GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 228
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.02.2016

INDIGENOUS PROJECTS BY DEITY

228 SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

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

(a) whether the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) plans to finance indigenous projects working on developing 5G, wearable computers, Internet of Things and other high end technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that Convergence Communications and Broadband Technologies has invited proposals for financial support from scientists, academic and R&D institutions among others; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Department of Electronics and Information Technology(DeitY) is supporting projects in the areas of 5G, Internet of Things (IoT), wearable computing, and other high end technologies through call for proposals amongst academia, R&D institutions and industry associations which results in development of indigenous technologies. A collaborative research project on 5G by premier academic institutes-IISc, IITs & CEWiT (Centre of Excellence in Wireless Technology) has been recently initiated for the development of advanced simulators and prototype. A Centre for Excellence for IoT in partnership between Education and Research Network (ERNET) and NASSCOM has been set up by the department with matching funding from both agencies.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. More than 40 R&D project proposals have been received in the area of Convergence, Communications, Broadband Technologies and Strategic Electronics. The proposals received are presented before the group of experts for evaluation and recommendations for financial support.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 172
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.02.2016

PROTECTION OF DATA

172 SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect the data pertaining to individuals and their privacy in the country in view of increasing data thefts using malware;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b): With the innovation of technology and rise in usage of cyber space for businesses, the cyber attacks such as spam, spoofing, phishing and malicious software or malware are also on the rise. Such cyber attacks target users to trick them to divulge information such as online credentials and steal data from computers. Incidents of malware infections in Indian cyber space are reported to and tracked by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Some of the latest malware targeting computer systems and mobile devices include Capahaw, Dorkbot, corebot, Golroted, Kilim, Android.Badaccents, Cridex Trojan, Android Opfake, Dyreza, ZeroAccess, ZeuS etc.

Government has taken the following steps to prevent malware attacks and data theft:

i. Alerts and advisories about the malware threats are being issued regularly by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Measures to be taken to detect infected systems, tools to dis-infect the same and prevent further propagation are also being advised regularly to organizations and published on website "www.cert-in.org.in" for all users.

ii. CERT-In, Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DEITY) has initiated action with active participation of Service Providers and Industry to set up a Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis centre for detection of computer systems infected by malware and to notify, enable cleaning and securing systems of end users to prevent further malware infections.

iii. CERT-In is working in coordination with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and banks to track and disable phishing websites.

iv. To create awareness about possible frauds by using email and SMS, advisories are being issued by Banks, Telecom Service Providers and Police Authorities from time to time to the users.

v. Banks are creating user awareness for general public against phishing, lottery scams, internet banking, Credit/Debit cards and other frauds.

vi. The Information Technology Act, 2000, provides legal framework to address various types of prevalent cyber crimes and security breaches of information technology infrastructure. Section 43, Section 43A Section 66, Section 66B, Section 66C, Section 66D and Section 72A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides comprehensive legal framework for privacy and Security of data in digital form. Sections 43 and 43A of the Act provides for compensation to be paid to the victim in case of unauthorized access of information and leakage of sensitive personal information respectively. Section 43A also mandates that body corporate, who collect personal data or information must provide privacy policy for handling of or dealing in personal information including sensitive personal data or information on their websites. They are also required to implement reasonable security practices and procedures to protect the information.

vii. Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DEITY) is conducting programs to generate information security awareness. Specific books, videos and online materials are developed for children, parents and general users about information security which are disseminated through Portals like"www.infosecawareness.in", "www.secureyourelectronics.in" and "www.cert-in.org.in".

(c): Does not arise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 25
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.02.2016

DIGITAL LITERACY

25 SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of Communications & Information Technology be pleased to state: -
(a) whether the Government has got any information regarding the percentage of digital literacy in the country at present and if so, the details thereof;
(b) the percentage of digital literacy in Jharkhand along with the details thereof;
(c) whether the Government has set any target for increasing the digital literacy and if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the efforts being made by the Government for increasing digital literacy along with the details of the schemes proposed in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a): As per the National Sample Survey Office's (NSSO) (under the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation) 71st Round Survey Report (Jan-June, 2014), the proportion (per 1000) of persons (age 14 years and above) who have the ability to operate a computer (includes devices such as desktops / laptops / notebooks / net books / palmtops / smart phones etc) is at Annexure.

(b): As per the above report of NSSO, for the State of Jharkhand, the proportion (per 1000) of households (with at least one member of age 14 years & above) having access to internet facility is 101 (Rural+Urban).

Similarly, households having computer in the State of Jharkhand is 57 (per 1000 - Rural + Urban)

(c) and (d): DeitY has approved two Schemes for providing Digital Literacy to the masses:
i) A scheme entitled 'National Digital Literacy Mission' to train 10 lakh persons in digital literacy was approved in March 2014.
ii) Subsequently, a scheme entitled 'Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' (DISHA) to train 42.5 lakh persons in digital literacy throughout the country was approved on 09.12.2014 under Digital India.

Both these Schemes are being run concurrently. So far, under the NDLM/DISHA schemes, around 49 lakh candidates have been registered, a total of 36.5 lakh students have been trained and approximately 14.5 lakh students have been certified. A total of 1,875 organizations are working as Training Partners under these schemes.

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Annexure

Ability to operate computer(per 1000) of population (age 14 years and above) to operate a computer								
	Rural				Urban			
Age group (years)	14-29	30-45	46-60	60 and above	14-29	30-45	46-60	60 and above
Persons	183	41	14	3	489	243	148	68

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *9
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.02.2016

DIGITAL INDIA CAMPAIGN

***9 SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:**
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) the progress made so far in achieving the objectives envisaged under the 'Digital India' campaign;

(b) the number of companies within the country as well as abroad which have entered into an agreement with the Government under the 'Digital India' campaign;

(c) the investment made and the employment likely to generated as a result thereof;

(d) the details of funds disbursed under the project in the current fiscal till January, 2016; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure coordination among different agencies involved in this scheme?

ANSWER

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO *9 FOR 24-02-2016 REGARDING DIGITAL INDIA CAMPAIGN

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(a): Digital India is a programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It is an **Umbrella Programme** that covers multiple Government Ministries and Departments. Digital India is to be **coordinated by DeitY** and **implemented by the entire Government**.

The programme aims at pulling together many **existing schemes**. The schemes will be restructured and re-focused and will be implemented in a synchronized manner.

Vision of Digital India: The Vision of Digital India is centred on three key areas:

1. Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen
2. Governance and services on Demand
3. Digital Empowerment of Citizens

Pillars of Digital India: There are nine pillars of growth areas under the Digital India programme. Each of these areas is a complex programme in itself and cuts across multiple Ministries and Departments. The progress made so far is as follows:

Pillar 1: Broadband Highways

- Under National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project, optical fibre has reached to 40,333 Gram Panchayats and optical fiber cable has been laid for 94,689 kms.

Pillar 2: Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity

- Rural tele-density has reached to more than 49%.
- Spectrum Sharing and Trading has been approved and guidelines issued on 24.09.2015 and 12.10.2015.

Pillar 3: Public Internet Access Programme

- 1,03,631 Common Services Centres have been set up under CSC 2.0 scheme in Gram Panchayats.
- 15,047 Post Offices for Core Banking Solution (CBS) and 25,406 Post Offices for Core Insurance Solution (CIS) have been migrated. ATM services are installed in 326 Post Offices.

Pillar 4: E-Governance : Reforming government through Technology

- Data Digitization and Aadhaar seeding initiated in various depts.
- Number of user Departments for e-Office is 129.

Pillar 5: eKranti- Electronic delivery of services

- The portfolio of Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) has been increased from 31 MMPs to 44 MMPs under e-Kranti. 27 MMPs have been implemented.
- 222 out of 252 services are live.
- The MMPs of e-Kranti have delivered more than 675 crore e-Transactions from 01st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec 2015.

Pillar 6: Information for All

- MyGov platform, a medium to seek ideas/ suggestions from Citizen, has been implemented. Till date, 43 Groups, 486 discussion themes, 393 tasks and 165 blogs have been published on MyGov platform.
- Weekly newsletters are being sent to more than 18.5 lakh registered users.

- Open Government Data platform has been implemented which exposes government data to citizens. Currently 21,207 datasets from 100 Departments are available and 21.8 lakhs downloaded. 63,239 users have registered

Pillar 7: Electronics Manufacturing - Target NET ZERO Imports

- 175 Investment proposals under Modified Specific Incentive Programmes (MSIPs) having a proposed investment of Rs. 1.18 lakh crores have been so far received.
- 7 Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) and 1 Common Facility Centre (CFC) in Brownfield have been approved. In principle approval has been given to 17 Greenfield and 3 CFCs in Brownfield EMCs.
- Electronic Development Fund has been launched and four daughter funds involving Rs. 169.00 crore have been approved.

Pillar 8: IT for Jobs

- 48,300 seats have been approved under India BPO scheme and over 5000 seats have been approved for BPOs in North East.
- 5.5 lakh students have been trained for IT sector jobs by National Institute for Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT).
- Telecom Sector Skill Council (TSSC) has empanelled 157 training partners across the country and trained 1.21 lakh persons so far in Telecom Training courses.
- Around 33.74 lakh candidates have been enrolled for training, 24.43 lakh candidates have been trained and more than 6.35 lakh candidates have been certified so far under Digital Literacy Program (Digital Saksharta Abhiyan)

Pillar 9: Early Harvest Programme

- Secure email within government project has been implemented for 10 lakh employees in Phase I.
- Wi-fi services have been commenced in 11 public wi-fi hotspots.
- SMS based weather information and disaster alerts have been made operational.
- Over 10.96 lakh residents have created their accounts on Digital Locker. More than 17.8 lakh documents have been uploaded on it.
- More than 5.25 lakh Life Certificates have been successfully processed through Jeevan Pramaan portal.
- Online Registration System (ORS) has been made operational in 26 hospitals and 1.49 lakh online appointments have been provided so far.
- 2.6 lakh documents have been digitized through Digitize India platform.
- Since 15th August 2014, over 54 crore mailers have been sent on 163 campaigns through SAMPARK (IT platform for messages).
- The Government e-Greetings have been sent to more than 10 lakh citizens directly from the portal. The portal has more over 438 cards.
- Biometric Attendance has been implemented in 622 Central Government offices covering 1.77 lakh employees and 20 States/UTs involving 3 lakh employees.
- On the National Portal for Lost & Found children (Khoya-Paya), 4362 users have registered, 2507 are being sighted and 718 missing children have been reported.
- e-Basta, an electronic platform of e-Books for schools, have been made operational. Till date, 1250 e-Contents & 37 e-Basta (collection of books) have been made available and 798 e-Basta & 7732 e-Contents have been downloaded.
- The National Scholarships Portal, a one stop solution for end to end scholarship process, have been implemented. 21 scholarship schemes from 9 Ministries / Departments have been registered and more than 1 crore applications submitted.

(b): Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has executed a Joint Declaration of Intent with Department of State of the Government of USA on cooperation in the field of Information & Communications Technology and Electronics. Tripartite MOUs between (i) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Indian Institute of Science Bangalore & Lomonsov Moscow State University (MSU) on Collaboration for Education in High Performance Computing and (ii) C-DAC, Open Joint Stock Company "GLONASS" Russia & GLONASS Union Russia on Cooperation for Development of Technologies and application based on Navigational Satellites were also signed.

(c): An investment of Rs. 4.5 lakh crore has been committed by various companies on July 1, 2015 for Digital India programme.

- Under Modified Specific Incentive Programmes (MSIPs), investments of nearly Rs. 1.18 lakh crores have been received, which would generate employment to nearly 1.62 lakh people.

- Under the Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) scheme proposals with a total outlay of Rs. 8,313 crore have been received, which would generate employment opportunities to about 8.29 lakh persons.

- India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) with an outlay of about Rs.493 crore would generate employment opportunities for about 1.45 lakh persons.

(d): Digital India is being implemented and funded by various Ministries/Departments in Government of India. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has made an expenditure of Rs. 3036.77 crore in current fiscal till 31st January 2016 for various projects/schemes under the Digital India.

(e): The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) is coordinating department for the implementation of Digital India. The monitoring of the Digital India programme has been envisaged through three committees namely,

(i) Monitoring Committee on Digital India under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister

(ii) Digital India Advisory Group under the Chairmanship of Minister of Communications and Information Technology

(iii) Apex Committee on Digital India under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 160
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.02.2016

GOOD GOVERNANCE WEEK

160. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) the details of the initiative unveiled under 'Digital India' during the 'Good Governance' week held last year;

(b) whether the initiatives will include development of more Indian languages on digital platforms and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds government proposes to utilise on these initiatives in the current fiscal year?

ANSWER

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

(a): The following initiatives have been launched under 'Digital India' during the 'Good Governance Week' held from 25 Dec to 31 Dec 2015:

Digital Infrastructure:

- National Centre for Geo Informatics for use of GIS in Government
- National Informatics Centre (NIC's) 4th Data Centre at Bhubaneswar
- Initiating empanelment for private cloud services providers for e-Governance
- Public wi-fi hotspots at Harki Pauri, Haridwar and Dargah Sharif, Ajmer
- 10 lakh connections with Next Generation Network (NGN) capacity
- Dedication of 251st ATM Post Office to nation

Digital Services:

- Government Payment Portal enabling 100% e-Payment across the country
- Mobile App for Digital Locker account holders
- Transfer of Text To Speech Technology to industry in 9 Indian Languages
- Installation of solar panels to enable rural post office as multi-service delivery centres and launch of Post Terminals
- 12000th Post Office to offer Core Banking Solution
- Pan India Free Roaming for Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited(MTNL) customers

Digital Empowerment:

- Special Manpower Development Program for Chips to System Design
- Online Labs (OLABs) (virtual laboratory for Class XI-XII) in all CBSE schools
- Information Security Education Awareness (ISEA) Phase II programme
- Capacity & Awareness of 1.14 lakh persons through 45 participating institutions
- Digital India e-Newletter

Industry Promotion:

- All India BPO scheme to create 48,300 BPO seats in Tier II / Tier III towns
- Dedicating 1st BPO centre under North East BPO scheme at Guwahati
- Eight new Software Technology Parks of India(STPI) centres in Bihar, Odisha & Uttar Pradesh
- Indigenously developed tactile books in Math developed by IIT - Delhi
- Indigenously developed Digital Programmable Hearing aid by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing(CDAC), Thiruvananthapuram

(b) and (c): Yes, Sir. Under Digital India programme, Technology for Text-to-Speech (TTS) System in 9 Indian languages has been transferred to OS Labs India Ltd for integrating the TTS in indigenous Android based Indus OS(Operating System) in Indian languages. Under the ongoing project of Text-to-speech (TTS) system in Indian languages, TTS for 2 more Indian languages is under development. The government has proposed to utilise Rs. 1.46 crore on these initiatives in the current fiscal year.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 193
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.02.2016

IT ACCESSIBILITY IN RURAL AREAS

193 COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the salient features of the ongoing schemes implemented for making information technology more accessible across the country;
(b) the details of the efforts made to make information technology accessible to the people residing in rural and remote areas;
(c) whether effective steps are being taken or proposed to be taken for decentralisation of information technology in the country; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) The Government of India is implementing an umbrella programme, namely Digital India to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

(b) The Government of India is implementing several schemes/projects to make information technology accessible to the people residing in rural and remote areas. The following schemes/projects are specially targeted to create access and connectivity in rural and remote areas to enable people in these areas to participate in the Digital India programme:

(i) Common Services Centres (CSCs): The CSCs are Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled kiosks with broadband connectivity to provide various Governments, private and social services at the doorstep of the citizen. As on date 1.43 lakh CSCs have been made operational in 36 States/UTs.

(ii) Digital Literacy to the masses: DeitY is implementing following two Schemes namely (a) IT Mass Literacy (National Digital Literacy Mission) and (b) 'Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' (दिशा) under 'Digital India' for providing Digital Literacy to the masses.

So far, under the NDLM/DISHA schemes, around 49 lakh candidates have been registered, a total of 36.5 lakh students have been trained and approximately 14.5 lakh students have been certified. A total of 1875 organizations are working as Training Partners under these schemes.

(iii) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN): The Government has proposed to provide broadband connectivity to 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats under NOFN (renamed now as BharatNet) project. Optical fibre for broadband connectivity has reached to 40,333 Gram Panchayats and optical fiber cable has been laid for 94,689 kms.

(iv) Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme: The scheme envisaged provision of wire-line broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network. This scheme has been implemented at pan-India level with the objective to make the rural and remote areas broadband enabled by facilitating the service providers in creating Broadband. A total of 6,56,345 broadband connections have been provided and 15,671 kiosks have been set up in rural and remote areas.

(v) Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network: For provision of broadband in rural areas, sufficient back-haul capacity is required to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network by strengthening the OFC network. Accordingly, this scheme considers OFC Network augmentation between the blocks' HQ and Districts' HQ to begin with. The states of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have been taken up for implementation.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing 44 Mission Mode Projects and core ICT infrastructure projects/schemes, namely State Data Centre (SDC), State Wide Area Network (SWAN), Common Service Centers (CSCs), State Portal and State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG). These schemes/projects are being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments and foster the decentralization of Information Technology at State/UT level.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 18
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.02.2016

AADHAAR CARD TO NRIs

18 SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue Aadhaar Cards to 'Non-Resident Indians' (NRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time, by which the process for applications etc. is likely to be stated?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): A proposal to assign all persons on the Indian soil (Resident Indian, Non-Resident Indians, Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)/Person of Indian Origin (PIO) persons and visa holding visitors), a unique identity / identifier that can be authenticated on a digital platform at any time anywhere is under consideration of the Government. No time frame has been formulated at this stage.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 152
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.02.2016

MANUFACTURING OF SET TOP BOXES

152 SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of Communications & Information Technology be pleased to state: -
(a) whether since the digitization of broadcasting sector the demand for indigenous set top boxes are on the rise;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether the Government proposes to promote indigenous manufacture of set top box for cable/DTH TVs; and
(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b): Since the digitization of broadcasting sector, the demand for indigenous set top boxes has increased substantially. As per the Consumer Electronics and Appliances Manufacturers Association (CEAMA), the indigenous production of Set Top Boxes (STBs) during 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16 (estimate) is as under:

Year	Indigenous Production (in million nos.)
2013-14	4.5
2014-15	5.5
2015-16 (estimated)	9.0

(c) and (d): Government is promoting indigenous manufacturing of STBs for cable/DTH TVs. Following major steps have been taken for promotion of indigenous manufacturing of STBs:

1. Tariff structure has been rationalized for indigenous manufacturers as under:
(i) Basic Customs Duty (BCD) has been increased to 10% on imported set top boxes to provide protection to indigenous manufacturers.
(ii) Major parts required for the manufacturing of STBs are permitted at zero BCD.
(iii) The issue of Central Sales Tax being charged at VAT rate (12.5%) for indigenous STB manufacturers has been resolved by enabling the Multi System Operators (MSOs) to issue 'C' Form to indigenous manufacturers.
2. Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides subsidy for investments in capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs to the indigenous manufactures of STBs.
3. Under a project funded by the DeitY, an Indian Conditional Access System (iCAS$^{TM)}$) has been developed successfully. The iCAS^{TM} is available to indigenous 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.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 194
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.02.2016

APPLICATION OF IT IN AGRICULTURE

194. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether scope of income avenues to farmers have arisen through application of Information Technology in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has plans to introduce new information technology initiatives for agriculture sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing "National e-governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A)" in the entire country with a total project cost of Rs.885.79 crore. It aims to provide information to farmers free of cost on seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, Government schemes, soil health, crop management, farm machinery, fishery inputs, irrigation infrastructure, weather and marketing of agriculture produces through various Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) enabled means like short messaging service (SMS), Interactive Voice response system (IVRS) etc. Through these interventions the farmers productivity and income is bound to increase as lot of information to farmers that are being provided help them in taking rational decisions.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 384
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 26.02.2016

INCREASE IN CYBER BREACHES AND CRIMES

384 SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cyber breaches and cyber crime threats have increased in the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
(c) the steps Government proposes to take to curb cyber breaches and cyber crimes in the country?

ANSWER

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

(a): With the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in number of cyber breaches and cyber crime threats in the country like elsewhere in the world.

(b): Information relating to Cyber Crime cases, cyber incidents and banking frauds are registered/ maintained in the country by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) respectively. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) also registers such cases.

i) As per the latest cyber crime data made available by NCRB, a total of 2876, 4356 and 7201 Cyber Crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act 2000 (IT Act 2000) during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. A total of 601, 1337 and 2272 cases were registered under Cyber Crime related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

ii) As per the information reported to and tracked by CERT-In, a total no. of 41319, 44679 and 49455 cyber security incidents including phishing, scanning, malicious code, website intrusion, Denial of Service etc., were reported during the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. In addition, 54677, 85659 and 61628 spam (unsolicited email) incidents were reported to CERT-In. Over a period, the nature and pattern of incidents have become more sophisticated and complex.

iii) As per the data made available by RBI, 8765, 9500, 13083 and 11997 cases related to ATM/ Credit/ Debit Cards & Net Banking related frauds were reported by the banks during 2012-13,13-14,14-15 and 15-16 (upto December 2015) respectively.

iv) CBI has registered 56 cases (regular cases and Preliminary enquiry) during the last three years. This includes 11, 20 and 25 cases in the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

(c): Government has taken various steps in the form of awareness, training, legal framework, emergency response and implementation of best practices to prevent occurrence of cyber breaches and cyber crime threats. Such steps include:

i) The Information Technology 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) Government is implementing a Framework for Enhancing Cyber Security, with a multi-layered approach for ensuring defence-in-depth and clear demarcation of responsibilities among the stakeholder organizations in the country.

iii) Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) as per the provisions of Section 70A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 for protection of Critical Information Infrastructure in the country.

iv) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing IT infrastructure, which are available on its website (www.certin.org.in). In order to detect variety of threats and imminent cyber attacks from outside the country, periodic scanning of cyber space is carried out.

v) Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.

vi) Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors.

vii) Efforts towards setting up of National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities.

viii) CERT-In, Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DEITY) has initiated action with active participation of Service Providers and Industry to set up a Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis centre for detection of computer systems infected by malware and to notify, enable cleaning and securing systems of end users to prevent further malware infections.

ix) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in all States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.

x) Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu & Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.

xi) Industry associations such as Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM, Cyber Forensic Labs, set up in certain States, have taken up tasks of awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation.

xii) Academia like National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.

xiii) Number of Cyber forensics tools for collection, analysis, presentation of the digital evidence have been developed indigenously and such tools are being used by Law Enforcement Agencies.

xiv) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.

xv) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States.

xvi) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issues Circulars/advisories to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive / detective measures to tackle phishing attacks. RBI also issues advisories relating to fictitious offers of funds transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes and other fictitious offers of cheap funds.

xvii) Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DEITY) is conducting programs to generate information security awareness. Specific books, videos and online materials are developed for children, parents and general users about information security which are disseminated through Portals like "www.infosecawareness.in", "www.secureyourelectronics.in" and "www.cert-in.org.in".

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 393
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 26.02.2016

REVIEW OF EXISTING CYBER LAWS

393 DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether Government has reviewed the existing cyber laws in view of the discussion on Conference on Cyber Crime and Cyber Security, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the laws would be updated to meet the challenges in view of the emerging new kinds of cybercrimes;

(c) Whether any specific legislation would be brought to deal with the challenge of rise of "dark net" where illegal data sharing takes place by individuals, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a): Various national and international conferences are regularly organised on the subject of Cyber Crime and Cyber Security by different forums. Government considers the recommendation and views emerging out of such conferences.

(b) and (c): The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides a legal framework for addressing all types of prevailing cyber crimes as reported in the country. However, challenges are faced by Law Enforcement Agencies, when dark net/ dark web technologies are used by cyber criminals, as they provide restricted access as well as prevent monitoring through encryption. In view of increasing use of dark net to carry out malicious activities, evolving effective legal solution has been drawing the attention of governments/ legal communities worldwide. Government is in touch with international organisations and keeps track of developments by other nations to evolve suitable legal mechanism.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 395
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 26.02.2016

PRIVACY AND SECURITY OF DATA UNDER AADHAAR

395. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN:

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

(a) The measures undertaken by Government to ensure the privacy and security of data collected under the Aadhaar programme;

(b) The details of regulatory measures implemented to ensure that the data collected under Aadhaar is not misused; and

(c) Whether Government plans to introduce legislation to give Aadhaar a legal basis and introduce legal privacy and security requirements, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b): The architecture of Aadhaar ecosystem has been designed to ensure data security, privacy, non-duplication, data integrity and other related management aspects of data in Aadhaar database. Government is fully alive to the need to maintain highest level of data security and integrity and is constantly upgrading the technology and infrastructure. For this purpose, a well- designed and robust data security system is in place. Security is an integral part of the system from the initial design to the final stage and security audits are conducted periodically. Security of data is monitored at all the times i.e. at rest, in transit and in storage. Security and privacy of personal data are fully ensured, without sacrificing the utility of the project. Recently, UIDAI has been declared ISO 27001:2013 certified by STQC with respect to Information Security which has added another layer of IT security assurance. In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the IT Act 2000, UIDAI data has also been declared as Protected system by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre. Additionally, various policies and procedures have been defined clearly which are reviewed and updated continually thereby appropriately controlling and monitoring any movement of people, material and data in and out of UIDAI premises, particularly the data centres. Further strengthening of security and privacy of data is an ongoing process, and all possible steps are being taken to make the data safe and protected.

(c): Yes, Sir. The National Identification Authority of India Bill (NIDAI Bill), 2010 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd December, 2010. A Notice for introduction of the Official Amendments was moved in the Rajya Sabha on 28-11-2013, subsequent to the report of the Standing Committee on Finance. The Bill is pending for consideration of Rajya Sabha.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 373
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 26.02.2016

FINANCING INDIGENOUS PROJECTS OF HIGH-END TECHNOLOGIES

373 DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry will finance indigenous projects working on developing 5G, wearable computers, Internet of Things and other high-end technologies, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Convergence Communications and Broadband Technologies has invited proposals for financial support from scientists, academic and R&D institutions among others, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a): Yes, Sir. DeitY is supporting projects in the areas of 5G, Internet of Things (IoT), wearable computing, and other high end technologies through call for proposals amongst academia, R&D institutions and industry associations which results in development of indigenous technologies. A collaborative research project on 5G by premier academic institutes-IISc, IITs & CEWiT (Centre of Excellence in Wireless Technology) has been recently initiated for the development of advanced simulators and prototype. A Centre for Excellence for IoT in partnership between Education and Research Network (ERNET) and NASSCOM has been set up by the department with matching funding from both agencies.

(b): Yes, Sir. More than 40 R&D project proposals have been received in the area of Convergence, Communications, Broadband Technologies and Strategic Electronics. The proposals received are presented before the group of experts for evaluation and recommendations for financial support.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 371
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 26.02.2016

NEW CYBER SPACE POLICY

371 DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

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

(a) whether Government has made it mandatory to keep a copy of all their communications in the Cyber space, including e-mails and chats for a period of 90 days and be able to make it available to security agencies when demanded; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made it clear that this policy initiative will not impact the common man; and

(c) whether a fact according to cyber law experts, the proposed steps would find almost everyone using the Internet in violation of these rules and that this policy is detached from the ground realities?

ANSWER

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

(a), (b) and (c): A High Level Expert Committee's draft recommendations on Encryption Policy were put up on the website of Department of Electronics and IT (DeitY) for public comments. The draft recommendations included keeping a copy by the users of all communications encrypted by the users. Government noted the public sentiments viz-a-viz the draft recommendations. Government clarified that the draft recommendations are not the final view of the Government on the matter. Further, Government took note of the ambiguity in some portions of the draft that may have led to misgivings. Hence, the draft recommendations of the policy were withdrawn. The Government fully respects the upholding of right to privacy of citizens and acknowledges the need for protection of private data against misuse. There is no intention by the Government to implement an encryption policy breaching the right to privacy of public. The encryption has been recognized by the Government as means to securing data / transactions and the provision in the Information Technology Act 2000 enables the use of encryption for such purposes. Government has initiated steps to revise the Encryption policy recommendations with wide consultation with stakeholders.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 394
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 26.02.2016

EXPANDING NETWORK OF COMMON SERVICE CENTRES IN VILLAGES

394 SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

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

(a) whether as part of the mission Digital India, Government proposes to expand the network of Common Service Centres in villages to develop ancillary units in textiles and handicrafts helping employment generation; and

(b) whether Government has roped in e-commerce companies to make use of the 1 lakh strong network of Common Service Centres across the Country, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a): CSC 2.0 Scheme under Digital India- Pillar 3-Public Internet Access Programme – National Rural Internet Mission envisages to establish self sustaining network of 2.5 lakh Common Services Centres (CSCs) at Gram Panchayat (GP) level and deliver a large bouquet of government and non-government services including services under e-Commerce.

(b): CSC e-Governance Services India Limited –SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) has tied up with Snapdeal, Flifkart and Infibeam – the major e-Commerce companies for enabling delivery of e-commerce services through CSCs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 383
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 26.02.2015

JOB INSECURITY IN IT INDUSTRY

383. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

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

(a) whether the IT industry, particularly MNCs based in Hyderabad and Bengaluru, are adopting hire and fire practices leading to lack of job security and high levels of frustration, often resulting in suicides;

(b) if so, the steps Government is contemplating to change the scenario;

(c) whether it is a fact that long working hours in IT companies, involving regular night shifts, has become a health hazard; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to intervene for putting in place corrective measures?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b): No, Sir. According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the Indian Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT-ITES) industry continues to be the largest private sector employer and a net hirer of personnel, having created over 1.1 million jobs directly in the last 5 years.

(c) and (d): No, Sir. The employers in the IT-ITES sector, like other sectors in India is governed by the Government of India and State Government's rules and laws related to labour / employee welfare. According to NASSCOM, most large and established IT-ITES companies offer Recreation and Gym facility for enabling a healthy life style within office premises. The IT sector has educated employees, where increasingly flexi hours, work from home practices are being introduced to help employees maintain work life balance.

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