-waste collected and processed (in tonnes)				
		FY 16-17	**FY 17-18**	**FY 18-19**	**FY 19-20**	**FY 20-21**
1.	Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB)	26	57.4804	59.3284	9.96	229.084
2.	Assam State Pollution Control Board	Not reported	Not reported	101.277	28.441	63.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	1.63	Not received
4.	A &N Island Pollution Control Committee	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	4.23	2.034
5.	Bihar State Pollution Control Board	90.98	Not reported	101.0489	1674.144	86.0
6.	Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB)	Not reported	Not reported	62387.85	26.986	258.1
7.	Chandigarh Pollution Control Board	44.48	29.0635	19.64056	28.3145	30.8732
8.	Delhi Pollution Control Committee	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	488	610.132
9.	DNH&DD Pollution Control Committee	Not reported	Not reported	14.82	285	586.104
10.	Goa State Pollution Control Board (GSPCB)	Not reported	5.1123	11.7204	218.544	Not received
11.	Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB)	Not reported	1298.561	3106.3085	14185.54	109463.8032
12.	Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB)	Not reported	5949.2479	11270.833	31036.4	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB)	Not reported	NIL	3757.2	140.9	72.944
14.	Jammu & Kashmir Pollution Control Board (J & K PCB)	Not reported	891.86	11219.97	87.18	150,559
15.	Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB)	Not reported	Not reported	334.536	36.43	95.316
16.	Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB)	Not reported	7241.7	16424.6215	44240.10	96192.45
17.	Kerala State Pollution Control Board(KPCB)	Not reported	314.277	351.567	1289.21	1494.0
18.	Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	7.08	Not received
19.	Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board	Not reported	401.959	280.56	183.82	419.44

S. No.	Name of the State	E-waste collected and processed (in tonnes)				
		FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21
	(MPPCB)					
20.	Maharashtra Pollution Control Board	Not reported	7031.481	5244.077	13141.94	14546.0
21.	Manipur State Pollution Control Board	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	2.613	Not received
22.	Mizoram State Pollution Control Board	Not reported	0.3216	24.648	2.96	19.308
23.	Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board	0.3	1.5	0.84	4.72	6.175
24.	Nagaland Pollution Control Board	Data not available	Data not available	11.64	13.42	423.0
25.	Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB)	Not reported	501.239	352.74677	476.13	398.483
26.	Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB)	414.25	Not reported	52.471	180.9	384.307
27.	Puducherry Pollution Control Committee	0.53	25805.3	62.444	64.77	Not received
28.	Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB)	Not reported	Not reported	4001.8982	17028.188	18742.118
29.	Sikkim State Pollution Control Board	Not reported	Not reported	NIL	7216	35.6035
30.	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB)	8994.09	16704.34	28226.9	37235.66	28305.89
31.	Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB)	6299.23	2846	14640.57	37858	38346.0
32.	Tripura State Pollution Control Board	Not reported	11.0637	11.0	11.57	12.7812
33.	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB)	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	00	Not received
34.	Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board (UEPPCB)	6830.47	Not reported	2165.215	16322.16	43150.08
35.	West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB)	Not reported	323.160	427.2617	510	416.891
	Total	**22700.33**	**69413.619**	**164662.993**	**224041.00**	**354540.7**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1738
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.12.2021

OBJECTIONABLE CONTENT

1738. SHRI MANNE SRINIVAS REDDY:

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

(a)   whether the Government has asked Internet firms including Google, Youtube etc., to remove objectionable pictures of women;
(b)   if so, the details thereof; and
(c)   the details of action taken thereon?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) and (b): Government is well aware of the risk and danger posed by growing phenomena of misuse of various media platform and the user harms caused as a consequence. The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provides for a criminal penalty for publishing or transmitting obscene and sexually explicit content.

Further, keeping with the mission of having an Open, Safe& Trusted and Accountable Internet, Government has published, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 under the IT Act. These Rules have appropriate provisions to deal with such user harms/ menace. As per the said Rules, the intermediaries are required to inform their users not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

As per provisions of rule 3(2)(b) of these Rules, the intermediary shall remove any such objectionable content against women within twenty-four hours from the receipt of complaint made by the individual impacted person or any person on his behalf.

Intermediaries are also required to remove any unlawful content relatable to Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India or violative of any law for the time being in force as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by appropriate government or its agency.

(c): The Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) at Centre and States take appropriate legal action as per provisions of law and when appropriate, request intermediaries including social media platforms like Google and Youtube to remove content violative of any law.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1788
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.12.2021

BLOCKED ACCOUNTS ON TWITTER

1788. SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P.:

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

(a)   the yearwise details of the number of blocked accounts on social media platforms under Section 69A of the Information Technology (IT) Act since 2014;

(b)   the reasons for passing orders to block Twitter accounts of organisations like KisanEktaMorcha and The Caravan magazine in the month of February, 2021;

(c)   whether abovesaid accounts were chosen for their support to the ongoing farmers' protests; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d)   whether a review committee undertook a review of the blocking orders as provided for in the Rules framed under the aforementioned Act; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) :   Under the provision of section 69A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, Government has directed for blocking of 471, 500, 633, 1385, 2799, 3635 and 9849 number of Accounts/URLs during the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively .

(b) and (c) **:** All the accounts/ URLs that are blocked by the government are based on the requests, received from the concerned designated Nodal Officers of the Ministries/ States, on specified grounds and following the due process, specified in the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009, notified under section 69A of the IT Act.

(d) :   Ministry follows due process in all such directions.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*144
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.12.2021

CYBER CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

*144. SHRI KANAKMAL KATARA:
   SHRIMATI KESHARI DEVI PATEL:

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

(a) whether cyber crimes against children haveincreased during the last two years and if so, the detailsof steps being taken by the Government to check thesame;
(b) the details of steps taken by the Government totackle several confidentiality related risks to children likecyber threat and online harassment; and
(c) the details of various steps taken to check fakecalls, fake messages, etc.?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *144 FOR08-12-2021 REGARDINGCYBER CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

……..

(a) and (b):   With the expansion of internet and more and more Indians coming online, the incidents of cyber crimes including crimes against children online is also increasing. The challenges of cyber space are many which flow from its vastness and borderless character. That is why the government is committed to policies and actions that ensure that Internet in India is always Open, Safe & Trusted and Accountable for all Indians.   The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published report is for the year 2020. As per data published by NCRB, a total of 306 and 1102 cases of cyber crime against children were registered during the year 2019 and 2020 respectively.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The LEAs take legal action as per provisions of law against the offenders.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes including crimes against children in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken measures in consultation with various stakeholders which, inter-alia, include the following:

  (i)   Section 67B of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provides stringent punishment for publishing, transmitting or viewing Child sexual abuse material online.

 (ii)   The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 empower the users of Intermediaries and makes the social media platforms accountable for their safety. The Rules require the intermediaries to adopt a robust grievance redressal mechanism including time-bound disposal of grievances. The Intermediaries need to convey their terms and conditions which must include communication to users not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is inter alia harmful, defamatory, obscene, invasive of another's privacy, harm minors in any way or are otherwise unlawful. Intermediaries are also expected to remove any information violative of any law in India as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by an appropriate government or its authorised agency. The Rules also require Significant Social media Intermediary (SSMI) to endeavour to deploy technology based measures to proactively identify child sexual abuse material.

(iii)   Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) operates a National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, www.cybercrime.gov.in to enable citizens to report complaints pertaining to all types of cyber crimes with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)' to deal with all types of cyber crime in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

(iv)   Government periodically blocks the websites containing extreme child sexual abuse material (CSAM) based on INTERPOL's "worst of list" received through Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the national nodal agency for Interpol in India.

 (v)   Government has issued an order to concerned Internet Service Providers (ISPs) ordering them to implement Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), UK or Project Arachnid, Canada list of CSAM websites/webpages on a dynamic basis and block access to such child pornography webpages/websites.

(vi) DoT has requested all Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to make suitable arrangement to spread awareness among their subscribers about the use of parental control filters in the end-user machines through messages of email, invoices, SMS, website, etc.

(vii) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued guidelines on 18.08.2017 to schools on the safe and secure use of Internet. This circular directs schools to install effective firewalls, filtering and monitoring software mechanisms in all the computers and deploy effective security policies.

(viii) To spread awareness on cybercrime, MHA has taken several steps that include dissemination of messages on cybercrime through Twitter handle @cyberDost, radio campaign, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents / Students.

(ix) MeitY through a program, namely, Information Security Education & Awareness (ISEA), has been creating awareness among users including women and children highlighting the importance of digital safety while using Internet. A dedicated website for information security awareness (https://www.infosecawareness.in) provides relevant awareness material.

(x) A MoU is signed between the NCRB, India and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA regarding receiving of Tipline report on online child pornography and child sexual exploitation contents from NCMEC. The Tip lines, as received from NCMEC, are being shared with Stats/UTs online through Nation Cybercrime Reporting Portal for taking further action.

(c): The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has a provision to deal with menace of fake calls and messages made through internet as medium. Section 66D of the IT Act, 2000 provides for punishment of imprisonment up to three years and fine for cheating by personation.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*146
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.12.2021

INTERNET GAMES

*146. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARASWATI:
SHRIMATI RANJEETA KOLI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the availability of a large number of games on the internetwhich is not only wasting the time of our young generation but is also making them addicted to gambling and thereby causing heavy financial loss to the youth and their parents;

(b) whether the Government proposes to ban these games;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *146 FOR08-12-2021 REGARDING INTERNET GAMES

………

(a) to (d): Entries 34 and 62 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, provide for regulation and taxation of 'betting and gambling' to be under States' legislative powers. Based on the erstwhile Public Gambling Act, 1867, most State Governments have enacted their laws to deal with betting and gambling within their jurisdictions. Some State Governments have extended their legislative and regulatory control over Online Games within their jurisdictions using these entries in the Seventh Schedule.

This ministry does not have legislative jurisdiction over contents of Internet games except that it has the power to order blocking of public access to information on internet under specified conditions of section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and following the due process, specified in the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.

Further, keeping with the aim to have an Open, Safe & Trusted and Accountable Internet, Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 under the IT Act, 2000. The said Rules provide for removal of any information/ application violative of any extant law, as and when notified by an appropriate government or its authorized agency.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1785
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.12.2021

BIOMETRIC SCANNING

1785.   SHRI RAVIKUMAR D.:

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

(a) whether the Biometric scanning facility will be provided in JeevanPramaan mobile app while using the latest mobile phones which includes Biometric reading facility so that lakhs of senior citizens would be facilitated to submit their details for life certificate with much more ease; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) and (b): The JeevanPramaaan App developed to facilitate senior citizens submission for details of life has been designed to use Aadhaar based face authentication in the latest android smart phones. Further, STQC certified, UIDAI registered biometric devices may also be used for generation of JeevanPramaan.

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GROWTH OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1674.   SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a)   whether the Government is taking steps to regulate the growth of artificial intelligence in India;

(b)   if so, the details thereof.,

(c)   whether the Government intends to bring a law on artificial intelligence; and

(d)   the steps taken by the Government to develop infrastructure, expertise, skilling and research in artificial intelligence?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a)   to (c): No, Sir.

(d):   Government of India sees Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a significant and strategic area for the country and technology sector. It further believes that AI can have kinetic effect from the growth of entrepreneurship & business and is taking all necessary steps in policies and infrastructure to develop a robust AI sector in the country.

The following are the details:

i.   Government of India also joined the league of leading economies including USA, UK, EU, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Singapore as a founding member of the **Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence** (GPAI), which is an international and multi-stakeholder initiative to guide the responsible development and use of AI, grounded in human rights, inclusion, diversity, innovation, and economic growth.

ii.   Government has launched **'National AI Portal'** (https://indiaai.gov.in/) which is a repository of Artificial Intelligence (AI) based initiatives in the country for all stakeholders at a single place. As on Dec 2, 2021, there are 890 national and international articles, 577 news, 185 videos, 78 research reports, 278 startups, 107 Government initiatives listed at National AI Portal.

iii.   To foster innovation through research Technology, government has created several **'Centres of Excellence'** on various emerging Technologies including Artificial Intelligence. The centres connect various entities such as startups, enterprises, venture capitalists, government and academia to look into problem statements and develop innovative solutions.

iv. **National Programme on Responsible Use of AI for Youth**: With the objective to empower the youth to become AI ready and help reduce the skill gap, government along with Industry partner has started this initiative to promote AI awareness among Government school going children. In Phase I, 50,666 students and 2536 teachers from 2252 schools from 35 States and UTs attended orientation sessions on AI. In Phase II, 100 teams have been short listed and have undergone extensive mentoring by AI experts. In Phase-III, Top 20 students have demonstrated their solutions in the national conference.

v. **Infrastructure:**

   a. Under the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM), Government of India has built PARAM siddhi with the help of C-DAC, which is the high-performance computing-artificial intelligence (HPC-AI) supercomputer.

   b. NIC has setup a Centre of Excellence in AI which is involved in facilitating AI as a Service through on Meghraj cloud with 7 AI PFlopssupercompute facility created at Delhi and 5 AI PFlop in Kolkata.

vi. **Expertise & Skilling:**

   a. For skilling and re-skilling, Government has launched '**FutureSkills Prime**' platform which provides an industry driven learning ecosystem. FutureSkills focuses on 155+ skills spanning across 70+ job roles on 10 emerging technologies namely Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Big Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, Cyber Security, Internet of Things, Mobile Tech, Robotic Process Automation, Virtual Reality & 3D Printing.

   b. Government has initiated '**Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme**' with an objective to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors including AI in the country. Presently, 908 Full time & 308 part-time PhD candidates are enrolled under the scheme at 97 academic institutions across the country.

vii. **Research:** To promote the research in the area of Emerging Technologies, Department of Science & Technology (DST) has setup 25 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH) in the area of Artificial Intelligence, Data Analytics, Robotics, Drones, IoT, Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality, and Computer vision etc. The TIHs focus on the generation of new knowledge through basic and applied research in the area of emerging technologies including Robotics, AI, ML, Cognitive Computing, System Simulation etc.

viii. **Data Management:** Data is the key input for any AI based system. Considering this, Government has developed an Open Government data Platform (OGD). Currently, data of 208 departments (Central & State) is available on OGD platform.

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INDIA ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE

1638. SHRI RITESH PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of status of implementation of India Enterprise Architecture and various State Enterprise Architecture systems;
(b) the details of the accountability measures employed to ensure these digital systems adopt laws of the land; and
(c) whether the Ministry is working with Estonia and its agencies to build e-government systems; and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a):   Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has notified India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) Framework and Adoption Guide on October 09, 2018. Ownership of IndEA implementation lies with the respective Ministry/State and MeitY. National e-Governance Division (NeGD) is providing technical support for preparation of blueprints.

A project was initiated by MeitY in March, 2019 for pilot implementation of IndEA by NeGD wherein two ministries (Education and Agriculture) and one State (Meghalaya) were selected. Current status of implementation is given as under:

   (i)   **Ministry of Education - Department of School Education & Literacy:** MeitY provided technical support for the preparation of National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR), which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on July 28, 2021.
   (ii) **Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW):**MeitY has provided technical support for preparation of India Digital Ecosystem of Agriculture (IDEA) blueprint for agriculture domain. The blueprint has been released by MoA&FW for public and stakeholder consultations.
   (iii) **Meghalaya State Enterprise Architecture:** MeitY provided handholding assistance to the Meghalaya State Government for preparation of Meghalaya Enterprise Architecture (MeghEA) blueprint and its implementation for the Finance Department. Phase-I implementation of MeghEA was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Electronics & Information Technology and Hon'ble Chief Minister, Meghalaya jointly on September 17, 2021. Under the project, API based integrations have been undertaken amongst existing financial systems of the State and a scheme management system is implemented for timely approval of Department proposals by the Finance Department.

In addition, some of the Ministries are implementing IndEA on their own with technical assistance from MeitY. Their brief status is as below:

(i) **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission:**MeitY provided technical support for the preparation of National Digital Health Blueprint (NDHB), which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on August 15, 2020. As per the National Health Stack defined in NDHB, the implementation of National Digital Health Mission has been undertaken, currently named as Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM). National Health Authority (NHA) is the implementing agency for ABDM, which has been rolled across 6 UTs.

(ii) **Labour, Skills & Employment Enterprise Architecture:**NeGD also provides such technical support to the Working Group of Ministry of Labour & Employment for preparation of enterprise architecture report for Labor, Skills and Employment.

(iii) **Tourism**: NeGD provides technical support for preparation of blueprint to the Working Group and Steering Committee constituted for the National Digital Tourism Mission.

(iv) **Urban Development:** The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has prepared the National Urban Innovation Stack, launched some of the building blocks and prepared related standards in consultation with MeitY.

(b): All digital systems and platforms ensure that they are compliant with the laws of the land.

(c): No, Sir.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1704
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.12.2021

AADHAAR ENROLMENT CENTRES

1704. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

(a) whether the Government has planned to open stand-alone Aadhaar Enrolment and Updation Centres across the country and if so, the details thereof;
(b) the details of the estimated funds and the likely target set for these centres;
(c) whether the Government has any plans to open above mentioned centres in the State of Assam and if so, the district-wise details thereof; and
(d) the details of the time by which these above said centres are likely to be opened?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a):Yes, Sir. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has engaged 2 (two) Service Providers to establish and operate 166 AadhaarSevaKendras (ASKs) in 122 cities across the country. As on date, 59 such ASKs are operational.

These ASKs are stand-alone Aadhaar Enrolment & Update centres in addition to more than 50,000 Aadhaar centres already functional under various UIDAI Registrars.

(b): The estimated cost of establishing ASKs as per the RFP is Rs 630 crore, which is to be borne by the Service Providers. UIDAI shall pay the Service Providers as per discovered rate, against the invoice raised on actual number of enrolment and update transactions carried out per month.

There is no specific target set for ASKs. However, all ASKs are expected to carry out at least 15 transactions per day per kit.

(c):A total of 16 ASKs are planned to be set up in 15 cities across the State of Assam. The list of ASKs is appended as **Annexure-I**.

(d):2 (two) ASKs, one in Guwahati and another in Silchar, are already operational in the State of Assam. 4 (four) more ASKs are expected to be operational by March 2022. The remaining 10 (ten) centres are expected to be operational during 2022-23.

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S. No.	State	ASK Location	Status
1	Assam	Guwahati	Operational
2	Assam	Silchar (Cachar District)	Operational
3	Assam	Barpeta	Planned
4	Assam	Bongaigaon	Planned
5	Assam	Dhubri	Planned
6	Assam	Dibrugarh	Planned
7	Assam	Golaghat	Planned
8	Assam	Goalpara	Planned
9	Assam	Guwahati	Planned
10	Assam	Jorhat	Planned
11	Assam	Kamrup - Metropolitan	Planned
12	Assam	Lakhimpur	Planned
13	Assam	Nagaon	Planned
14	Assam	Sivasagar	Planned
15	Assam	Tezpur (Sonitpur District)	Planned
16	Assam	Tinsukia	Planned

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1680
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.12.2021

DIGITAL LITERACY MISSION

1680. MS DEBASREE CHAUDHURI:

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

(a) the statewise details of the status of implementation of Digital Literacy Mission;
(b) whether the target of making six crore persons digitally literate in rural areas, across States/UTs has been achieved; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government for scaling up the coverage of digital literacy schemes; and
(d) whether the Government has obtained feedback on reasons for low motivation amongst people to join digital literacy programs; and if so, the details thereof ?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) to (c): Skill development and creating skilled talent is an important mission to ensure that the growing digital economy of India is provided with the trained and skilled manpower that Industry requires. To further aid digital adoption, the Ministry has focused on digital literacy for citizens since 2014, across the country including in rural areas. In the years 2014 to 2016, two Schemes titled "National Digital Literacy Mission" (NDLM) and "Digital SakshartaAbhiyan" (DISHA) were implemented by the Government with a target to train 52.50 lakh candidates in digital literacy across the country. Under these two schemes, a total of 53.67 lakh beneficiaries were certified.

Subsequently, a scheme titled "Pradhan MantriGramin Digital SakshartaAbhiyan (PMGDISHA)" was approved by Union Cabinet in 2017 to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household). So far, a total of around 5.38 crore candidates have been enrolled and 4.56 crore have been trained, out of which around 3.39 crore candidates have been certified under this scheme. The State-wise achievement under the Scheme may be seen at **Annexure**.

Government has taken up several steps for scaling up the coverage of digital literacy schemes which include the following:

• Scaling up the awareness and promotional activities towards Digital literacy through campaigns, workshops, seminars, digital vans, etc.
• Efforts have been made to identify and register new Training centres in uncovered Gram Panchayats across the country.
• In order to address the low internet connectivity issues, Wifi-choupals have been established at remote locations.
• Rural schools have been engaged for training and examination of candidates in order to penetrate the rural populous districts of identified states.

(d): These Schemes have seen tremendous response for enrolment from the beneficiaries wherever they are implemented.

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The State/UT-wise number of candidates registered, trained and certified so far under PMGDISHA Scheme:

S. No.	State	Registered	Trained	Certified
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	308	109	51
2	Andhra Pradesh	12,13,541	9,33,786	6,61,421
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,399	1,279	880
4	Assam	25,45,034	22,18,788	17,77,702
5	Bihar	57,16,626	50,10,635	36,58,014
6	Chandigarh*	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	24,98,702	21,54,263	16,29,634
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,652	737	446
9	Daman and Diu	1,470	846	450
10	Delhi*	2,086	1,401	929
11	Goa	4,650	3,180	2,322
12	Gujarat	23,87,245	20,71,606	15,21,815
13	Haryana	17,20,102	14,55,183	10,96,074
14	Himachal Pradesh	3,54,939	2,59,390	1,85,625
15	Jammu And Kashmir	4,54,633	3,41,094	2,50,274
16	Jharkhand	20,92,199	16,73,448	12,15,415
17	Karnataka	9,90,825	7,47,188	4,83,761
18	Kerala	50,068	24,410	19,520
19	Ladakh	17,279	13,802	9,501
20	Lakshadweep	94	35	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	45,43,049	39,57,566	29,03,180
22	Maharashtra	34,91,142	28,62,502	20,69,617
23	Manipur	10,239	5,858	3,691
24	Meghalaya	1,11,847	80,610	53,896
25	Mizoram	9,214	6,593	3,881
26	Nagaland	5,597	4,011	2,872
27	Odisha	27,15,434	22,33,186	16,93,495
28	Puducherry	13,590	9,643	6,157
29	Punjab	14,69,681	12,56,997	9,67,725
30	Rajasthan	28,74,294	23,71,583	17,28,270
31	Sikkim	3,551	1,521	717
32	Tamil Nadu	10,14,005	8,13,078	5,81,823
33	Telangana	7,23,212	5,63,842	3,93,659
34	Tripura	2,48,544	1,87,286	1,48,402
35	Uttarakhand	6,06,354	5,00,158	3,70,433
36	Uttar Pradesh	1,40,30,962	1,23,28,605	92,71,740
37	West Bengal	18,76,201	15,24,802	11,81,633
	Total	**5,38,01,768**	**4,56,19,021**	**3,38,95,025**

*Chandigarh and Delhi are in Urban agglomeration, hence not covered under the Scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1760
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.12.2021

SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP MANUFACTURING

1760. COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE:

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

(a) the details of the Government action plan towards boosting semiconductor chip manufacturing and funding its research incentives in India in the light of global shortage;
(b) the details of the Government action plan in providing stable electricity and water supply for the highly sophisticated chip manufacturing hubs, whetherany specific areas have been identified for the same, if so, State-wise details of such areas including in the state of Rajasthan;
(c) whether the Government is collaborating with any industrial bodies and Institutes of National Importance to develop a body of expertise to become a global leader in semiconductor chip industry, if so, details of such collaborations; and
(d) whether the government is considering any incentive based scheme to promote the expertise and industry knowledge of assembly and testing of chips in India or any other collaboration with foreign countries or Institutes of National Importance towards the same objective and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a): Government is fully cognizant of the importance of semiconductor design and manufacturing for India to become an electronics manufacturing hub of the world in the post-covid scenario. It has been making serious efforts to promote semiconductor design and also to set up Semiconductor wafer fabrication facilities in the country.

Semiconductor wafer fabrication facilities are currently available in India in limited capacities for strategic applications at Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL) Mohali, Gallium Arsenide Enabling Technology Centre (GAETEC), Hyderabad and Society for Integrated Circuit Technology and Applied Research (SITAR), Bengaluru.

Semiconductor FABs are highly capital intensive and resource intensive, and are at the cutting edge of manufacturing with rapidly changing technology cycles. Further, the semiconductor fabrication capability for leading / cutting edge technology nodes is available with only few companies globally.

Government has approved the following projects in the area of semiconductors:

I.   The project for "Establishment of Gallium Nitride (GaN) Ecosystem Enabling Centre and Incubator for High Power and High Frequency Electronics" to be implemented by Society for Innovation and Development (SID), under the auspices of Indian Institute of Science (IISc) at Centre for Nano Science and Engineering (CeNSE), Bengaluru at the total project cost of Rs. 298.66 crore.

II. An application for setting up of Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) of NAND Flash memory has been approved under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for large scale electronics manufacturing.

III. An application for discrete semiconductor devices, including transistors, diodes, thyristors, etc. and System in Package (SIP) has been approved under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for large scale electronics manufacturing.

IV. Following incentives are available to companies for setting up of Semiconductor Fabrication (FAB) facilities in India:

(i) A financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for setting up of semiconductor fabrication units under the Scheme for Promotion of manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS). The capital expenditure inter-alia includes R&D expenditures subject to a ceiling of 20% of the total capital expenditure.

(ii) Capital goods for setting up of Semiconductor FAB are exempted from Basic Customs Duty (BCD).

(iii) Investment linked deduction under Section 35AD of the Income-tax Act.

(iv) Deduction of expenditure on research and development as admissible under Section 35(2AB) of the Income-tax Act.

(v) New domestic companies making fresh investment in manufacturing and starting operations before March 31, 2023 have an option to pay corporate income tax at reduced rate of 15%. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

(b): States like Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tripura and UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have shown interest in facilitating setting up of semiconductor chip manufacturing facilities. These states have also indicated the availability of stable power supply and sufficient water supply for chip manufacturing facilities. However, the decision regarding the location of chip manufacturing facility lies with companies proposing to setup such facilities based on various other parameters including availability of stable power supply and sufficient water supply.

(c): Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India engages with many industry bodies and Institute of National Importance on a regular basis in order to promote the holistic ecosystem of electronics manufacturing in India including semiconductors. Some such collaborations of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology include the following:

i. Fabless Chip Design Incubator (FabCI) at Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad.

ii. Gallium Nitride (GaN) Ecosystem Enabling Centre and Incubator for High Power and High Frequency Electronics at Centre for Nano Science and Engineering (CeNSE), Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru

iii. Microprocessor Development Programme with various Institutes of Higher Education

iv. National Centre of Excellence for Next Generation AMOLED Displays, OLED Lighting and OPV Products at IIT-Madras

v. National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) at IIT-Kanpur

vi. National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) at IIT-Bombay

vii. Centre on Excellence (CoE) on Medical Electronics and Bio-Physics set up at Andhra Pradesh MedTech Zone (AMTZ)

viii. Various state-of the-art ASICs / SoCs such as indigenous Microprocessors, NavIC Receiver, Bluetooth Transceiver, etc., have been designed and developed for societal and strategic applications. Under the Microprocessor Development Programme, a family of 32-bit / 64-bit SHAKTI, VEGA and AJIT processors have been designed and developed

by IIT Madras, C-DAC and IIT Bombay, respectively, using Open Source ISA (Instruction Set Architecture).

Further, Government is open for any technological & financial collaborations and investments that would help India in developing semiconductor chip manufacturing ecosystem.

(d): Following incentive based schemes of Government of India promote the expertise and industry knowledge of Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging of semiconductor chips in the country:

   i. The Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) provides financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for the electronic components, semiconductor/ display fabrication units, Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units, specialized sub-assemblies and capital goods for manufacture of aforesaid goods.
   ii. Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing Round 1 and Round 2 offered a production linked incentive to boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in mobile phone manufacturing and specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.

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COMMON SERVICE CENTRES

1804:   SHRI SHANMUGA SUNDARAM K.:
**   SHRI VELUSAMY P.:**

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

(a) the details of the CSC (Common Service Centre), the scheme launched by the Ministry which started allowing its village level entities for easy delivery of essential items in villages, gram panchayats and other rural areas;
(b) whether the CSCs are allowed to sell non-essential items and other essential items to the villagers and if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether the Government has any proposal to use these CSCs for supplying medicines to the rural areas at door steps and if so, the details thereof; and
(d) whether the Ministry has any collaborative agreement with any big pharma companies in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a):Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has implemented the network of Common Services Centres (CSC) under the Digital India Programme. The CSC scheme envisages setting up of at-least one CSC in each of 2.50 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) across the country, for delivery of various Government-to-Citizen (G2C) and other citizen-centric e-Services to citizens. It is a self-sustainable entrepreneurship model which is run by Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). As on Oct, 2021, total 4,18,436 CSCs are functional across all states & Union Territories of the country, out of which, total 3,25,781 CSCs are functional at Gram Panchayat (GP) level.

(b):The CSC 2.0 is envisaged as a self-sustainable, transaction-based service delivery model, for delivering a large bouquet of e-services through a single delivery technological platform known as Digital Seva (DS) Platform, which would increase the sustainability of the CSCs across the country. Therefore, CSCs can deliver any service which may be offered either by the Government, private or social organisations.

(c):CSC has collaborates with various partners for the online ordering and delivery of allopathy, homeopathy and Ayurveda medicines and health/ wellness products through the Digital Seva Portal.

In addition to that, CSC has been engaged under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri – Jan ArogyaYojana (AB PM-JAY) for the purpose of issuance of Ayushman cards to the eligible beneficiaries of the scheme after necessary verification.

(d):CSC collaborates with Tata 1mg and Pharmeasy for the online ordering and delivery of prescription based Allopathy medicine and health & wellness Over The Counter (OTC) products, and with JIVA and Patanjali for the online ordering and delivery of Ayurveda Over The Counter (OTC) products at the door steps of the citizens.

CSC also has a tie-up with WelcomeCure for the supply of homeopathy medicines to the citizens based on the recommendation and prescription of the homeopathy doctors through Tele-consultation service.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1803
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 08.12.2021

GENERAL SERVICE CENTRES

1803. SHRI SANJAY JADHAV:
  SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAWAN RAJENIMBALKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has established General Service Centres to provide more effective services to citizens and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
(b) whether any such service centre has been established in Maharashtra; if so, the district-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
(c) whether the number of service centres in the State of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are less in number as compared to other States in the country; if so, the details and the reasons thereof; and
(d) the details of the effective steps taken by the Government to increase the number of General Service Centres in the State of Maharashtra to provide more effective services to its citizens?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a):   Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has implemented the network of Common Services Centres (CSC) under the Digital India Programme. The CSC scheme envisages setting up of at-least one CSC in each of 2.50 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) across the country, for delivery of various Government-to-Citizen (G2C) and other citizen-centric e-Services to citizens. It is a self-sustainable entrepreneurship model which is run by Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). As on Oct, 2021, total 4,18,436 CSCs are functional across all states & Union Territories of the country, out of which, total 3,25,781 CSCs are functional at Gram Panchayat (GP) level.

(b):Total 42,009 CSCs are functional in the State of Maharashtra as on Oct 2021, out of which, 31,739 are functional at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. District-wise list of CSCs in Maharashtra is attached as **Annexure-I**.

(c):   As on 31st Oct 2021, Uttar Pradesh is leading with 99,591 functional CSCs, while Maharashtra is at 2nd place with 42,009 functional CSCs. A list of State-wise CSCs is attached as Annexure-II.

(d):   Adequate steps have already taken to provide more effective services to citizens. The CSC programme aims to set-up at-least one CSC at 2.50 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) across the country. In the State of Maharashtra, all 27,875 Gram Panchayats (GPs) are covered with at-least One (1) functional CSC.

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District-wise List of Functional CSCs in Maharashtra as on October-2021

Name of the Districts	TOTAL (Urban + Rural)	Functional CSCs at GP Level
AHMEDNAGAR	1,683	1,377
AKOLA	939	694
AMRAVATI	1,336	1,067
AURANGABAD	1,841	1,362
BEED	2,183	1,708
BHANDARA	1,061	951
BULDHANA	1,641	1,333
CHANDRAPUR	1,012	815
DHULE	1,033	795
GADCHIROLI	532	462
GONDIA	1,042	921
HINGOLI	911	740
JALGAON	1,793	1,324
JALNA	1,624	1,332
KOLHAPUR	1,232	1,023
LATUR	1,125	842
MUMBAI	353	6
MUMBAI SUBURBAN	249	8
NAGPUR	1,364	905
NANDED	1,858	1,372
NANDURBAR	741	624
NASHIK	2,242	1,538
OSMANABAD	1,211	988
PARBHANI	1,252	855
PUNE	1,540	997
RAIGAD	573	411
RATNAGIRI	766	672
SANGLI	906	727
SATARA	1,212	1,063
SINDHUDURG	478	426
SOLAPUR	1,574	1,210
THANE	1,112	354
WARDHA	664	549
WASHIM	844	692
YAVATMAL	1,330	1,071
PALGHAR	752	525
Total	**42,009**	**31,739**

STATE/UT-WISE STATUS OF ROLL OUT CSCs AS ON 31st OCT, 2021		
State/UT	**Functional CSCs (Urban+Rural)**	**Functional CSCs at GP level**
	31 Oct'21	**31 Oct'21**
Andhra Pradesh	8,312	6,160
Arunachal Pradesh	145	105
Assam	8,962	8,104
Bihar	36,374	32,321
Chhattisgarh	17,400	13,757
Goa	135	89
Gujarat	10,823	7,495
Haryana	18,486	12,993
Himachal Pradesh	4,473	3,919
Jharkhand	15,869	13,533
Karnataka	12,003	7,803
Kerala	5,209	4,048
Madhya Pradesh	37,470	28,036
Maharashtra	42,009	31,739
Manipur	903	737
Meghalaya	944	843
Mizoram	333	225
Nagaland	428	283
Odisha	14,633	12,731
Punjab	10,724	7,595
Rajasthan	18,327	14,817
Sikkim	73	59
Tamil Nadu	10,980	7,151
Telangana	5,843	4,002
Tripura	1,392	1,207
Uttar Pradesh	99,591	77,900
Uttarakhand	8,221	6,131
West Bengal	18,831	16,891
State Total	*4,08,893*	*3,20,674*
Andaman & Nicobar	51	30
Chandigarh	89	7
Dadra & NH, D&D	59	39
Delhi	3,438	224
Jammu & Kashmir	5,608	4,609
Ladakh	73	65
Lakshadweep	15	15
Puducherry	210	118
UT Total	*9,543*	*5,107*
GRAND TOTAL	**4,18,436**	**3,25,781**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1631
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.12.2021

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

1631. SHRI MALOOK NAGAR:

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

  (a)   the State-wise details of the effective steps taken by the Government to reduce
         dependency of country on Chinese electronic products;
  (b)   if so, the statewise details thereof; and
  (c)   the details of the policies of the Government to provide electronic products at same
         price after boycotting Chinese electronic goods in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a):   Government of India has taken strategic steps and initiatives to broaden and deepen
the electronics manufacturing sector in the country and make India global electronics
manufacturing hub. The schemes for promotion of electronic manufacturing being
implemented by Government of India are available for units established in any state
irrespective of the location. To reduce dependency on imported electronic products, State
Governments are working in tandem with the Central Government.

(b):   Many State Governments have announced their own Electronic System Design and
Manufacturing (ESDM) / Electronics Manufacturing policy in addition to their Industrial
Policy. The states provide an array of incentives and subsidies e.g. Production Linked
Incentive Scheme, incentive on capital expenditure, incentive on training and upskilling
workers, capital subsidy, etc. to attract new investments and expansion of electronics
manufacturing facilities by ESDM companies. In addition, other incentives and subsidies
which are applicable to other manufacturing facilities are also applicable for ESDM
companies e.g. Rebate on Land Cost, interest subsidy, power / water/ stamp duty subsidy,
etc.

Government of India has also notified the Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters
(EMC 2.0) Scheme on April 01, 2020 with the objective to provide avenues for expansion
and strengthening of electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the country. These clusters
are being developed in collaboration with State Government or their agency, Central
Public Sector Units (CPSUs) / State Public Sector Units (SPSUs), Industrial Corridor
Development Corporations (ICDCs) or Joint Venture of such agencies with Anchor unit(s)
or industrial park developers. These clusters provide world class infrastructure along with
common facilities and amenities, including Ready Built Factory (RBF) Sheds/ Plug and
Play facilities for attracting major global electronics manufacturers along with their supply
chain to set up units in such clusters.

(c): Following flagship Schemes aimed at "Atmanirbhar Bharat" have been notified under the aegis of National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019).

(i) **Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI)for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing** notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218990 dated April 01, 2020 extends an incentive of 4% to 6% to eligible companies on incremental sales (over base year 2019-20) involved in mobile phone manufacturing and manufacturing of specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units for a period of five (5) years.The total approved scheme outlay is INR 40,995 crore. The scheme is available at the link: https://www.meity.gov.in/esdm/pli.

(ii) **Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for IT Hardware** notified vide Gazette Notification No. CG-DL-E-03032021-225613 dated March 03, 2021 extends an incentive of 4% to 2% / 1% to eligible companies on incremental sales (over base year 2019-20) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment, to eligible companies, for a period of four (4) years. The Target Segments under the PLI scheme for IT Hardware include (i) Laptops (ii) Tablets (iii) All-in-One PCs and (iv) Servers. The total approved scheme outlay is INR 7,350 crore. The scheme is available at the link: https://www.meity.gov.in/esdm/pliithw.

(iii) **Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)** notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218992 dated April 01, 2020 provides financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprise downstream value chain of electronic products, i.e., electronic components, semiconductor/ display fabrication units, ATMP units, specialized sub-assemblies and capital goods for manufacture of aforesaid goods for a period of 5 years from the date of issue of acknowledgement. The total approved scheme outlay is INR 3285 crore. The scheme is available at the link: https://www.meity.gov.in/esdm/SPECS.

The state-wise list of the companies approved under the first two rounds of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing, PLI Scheme for IT Hardware and SPECS is at Annexure -1.

The AtmaNirbhar Bharat economic policies are aimed at strengthening and expanding electronics value chain ecosystem including components, strengthening domestic companies, promoting investments and creating jobs.Steps are being taken to broad-base the sources of electronic components / raw material imports in India, in addition to making available the indigenous counterparts of the imported electronic products, by promoting domestic manufacturing of electronic products. The steps taken by the Government to promote domestic electronics manufacturing are at Annexure-2.

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List of Companies approved under First Round of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing for Mobile Phones and Specified Electronic Components

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Segments	State
1	Foxconn Hon Hai Technology India Mega Development Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Tamil Nadu
2	Samsung India Electronics Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Uttar Pradesh
3	Pegatron Technology India Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Tamil Nadu
4	Rising Stars Mobile India Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Tamil Nadu
5	WistronInfocomm Manufacturing (India) Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Karnataka
6	LAVA International Limited	Mobile Phones	Uttar Pradesh
7	Bhagwati Products Limited	Mobile Phones	Rajasthan
8	Padget Electronics Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Uttar Pradesh
9	Optiemus Electronics Limited	Mobile Phones	Uttar Pradesh
10	United TelelinksNeolyncs Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Andhra Pradesh
11	AT & S India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
12	Walsin Electronics India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Andhra Pradesh (proposed)
13	Ascent Circuits Private Limited.	Electronic Components	Tamil Nadu
14	Neolync India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Andhra Pradesh (proposed)
15	Sahasra Semiconductors Private Limited	Electronic Components	Rajasthan
16	Visicon Power Electronics Private Limited	Electronic Components	Gujarat

List of Companies approved under the Second Round of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing for Specified Electronic Components

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Segments	State
1	TDK India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
2	Rakon India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
3	Vitesco Technologies India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
4	Epitome Components Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra

5	Vishay Components India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
6	ShoginiTechnoarts Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
7	Tibrewala Electronics Limited	Electronic Components	Telangana
8	Globe Capacitors Limited	Electronic Components	Haryana
9	Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited	Electronic Components	Himachal Pradesh
10	Deki Electronics Limited	Electronic Components	Uttar Pradesh
11	Cipsa Tec India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
12	Keltron Component Complex Limited	Electronic Components	Kerala
13	Alcon Electronics Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
14	Micropack Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
15	Desai Electronics Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
16	Continental Device India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Punjab

List of Applications approved under the PLI Scheme for IT Hardware (Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs and Servers)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Segments	State
1	Dell International Services India Private Limited	Laptops	Tamil Nadu
2	ICT Service Management Solutions (India) Private Limited	Laptops	Karnataka
3	Rising Stars Hi-Tech Private Limited	Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers	Tamil Nadu
4	Flextronics Technologies (India) Private Limited	Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers	Tamil Nadu
5	Lava International Limited	Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers	Uttar Pradesh
6	Dixon Technologies (India) Limited	Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers	Uttar Pradesh
7	Infopower Technologies Private Limited	Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers	Uttar Pradesh
8	Bhagwati Products Limited	Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers	Rajasthan
9	Neolync Tele Communications Private Limited	Laptops, Tablets, Servers	Andhra Pradesh
10	Optiemus Electronics Limited	Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers	Uttar Pradesh
11	Netweb Technologies India Private Limited	Servers	Haryana
12	Smile Electronics Limited	Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers	Karnataka
13	VVDN Technologies Private Limited	Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers	Haryana

| 14 | Panache Digilife Limited | Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers | Maharashtra |

List of Applications approved under the SPECS Scheme

Sr. No.	Applicant	Segments	State
1	ProtectronElectromech Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
2	Continental Device India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Punjab
3	Salcomp Technologies India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Tamil Nadu
4	IdemiaSyscom India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Uttar Pradesh
5	Sahasra Semiconductors Private Limited	Electronic Components	Rajasthan
6	IFB Industries Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
7	Tata Electronics Private Limited	Electronic Components	Tamil Nadu
8	Picl (India) Private Limited	Electronic Components	Haryana
9	Panacea Medical Technologies Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
10	Deki Electronics ltd	Electronic Components	Uttar Pradesh
11	Epitome components Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
12	Hical Technologies Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
13	Tibrewala Electronics Limited	Electronic Components	Telangana

Steps taken by the Government to promote domestic electronics manufacturing

1. **National Policy on Electronics 2019**: The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

    To attract and incentivize large investments in the electronics value chain and promote exports, following three Schemes have been notified under the aegis of NPE 2019:

    (i)   **Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI)for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing** notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218990 dated April 01, 2020 provides an incentive of 4% to 6% to eligible companies on incremental sales (over base year) involved in mobile phone manufacturing and manufacturing of specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.

    (ii) **Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for IT Hardware** notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-03032021-225613 dated March 03, 2021 provides an incentive of 4% to 2% / 1% on net incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment, to eligible companies, for a period of four (4) years. The Target Segment under PLI Scheme includes (i) Laptops (ii) Tablets (iii) All-in-One PCs and (iv) Servers

    (iii) **Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)** notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218992 dated April 01, 2020 provides financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprise downstream value chain of electronic products, i.e., electronic components, semiconductor / display fabrication units, ATMP units, specialized sub-assemblies and capital goods for manufacture of aforesaid goods.

    (iv) **Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme** notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218991 dated April 01, 2020 provides support for creation of world class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities, including Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds / Plug and Play facilities for attracting major global electronics manufacturers along with their supply chain to set up units in the country. The Scheme provides financial assistance for setting up of both EMC projects and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) across the country.

2. **100% FDI**:As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up-to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing (except from countries sharing land border with India), subject to applicable laws / regulations; security and other conditions.

3. **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)**: The Scheme was notified on 27th July, 2012 to provide financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. It was amended in August, 2015 to extend the period of the scheme, enhance scope of the Scheme by including 15 more product verticals, and attract more investment. The scheme was further amended in January, 2017 to expedite the investments. The scheme provides subsidy for capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs. The incentives are available for 44 categories / verticals of electronic products and

components covering entire electronics manufacturing value chain. The Scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 and is in the implementation mode. Under the Scheme, 308 applications with proposed investment of Rs 83,598 crore have been approved. Further, incentives amounting to Rs 1372.33 crore have been disbursed under this Scheme.

4. **Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme**: Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme was notified on 22nd October, 2012 to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment. Under the Scheme, 19 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) measuring an area of 3,464 acres with total project cost of INR 3,762 crore including Government Grant-in-Aid of INR 1,538 crore have been approved.

5. **Electronics Development Fund (EDF)**: Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to startups and companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors. INR 409 crore has been committed through EDF to 9 Daughter Funds with a targeted corpus of INR 2,626 crore.

6. **Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP)** has been notified topromote domestic value addition in mobile phones and their sub-assemblies / parts manufacturing. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country. The manufacturing of mobile phones has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.

7. **Tariff Structure** has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, *inter-alia,* Cellular mobile phones, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment.

8. **Exemption from Basic Customs Duty on capital goods**: Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "NIL" Basic Customs Duty.

9. **Simplified import of used plant and machinery**: The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.

10. **Relaxing the ageing restriction**: The Department of Revenue vide Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.

11. **Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017**: To encourage 'Make in India' and to promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhancing income and employment, the Government has issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 vide the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) Order dated 15.06.2017 and subsequent revisions vide Orders dated 28.05.2018, 29.05.2019, 04.06.2020 and 16.09.2020. In furtherance of the aforesaid Order, MeitY has notified mechanism for

calculating local content for 13 Electronic Products viz., (i) Desktop PCs, (ii) Thin Clients, (iii) Computer Monitors, (iv) Laptop PCs, (v) Tablet PCs, (vi) Dot Matrix Printers, (vii) Contact and Contactless Smart Cards, (viii) LED Products, (ix) Biometric Access Control / Authentication Devices, (x) Biometric Finger Print Sensors, (xi) Biometric Iris Sensors, (xii) Servers, and (xiii) Cellular Mobile Phones, for procurement to be made from local suppliers.

12. **Compulsory Registration Order (CRO)**: MeitY has notified "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" for mandatory compliance to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India. 63 Product Categories have been notified under the CRO and the order is applicable on 63 product categories.

13. **Establishment of Gallium Nitride (GaN) Ecosystem Enabling Centre and Incubator:** The project for "Establishment of Gallium Nitride (GaN) Ecosystem Enabling Centre and Incubator for High Power and High Frequency Electronics" has been approved. The project will be implemented by Society for Innovation and Development (SID), being converted to a Section 8 company titled "Foundation for Science, Innovation and Development" under the auspices of Indian Institute of Science (IISc) at Centre for Nano Science and Engineering (CeNSE), Bengaluru.

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PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE

1673.   SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

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

(a): whether the Government is considering to shift the base year of 2019-2020 provided under the production linked incentive scheme for large scale electronics manufacturing, in view of the Covid-19 induced pandemic situation across the country in the year 2020-2021 if so, the details thereof;
(b): whether the Government can provide the details of the firms benefitting from this scheme, and if so, the detail of numbers of state-wise distribution of these firms; and
(c): whether the Government can furnish the details of the total amount allocated towards the scheme versus disbursed to these firms for achieving targets under the scheme for the year 2020-2021; and if so, the details of the company wise benefits provided?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a): In the post COVID-19 global business and trade environment, there are many changes that represent challenges and opportunities for India. Global companies are looking to diversify their manufacturing locations to mitigate the supply chain risks. To utilize these opportunities and establish India as a global leader in electronics manufacturing, Government of India launched Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) and Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0), which are aimed at "Atmanirbhar Bharat – A self-reliant India" under the aegis of National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019).

Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing was notified on 1st April, 2020. The Scheme extends an incentive of 6% to 4% on incremental sales (over base year) of goods under target segments that are manufactured in India to eligible companies, for a period of five (5) years subsequent to the base year (FY 2019-20).16 companies have been approved under the first round of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing.

Second round of the PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing was launched on 11.03.2021 for incentivising Electronic Components. The second round extends an incentive of 5% to 3% on incremental sales (over base year i.e. 2019-20) for goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment, to eligible companies, for a period of four (4) years. 16 companies have been approved under the second round of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing.

In accordance with the announcement made by Hon'ble Union Finance & Corporate Affairs Minister on 28.06.2021 to provide relief to companies approved under the PLI Scheme that were affected by disruption in production activities on account of COVID-19 pandemic related lockdown, restrictions on movement of personnel, delays in installation of relocated plant and machinery and disruption in supply chain; the tenure of the PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing has been extended by one year i.e. from 2024-25 to 2025-26 with the approval of the Empowered Committee (EC). The notification in this regard was issued on 23.09.2021.However, the base year for the purpose of the PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing remain the same, i.e. FY 2019-20, for computation of incremental investment and incremental sales of manufactured goods.

For the first round of the PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing, approved companies were allowed to choose a period of any 5 consecutive years between FY 2020-21 and FY 2025-26 to achieve threshold targets for incremental sales of manufactured goods. Incentives for Year 1 have been made applicable from 01.08.2020 or 01.08.2021 depending on the choice of Year 1 (i.e FY 2020-21 or FY 2021-22). 15 out of 16 approved companies have opted for FY 2021-22 as Year 1.

Similarly, for the second round of the PLI Scheme, companies approved under the Scheme were allowed to choose a period of any 4 consecutive years between FY 2021-22 and FY 2025-26 to achieve threshold targets for incremental sales of manufactured goods. Incentives have been made applicable from 01.04.2021 or 01.04.2022 depending on the choice of Year 1 (i.e FY 2021-22 or FY 2022-23). 9 out of 16 companies have opted for FY 2022-23 as Year 1 and rest of the companies have opted to continue with FY 2021-22 as Year 1.

(b): The state-wise list of the companies approved under the PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing is annexed.

(c): A total budget outlay of INR 40,995 crore has been approved for the PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing. No disbursement has been made under the aforesaid PLI Scheme so far.

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Annexure-1

List of Companies approved under First Round of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing for Mobile Phones and Specified Electronic Components

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Target Segment	State
1	Foxconn Hon Hai Technology India Mega Development Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Tamil Nadu
2	Samsung India Electronics Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Uttar Pradesh
3	Pegatron Technology India Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Tamil Nadu
4	Rising Stars Mobile India Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Tamil Nadu
5	WistronInfocomm Manufacturing (India) Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Karnataka
6	LAVA International Limited	Mobile Phones	Uttar Pradesh
7	Bhagwati Products Limited	Mobile Phones	Rajasthan
8	Padget Electronics Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Uttar Pradesh
9	Optiemus Electronics Limited	Mobile Phones	Uttar Pradesh
10	United TelelinksNeolyncs Private Limited	Mobile Phones	Andhra Pradesh
11	AT & S India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
12	Walsin Electronics India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Andhra Pradesh (proposed)
13	Ascent Circuits Private Limited.	Electronic Components	Tamil Nadu
14	Neolync India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Andhra Pradesh (proposed)
15	Sahasra Semiconductors Private Limited	Electronic Components	Rajasthan
16	Visicon Power Electronics Private Limited	Electronic Components	Gujarat

List of Companies approved under the Second Round of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing for Specified Electronic Components

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Target Segment	State
1	TDK India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
2	Rakon India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
3	Vitesco Technologies India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
4	Epitome Components Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
5	Vishay Components India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
6	ShoginiTechnoarts Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
7	Tibrewala Electronics Limited	Electronic Components	Telangana
8	Globe Capacitors Limited	Electronic Components	Haryana
9	Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited	Electronic Components	Himachal Pradesh
10	Deki Electronics Limited	Electronic Components	Uttar Pradesh
11	Cipsa Tec India Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
12	Keltron Component Complex Limited	Electronic Components	Kerala
13	Alcon Electronics Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra
14	Micropack Private Limited	Electronic Components	Karnataka
15	Desai Electronics Private Limited	Electronic Components	Maharashtra

| 16 | Continental Device India Private Limited | Electronic Components | Punjab |

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Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
(Parliament Section)
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The following questions have been admitted   for answer in **Lok Sabha on 08.12.2021 (Wednesday).**

Sl. No.	Dy. No.	Admit No.	Subject	File No.	Concd. GCs/ HODs	Remarks
			STARRED			
1.	3878	*144	**Cyber Crimes against Children** (Position: 4th)	2(394)/21-Parl.	GC(RM)	
2.	3884	*146	**Internet Games** (Position: 6th)	2(415)/21-Parl.	GC(RM)	
			UNSTARRED			
3.	4347	1631	Electronic Products	2(408)/21-Parl.	JS(SG)	
4.	4367	1638	India Enterprise Architecture	2(401)/21-Parl.	AS	
5.	4515	1673	Production Linked Incentive	2(400)/21-Parl.	JS(SG)	
6.	-	1674	Growth of Artificial Intelligence	2(418)/21-Parl.	CEO-NeGD	
7.	-	1680	Digital Literacy Mission	2(419)/21-Parl.	JS(JM)	
8.	4644	1704	Aadhaar Enrolment Centres	2(403)/21-Parl.	AS	
9.	4758	1723	E-Waste	2(406)/21-Parl.	GC(AK)	
10.	4828	1738	Objectionable Content	2(404)/21-Parl.	GC(RM)	
11.	4939	1760	Semiconductor Chip Manufacturing	2(412)/21-Parl.	JS(SG)	
12.	3989	1785	Biometric Scanning	2(413)/21-Parl.	AS	
13.	4009	1788	Blocked accounts on Twitter	2(396)/21-Parl.	GC(RM)	
14.	4134	1803	General Service Centres	2(414)/21-Parl.	AS	
15.	-	1804	CSC	2(417)/21-Parl.	JS(E-Gov.)	

2.   Draft Reply must be typed in double space. File containing the answer to Questions please be submitted latest **by 03.12.2021** for onward submission to Hon'ble Minister, MeitY / Hon'ble MOS, MeitY and Soft Copy of the reply may send to Parliament Section, MeitY.

3.   It is   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: moeit@gov.in **and PS to Hon'ble MOS at**: mos-eit@gov.in. 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. It is requested that 12 sets of Note for Supplementaries of STARRED QUESTION may kindly be provided for use of Hon'ble Minister, MOS and Secretary.

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 at: sansad@meity.gov.in.**

(Kamlesh Kr. Jha)
Section Officer (Parl.)

Concerned GCs

Copy to: 1. Minister's Office
2. MOS's Office
3. Secretary's Office, MeitY
4. Additional Secretary, MeitY
5. Economic Adviser (Parl.), MeitY