**COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2021-2022)**

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

**REVIEW OF PENDING ASSURANCES PERTAINING TO THE
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

Presented to Lok Sabha on _21/07/2022_

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

July, 2022 / Ashadha, 1944 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2021 - 2022)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL - Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Prof. Sougata Ray **
3. Shri Nihal Chand
4. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
7. Shri Kaushlendra Kumar
8. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
9. Shri Santosh Pandey
10. Shri M.K. Raghavan
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
12. Dr. Bharatiben D. Shiyal
13. Shri Indra Hang Subba
14. Smt. Supriya Sule
15. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri J.M. Baisakh	-	Joint Secretary
2. Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash	-	Director
3. Shri K.C. Pandey	-	Deputy Secretary
4. Smt. Vineeta Sachdeva	-	Under Secretary

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* The Committee has been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2021 _vide_ Para No. 3202 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 18 October, 2021

** Nominated to the Committee _vide_ Para No 4711 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 06 June, 2022 _vice_ Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay resigned on 01 June, 2022

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Sixty-Fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2.   The Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) at their sitting held on 11th January, 2022 took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology regarding pending Assurances.

3.   At their sitting held on 04th July 2022, the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) considered and adopted this Report.

4.   The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of the Report.

5.   For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

NEW DELHI;

20 July, 2022

29 Ashadha   , 1944 (Saka)

RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,
CHAIRPERSON,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

(iv)

REPORT

I.   Introductory

The Committee on Government Assurances scrutinize the Assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by the Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and report the extent to which such Assurances, promises and undertakings have been implemented. Once an Assurance has been given on the floor of the House, the same is required to be implemented within a period of three months. The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are under obligation to seek extension of time required beyond the prescribed period for fulfillment of the Assurance. Where a Ministry/Department is unable to implement an Assurance, that Ministry/Department is bound to request the Committee for dropping it. The Committee consider such requests and approve dropping, in case, they are convinced that grounds cited are justified. The Committee also examine whether the implementation of Assurances has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose and the extent to which the Assurances have been implemented.

2.   The Committee on Government Assurances (2009-2010) took a policy decision to call the representatives of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner, to review the pending Assurances, examine the reasons for pendency and analyze operation of the system prescribed in the Ministries/Departments for dealing with Assurances. The Committee also decided to consider the quality of Assurances implemented by the Government.

3.   The Committee on Government Assurances (2014-2015) decided to follow the well established and time tested procedure of calling the representatives of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner and review the pending Assurances. The Committee took a step further and decided to call the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also as all the Assurances are implemented through it.

4.   In pursuance of the *ibid* decision, the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) called the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to render clarifications with regard to delay in implementation of the pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology at their sitting held on 11th January, 2022. The Committee examined in detail the following 25 Assurances (Appendices – I to XXV):

Table 1

S.No.	SQ/USQ No. dated	Subject
1	USQ No. 1410 dated 30.11.2011	Guest Houses/Hostels (Appendix-I)
2	USQ No. 1594 dated 30.11.2011	Transfer of Employees (Appendix-II)
3	SQ No. 42 dated 27.02.2013 (Supplementary by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, MP)	Cyber Crimes (Appendix-III)
4	SQ No. 42 dated 27.02.2013 (Supplementary by Dr. (Smt.) Ratna De(Nag), MP)	Cyber Crimes (Appendix-IV)

5	SQ No. 141 dated 03.12.2014 (Supplementary by Shri P.R. Sundaram, MP)	Super Computers (Appendix-V)
6	SQ No. 349 dated 17.12.2014	Data Protection and Privacy (Appendix-VI)
7	USQ No. 1531 dated 04.03.2015	Cyber Crimes (Appendix-VII)
8	SQ No. 43 dated 20.07.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi, MP)	Digital Governance (Appendix-VIII)
9	USQ No. 2369 dated 30.11.2016	Data Sharing and Validation Linkage (Appendix-IX)
10	USQ No. 1679 dated 13.02.2019	Development of Supercomputers (Appendix-X)
11	USQ No. 1755 dated 13.02.2019	Cyber Criminals (Appendix-XI)
12	USQ No. 1847 dated 03.07.2019	Localization of the Data (Appendix-XII)
13	USQ No. 1872 dated 03.07.2019	Centre for Research on Artificial Intelligence (Appendix-XIII)
14	SQ No. 132 dated 27.11.2019 (Supplementary by Shri L.S. Tejasvi Surya, MP)	Incentives for Electronics Manufacturers (Appendix-XIV)
15	USQ No. 1385 dated 27.11.2019	Use of Block chain Technology (Appendix-XV)
16	SQ No. 44 dated 05.02.2020 (Supplementary by Shri Kalyan Banerjee, MP)	Linking Social Media Profiles with Aadhaar Number (Appendix-XVI)
17	SQ No. 44 dated 05.02.2020 (Supplementary by Shri Gaurav Gogoi, MP)	Linking Social Media Profiles with Aadhaar Number (Appendix-XVII)
18	USQ No. 2833 dated 11.03.2020	Data Centre Parks (Appendix-XVIII)

19	USQ No. 2843 dated 11.03.2020	IT Intermediary Guidelines (Appendix-XIX)
20	USQ No. 2866 dated 11.03.2020	National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence (Appendix-XX)
21	USQ No. 314 dated 03.02.2021	Production Linked Scheme (Appendix-XXI)
22	USQ No. 342 dated 03.02.2021	Misuse of Social Media (Appendix-XXII)
23	USQ No. 1414 dated 10.02.2021	Digital Technology Solutions (Appendix-XXIII)
24	USQ No. 2566 dated 10.03.2021	Data Centre Infrastructure (Appendix-XXIV)
25	USQ No. 2650 dated 10.03.2021	Aadhaar Authentication (Appendix-XXV)

5.   The Extracts from the Manual of Parliamentary Procedures in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs laying guidelines on the definition of an Assurance, the time limit for its fulfillment, dropping/deletion and extension, the procedure for fulfillment, etc., besides maintenance of Register of Assurances and periodical reviews to minimize delays in implementation of the Assurances are reproduced at Appendix-XXVI.

6.   During the oral evidence, the Committee emphasized that the Ministries/Departments are required to implement an Assurance within a period of 3 months and if the Ministries/Departments are unable to fulfil the Assurance within that time period , then it is imperative for them to seek extension of time. The Committee drew the attention of the representatives to the long pending list of 36 Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Out of these, 04 Assurance pertained to 15th Lok Sabha, 7 Assurances to the 16th Lok Sabha and 25 Assurances to the 17th Lok Sabha. As the Assurances belonging to the 15th Lok Sabha were very old and pending for more than 10 years and there were inordinate delays in fulfillment of these Assurances, the Committee enquired about the monitoring and periodical review of the Assurances and the system in place in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology for Implementation of the Assurances. The Committee also desired to know the details and frequency of the meetings held in the Ministry to take care of the Assurances. In this regard, the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology responded as follows:-

> *"I would like to state that it is also the endeavor of the Ministry that If any Assurance has been given, It should be disposed off at the earliest. Meetings take place approximately every three months. We have periodical meetings in this regard. Most of these Assurances which are pending are due to reasons which are beyond our control. If you say we can take these Assurances one by one"*

7.   Subsequently, 06 Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 10,11,12,15,19 and 21 of Table 1 have since been implemented on 09.02.2022 and another 06 Assurances mentioned at Sl Nos. 2,6,7,9,22 and 25 of Table 1 have since been implemented on 04.04.2022.

Observations/Recommendations

8.   The Committee note that as many as 36 Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology were pending for implementation. In respect of 25 Assurances, taken up by the Committee for oral evidence, the Assurances mentioned at Sl No. 01 to 04 belong to 15th Lok Sabha and are pending for more than 09 years. Another 07 Assurances belonging to the 16th Lok Sabha and the remaining 14 Assurances belonging to 17th Lok Sabha were also pending for more than one to three years. Subsequently, one Assurance belonging to 15th Lok Sabha, 05 Assurances belonging to 16th Lok Sabha and 06 Assurances belonging to 17th Lok Sabha have since been implemented on 09.02.2022 and 04.04.2022 respectively. This is indicative of the fact that monitoring and follow up action taken for implementation of the Assurances by the Ministry needs further improvement. The Committee view that Electronics and Information Technology Sector is the backbone for our economy to prosper exponentially and to generate umpteen opportunities. The Committee believe that growth in the Electronics and Information Technology sector will push the country to grow at par with other developed countries in every sector and will help in capturing the global market. This will further improve the socio economic status of Indians. Although the Ministry are stated to be aware of the Manual of Parliamentary Procedure stipulating periodic review of all Assurances at the highest level, the inordinate delay in fulfillment of the Assurances reveal the shortcomings of Ministry's system for reviewing and monitoring the fulfillment of the pending Assurances. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the existing mechanism/system needs to be further streamlined with a view to ensuring expeditious implementation of the pending Assurances. In the considered opinion of the Committee, until and unless positive results are forthcoming from the Ministry's review meetings, the purpose would not be served and the Assurances would remain unfulfilled. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to overhaul its existing system of conducting review meetings once in 3 months and replace it with a system of monthly meetings to review the implementation of pending Assurances. The Committee further urge the Ministry to furnish the minutes of the meetings held in the Ministry from from time to time to monitor the Assurances as it will help the Committee in measuring the progress of the Ministry of Electronic and Information Technology with regard to implementation of Assurances. Further, it would serve as a useful tool to enforce accountability.

The Committee observe that lack of coordination between the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and other Ministries particularly the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs which is the nodal Ministry for laying of Implementation Reports of the pending Assurances on the Table of the House causing delay in the fulfillment of most of the Assurances. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology should adopt a proactive approach and enhance the level of coordination with other Ministries/Departments particularly the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for early/timely implementation of all the pending Assurances as well as the Assurances to be made in future.

II. Review of the Pending Assurances of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

9.   In the succeeding paragraphs, the Committee deal with some of the important pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology which have been critically examined/reviewed by them at their sitting held on 11.01.2022

A.   Data Centre Parks
USQ No. 2833 dated 11.03.2020 regarding 'Data Centre Parks' (Sl. No. 18)

10.   In reply to USQ No. 2833 dated 11.03.2020 (Appendix-XVIII), it was *inter-alia* stated that as per the budget announcement 2020-2021, Government proposes to soon bring out a policy to enable private sector to build Data Centre Parks throughout the country. The policy shall be ready by end of the year 2020.

11.   In its status Note furnished in January, 2022, the Ministry informed the Committee that they have sought extension up to 30.06.2022.

12.   During oral evidence, the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology deposed before the Committee with regard to the Assurance as under:-

> *"Actually the Government of India proposes to build Data Centers by extending the PDP Bill itself. As the data is growing, we feel that Data Centre Parks should be built in the country. It is related to that Policy. To be on the safer side, we have taken it that extension till 30th June, 2022 may be given.*

13.   The Committee, observing that the subject matter being technical in nature, desired to know as to how much time the Ministry need to fulfill the Assurance. To this, the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology submitted as under:-

> *"A draft Cabinet Note in this regard is being circulated on National Data Centre Policy which is currently under Inter-Ministerial consultation. That's why we have asked for a little longer time."*

Observations/Recommendations

14.   **The Committee note that an important Assurance concerning Data Centre Parks still remains pending for implementation even after more than 2 years. This Assurance was given by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology in reply to USQ No. 2833 dated 11.03.2020. The Committee find that as per the Budget announcement 2020-2021, the Government proposed to bring out a policy to enable private sector to build Data Centre Parks throughout the country. During the oral evidence, the Committee have been informed that a Draft Cabinet Note is being circulated on National Data Centre Policy which is currently under inter-Ministerial consultation and that the implementation of the Assurance would take some more of time. The Committee perceive that the entire spectrum of the Assurance is about building Data Centre Parks which are an important part of the overall Digital India infrastructure. The Committee are of the view that the Covid-19 outbreak induced elongated lockdown and the resultant stay-at-home requests restored that the country certainly needs enhanced data center capacity. Further, Data Centres were one of the fundamental services during the worldwide pandemic as an enormous workforce out of nowhere moved to remote working during the worldwide emergency and organizations could access, oversee and process their data from a remote area because of data center networks. The Committee observe that the demand for data centers and cloud solutions have expanded exponentially due to data localisation and their growth needs to be fueled by a robust strategy on Data Centre Parks. The Committee take the view that since presently there is no arrangement or system on how these worldwide Data Centres /hubs can be made in India, if the Ministry develop a clear strategy and policy around it, the country could fundamentally turn into a data centre hub for global enterprises. The Committee, therefore, would like the Ministry to enhance the scale of**

coordination with all concerned stakeholders and bring the matter to its logical conclusion in the country's interest and fulfil the Assurance expeditiously.

B.   National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence

USQ No. 2866 dated 11.03.2020 regarding 'National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence' (Sl. No. 20)

15   In reply to USQ No. 2866 dated 11.03.2020 regarding 'National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence' (Appendix-XX), It was inter-alia stated that the NITI Aayog, after extensive consultation with various Ministries and leading academicians, institutions, practitioners and industry players had released India's National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI) for the country in June 2018. The strategy outlined proposed efforts in research, development, adoption and skilling in AI. The major recommendations of the Strategy include, inter-alia, setting up Centers of Research Excellence (CORE) focused on fundamental research; and International Centres on Transformation AI (ICTAI) focused on applied research. The AI vertical of the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) programme of DST will be implemented as per the recommendations mechanism of the NSAI. The details of the Implementation mechanism for the NSAI are being finalized.

16.   In its Status Note furnished in January, 2022, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology apprised the position regarding implementation of the Assurance as under:-

> *"Transferred from NITI Aayog and accepted on 11.10.2021 in MeitY. File with concerned GC through e-office for further necessary action either to fulfill the Assurance or to seek extension"*

17.   Giving an update on the implementation of the Assurance during oral evidence, the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology deposed as under:-

> *"It was in such a way that both our Ministry and Niti Aayog were working on Artificial Intelligence at some point of time. Now it has been decided that only our Ministry will deal with the subject of Artificial Intelligence. So, there was a little confusion"*

18.   The Committee enquired as to how much time the Ministry would need to implement the Assurance. The representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology requested extension of time till 30th June, 2022.

19.   The Committee observed that the time period of six months becomes longer due to which monitoring is not done. To this, the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology submitted as under:-

> *"There will be internal monitoring in the Ministry. It is such that in the strategy documents particularly belonging to Artificial Intelligence, there is an involvement of stakeholders and multinational companies also"*

Observations/Recommendations

20.   The Committee note that the Assurance given in reply to USQ No. 2866 dated 11.03.2020 regarding 'National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence' could not be fulfilled despite a lapse of more than two years. The Assurance relates to finalisation of the details of the implementation mechanism for the National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence (NSAI). The Committee note that the Assurance was originally given by NITI Aayog in March , 2020 and in October, 2021 it was transferred to the Ministry of

Electronics and Information Technology. During the oral evidence the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology explained to the Committee that initially both Niti Aayog and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology were working on the subject of Artificial Intelligence. Subsequently, it was decided that only the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology will deal exclusively with the subject matter. The representatives requested the Committee for a further extension of six months for implementing the Assurance on the ground that since there is involvement of stakeholders and multinational companies, its implementation would take a longer time. The Committee are of the view that the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is crucial in today's world as they have influenced nearly every facet of our lives to help improve effectiveness and augment our human capabilities. The Committee believe in massive potential of AI in solving complex social challenges faced by Indian citizens across areas such as agriculture, health and education in addition to the significant economic returns that AI related technologies are already creating. The Committee feel that to ensure that full potential of these technologies is reached, the right incentives for ethical AI governance need to be established in national and sub national policy. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should make sustained efforts to realize the full potential of AI and develop tools to identify, monitor and assess the benefits, concerns and risks of AI system and put AI to work in areas viz. hunger, environmental crisis, inequalities and pandemic and build the momentum for real change. The Committee urge the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology to put in place an effective mechanism for implementing the Assurance in a time bound manner to obviate inordinate delay in fulfilling the Assurance. The Committee would also like the Ministry to lay the requisite Implementation Report without further delay.

III. Implementation Reports

21.   As per the Statements of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Implementation Reports in respect of the following twenty-five Assurances have since been laid on the Table of the House on the dates as mentioned against each:

Table 2

Sl.No	Sl.No. in the Table 1 (Para No. 4)	SQ/USQ No. and date	Date of Implementation
1.	Sl.No.2	USQ No. 1594 dated 30.11.2011 regarding "Transfer of Employees"	04.04.2022
2.	Sl. No. 6	SQ No. 349 dated 17.12.2014 regarding "Data Protection and Privacy"	04.04.2022
3.	Sl. No. 7	USQ No. 1531 dated 04.03.2015 regarding "Cyber Crimes"	04.04.2022
4.	Sl.No.9	USQ No. 2369 dated 30.11.2016 regarding "Data Sharing and Validation Linkage"	04.04.2022

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5.	Sl. No. 10	USQ No. 1679 dated 13.02.2019 regarding "Development of Supercomputers"	09.02.2022
6.	Sl. No. 11	USQ No. 1755 dated 13.02.2019 regarding "Cyber Criminals"	09.02.2022
7.	Sl. No. 12	USQ No. 1847 dated 03.07.2019 regarding "Localization of the Data"	09.02.2022
8.	Sl. No. 15	USQ No. 1385 dated 27.11.2019 regarding "Use of Blockchain Technology"	09.02.2022
9.	Sl. No. 19	USQ No. 2843 dated 11.03.2020 regarding "IT Intermediary Guidelines"	09.02.2019
10.	Sl. No. 21	USQ No. 314 dated 03.02.2021 regarding "Production Linked Scheme"	09.02.2022
11.	Sl. No. 22	USQ No. 342 dated 03.02.2021 regarding "Misuse of Social Media"	04.04.2022
12.	Sl. No. 25	USQ No. 2650 dated 10.03.2021 regarding "Aadhaar Authentication"	04.04.2022

NEW DELHI;

20 July, 2022

29 Ashadha , 1944 (Saka)

RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,
CHAIRPERSON,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

GOVERMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1410
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.11.2011

GUEST HOUSES / HOSTELS

1410   DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

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

(a) the details of guest houses/hostels under the various departments of his Ministry alongwith their location:

(b) the details of rooms in each of the guest house, location and guest house-wise:

(c) whether some of the guest houses are in dilapidated condition;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore:

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and spent for renovation of these guest houses during the last three years and current year, house-wise and year-wise;

(f) whether the government has received complaints about misappropriation of funds and misuse of some of the guest houses by the officers/officials of concerned Department: and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the erring officials?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SACHIN PILOT)

(a) to (g): The information is given in the Annexure.

Department of Information Technology:

(a) to (g): Department of Information Technology (DIT) has no guest house. However a portion of Vigyan Sadan, a hostel of Department of Science and Technology (DST) has been demarcated 15 flats for DIT for allotment only to Scientists of DIT. The nodal Department for Vigyan Sadan Hostel is Department of Science and Technology and matter including upkeep, maintenance etc. of the hostel is handled by DST.

Department of Posts

(a) and (b): There is no guest house in the Department of Posts. However, the information regarding hostels is as under:-

AVAILABILITY OF HOSTEL AT TRAINING INSTITUTIONS OF POSTS

Name	Total rooms
PSCI, Ghaziabad	50
PTC, Madurai	41
PTC, Mysore	60
PTC, Vadodara	77
PTC, Saharanpur	129
PTC, Guwahati	09
PTC, Dharbhanga	84
Total	450

(c). No, Sir.

(d) to (g): Do not arise.

Department of Telecommunications

The information in respect of Department of Telecommunications is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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10

GOVERMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1594
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.11.2011

TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEES

1594   DR. BALIRAM:
         SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

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

(a)   whether a large number of employees under the various Departments and Public Sector undertakings in the ministries are working for years on sensitive posts in one place;

(b)   if so, the number of employees under the Departments / PSUs who have not been transferred for 7 years or more and the steps taken by the Government to transfer these employees;

(c)   whether long stay of employees in one post/place has resulted in rampant corruption in these Departments / PSUs;

(d)   if so, the number of such employees against whom investigation for corruption are undertaken by Vigilance Departments, Central Vigilance commission and Central Bureau of Investigation;

(e)   whether the government proposes to close those corruption cases for which the competent authority has not given its approval; and

(f)   if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SACHIN PILOT)

(a) and (b):   No, Sir.   There are few employees both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted in the Department of Information Technology who have been working on sensitive posts as defined by CVC.

The reasons for not transferring them are that some S&T officers possess specialization / expertise and are looking after the work of specialized nature and there are certain isolated posts. The isolated posts in the Department are filled up as per the recruitment rules of the posts. Some officers by virtue of holding these isolated posts are holding them for longer period as it is not possible to post other officers.

(c):   No such specific case has been noticed.

(d) to (f):   Do not arise.

The information in respect of Department of Telecommunications and Department of Posts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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GOVERMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*42
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.02.2013

CYBER CRIMES

*42   SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether cyber crimes are increasing in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such crimes reported during the last three years and the current year, State / UT-wise;

(c) whether a number of Internet fraud cases involving embezzlement of crores of Rupees have also been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the above period along with the amount involved therein, State / UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken / being taken by the Government to check such crimes?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

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

(a) and (b): With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in number of cyber crimes and cyber security incidents. The trend in increase in cyber incidents is similar to that worldwide. As per the cyber crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 420, 966 and 1791 Cyber Crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act during 2009, 2010, 2011 respectively, thereby showing an increasing trend. A total of 276, 356 and 422 cases were registered under Cyber Crime related Sections of Indian Penal Court (IPC) during 2009, 2010, 2011 respectively. State / Union Territory wise details of cases registered under Information Technology Act and Indian Penal Code are enclosed at Annexure 1. In addition, 10, 12, 11 Cyber Crime cases were registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the years 2010, 2011 & 2012 under provisions of Information Technology Act 2000 along with other acts.

(c) and (d): Internet Frauds reported in the country are relating to phishing, usage of stolen Credit Cards / Debit Cards, unauthorized fraudulent Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) transactions, fictitious offers of funds transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes and other fictitious offers of cheap funds etc.. According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of fraud cases as reported by Banks on account of ATM Debit Cards / Credit Cards / Internet have decreased from 15018 in the calendar year 2010 to 8322 in the calendar year 2012. However, the amount involved had increased from Rs. 4048.94 Lakhs in the year 2010 to Rs. 5266.95 Lakhs in the year 2012. The State / Union Territory-wise details of frauds in Credit Card, Debit Card, Internet Banking where amount involved is Rs. 1 Lakh and above as reported by Banks in the last three years are enclosed at Annexure II.

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has also registered cases pertaining to financial frauds under the provisions of Information Technology Act 2000 along with other Acts. These are:

Year	No. of Cases	Amount Involved in Rs.
2010	6	6,42,26,487
2011	10	12,43,42,694
2012	8	28,79,82,588

The details of the cases handled by CBI are enclosed in Annexure III.

(e): In order to address the growing threat of Cyber crimes / incidents in the country, Government has taken a series of measures covering aspects like legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place:

i) The Information Technology Act, 2000, as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008, has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address various types of cyber crimes and prescribes punishment also for such crimes.

ii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Circular to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive / detective measures to tackle phishing attacks. RBI has also advised Banks to leverage technology to support Business processes and implement all stipulations outline by RBI from time to time. Banks are also advised to ensure implementation of basic Organizational framework and put in place policy and procedure to prevent financial frauds through Internet.

iii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued Circular dated 1st July, 2011 on Credit Card operations by Banks. The Banks have been advised to set up internal control system to combat frauds and to take proactive fraud control and enforcement measures. The Banks are required to fulfil 'Know Your Customer (KYC)' requirements. RBI has also issued advisories relating to

fictitious offers of funds transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes and other fictitious offers of cheap funds. RBI also has cautioned public through Notification against fictitious offers of remitting cheap funds from aboard.

iv) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on Cyber Crime. State Governments have been advised to build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber crime including technical infrastructure, cyber police stations and trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes. Also, under the Cyber Crime Investigation programme, Ministry of Home Affairs is supporting the establishment of Cyber Crime Police Station (CCPS) and Cyber Crime Investigations and Forensic Training Facilities (CCIFTF) in each State / Union Territory of India under Police Modernization Scheme. Action also has been taken to set up a National Centre of Excellence exclusively devoted to render Cyber Forensic services and to act as National Research and Training Centre on Cyber Forensics.

v) 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.

vi) A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in Courts.

vii) 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.

viii) Cyber forensics training lab has been set up at Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and Investigation of Cyber Crimes to Police Officers associated with CBI. In addition, 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.

ix) In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM. Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bangluru, Pune and Kolkata for awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation. 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.

x) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts, advisories and guidelines regarding cyber security threats and measures to be taken to prevent cyber incidents and enhance security of Information Technology systems.

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Cyber Crime Cases recorded by NCRB

Number of cases registered under IT Act and related Sections of IPC during 2009 – 2011					
ANDHRA PRADESH	30	105	349	8	66	23
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	3	13	0	0	1
ASSAM	2	18	31	2	0	0
BIHAR	0	2	25	0	0	13
CHHATTISGARH	4	4	2	46	46	76
GOA	8	15	16	4	1	2
GUJARAT	20	35	52	16	20	15
HARYANA	0	1	42	0	0	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6	17	12	0	0	0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	5	14	0	1	0
JHARKHAND	0	0	8	0	0	25
KARNATAKA	97	153	151	0	23	9
KERALA	64	148	227	7	8	18
MADHYA PRADESH	16	30	90	1	5	13
MAHARASHTRA	53	142	306	108	104	87
MANIPUR	1	0	0	0	0	0
MEGHALAYA	0	0	6	0	0	0
MIZORAM	0	1	3	0	1	0
NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORISSA	2	7	7	11	5	5
PUNJAB	28	41	59	28	27	20
RAJASTHAN	27	52	122	1	3	24
SIKKIM	0	0	3	0	0	1
TAMIL NADU	18	52	37	19	25	8
TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTTAR PRADESH	14	32	101	3	9	13
UTTARAKHAND	7	10	6	0	1	0
WEST BENGAL	13	49	43	10	11	14
TOTAL (STATES)	411	922	1725	264	356	370
A&N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHANDIGARH	4	3	10	0	0	0
D&N HAVELI	0	0	3	0	0	3
DAMAN & DIU	0	0	1	0	0	0
DELHI	5	41	50	12	0	49
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUDUCHERRY	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTS)	9	44	66	12	0	52
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	420	966	1791	276	356	422

Details of Frauds in Credit Card, Debit Card, Internet Banking where amount involved is one lakh and above reported by Banks in last three Calendar Years (Amount in lakh)

States	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of Cases	Amount involved	No. of Cases	Amount involved	No. of Cases	Amount involved
Andhra Pradesh	27	122.68	17	43.79	23	116.36
Assam					2	17.9
Bihar	3	3.54	5	8.1	3	30.76
Chandigarh	3	6.66	1	1	3	9.23
Chhattisgarh	4	12.14			1	1.05
Delhi	109	361.39	76	152.84	75	284.62
Goa	2	4.85	1	1.68		
Gujarat	9	13.33	7	40.77	10	92.67
Haryana	81	237.27	132	458.92	127	708.27
Himachal Pradesh	1	1.71			1	1.45
Jammu & Kashmir						
Jharkhand					2	2.73
Karnataka	60	141.46	66	231.2	83	322.07
Kerala	6	17.93	3	5.55	8	116.63
Madhya Pradesh	4	27.86	1	1	1	9.79
Maharashtra	276	578.74	193	642.48	162	1408.77
Orissa	4	6.18	1	1	1	1.2
Pondicherry			1	3.45		
Punjab	6	77.2	2	18.33	8	18.59
Rajasthan	10	25.34	4	4.29	4	64.53
Tamil Nadu	100	259.81	83	414.26	136	416.34
Uttar Pradesh	33	96.16	20	59.34	15	28.61
Uttaranchal	3	28.02	1	10.37		
West Bengal	32	88.64	22	75.34	16	122.6
Overseas	1	10.97	2	29.34	1	60.32
Grand Total	774	2121.88	639	2203.05	682	3834.49

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Financial Fraud Cases registered by CBI

Sl. No.	Cases ID, Date of registration & Sections of Laws	Name of the State	Amount Involved (in Rs.) (As per FIR)	Present Status
			2010	
1	RC 20/2010 dt.28.06.2010 U/s 409, 468,471 IPC and Sec. 13(1) (c) r/w 13 (2) P.C. Act.1988.	West Bengal	58,11,300/- (As per chargesheet)	Chargesheet filed on 30.06.2011 U/s 409, 420, 468, 471, 477A, IPC, sections 65 & 66 of I.T Act 2000 Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (c) P.C. Act.1988 and case is pending trail.
2	RC 37/2010 25/11/2010 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471 IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (d) of P. C. Act, 1988.	West Bengal	5,22,769/- (As per chargesheet)	Chargesheet filed on 09.05.2012 as Prosecution U/s 120B, 419, 420 468, 471 IPC, and 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (d) of P. C. Act, 1988 and Sec. 66 r/w Sec. 43 of IT Act 2000 and RDA and case is pending trail.
3	RC.5(A)/2010-Mum. Dt.04.02.2010 Sec.120-B, 420, 467, 468,471of IPC and Sec.13(2) r/w.13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and U/s.43 r/w.66 of Information Technology Act.	Maharastra	5.3 Crores	Two charge sheets have been filed against the officials of Income Tax and pvt. persons in Spl.Court, Mumbai & the same are pending trial.
4	RC-2/2010/EOU-IX dated 12.02.2010 U/s 420 IPC and section 66 C & D of IT Act	New Delhi	16,33,418/	Charge sheet has been filed in the court of CMM Tis Hazari Delhi on 30/12/2011 the case is pending trial.
5	RC-8/2010/EOU-IX Dated. 26.07.2010 u/s 417, 419 & 420 IPC and 66C & 66D of IT Act, 2000.	New Delhi	75,000/-	Closure report filed in the court of CMM Tis Hazari on 30.09.2011 and accepted by the court on 15/12/2011.
6	RC.12/E/2010 dated 11.11.2010 Sec. of Law as per FIR :- U/Sec.120-B r/w 420 IPC	--	31.84 lakhs	Case is pending trial. Chargesheet was filed in the Court of the 14th ACMM, Hyderabad on 30.03.2012 against Anshul Thapar and Satvinder Singh (both are Private Persons) U/Sec.120-B r/w 420, 420 & 468 r/w 471 IPC and substantive offences thereof.

2011

	RC 09/2011 dated 31.03.2011 u/s. 120B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473 IPC and section 66(A)(b) and (c) of IT Act 2000.	West Bengal & Haryana	98 Lacs approx.	Closure filed in court on 02.05.2012 as a case on similar allegation was registered & Charge Sheeted in Punjab.
	RC 13/2011 dt.16.05.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC, Sec. 66(2) of IT Act, 2000 and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act. 1988.	West Bengal	1,90,13,303.37	Chargesheet filed on 01.10.2012 U/s 120B, 420, 409, 468, 471, 477A IPC, Sec. 66(C) of IT Act, 2000 (Amendment, 2008) and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) and 13(1)(c) of P.C. Act. 1988 & the case is pending trial.
	RC 15/2011 dt.27.05.2011 U/s. 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC Sec. 65, 66(2) of I.T Act 2000 and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act 1988.	West Bengal	305.62 lakhs	Chargesheet filed on 31.12.2012 U/s. 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) and 13(1)(c) of P.C. Act 1988 & the case is pending trial.
4	RC 16/2011 dt. 27.06.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC, & Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	West Bengal	1,47,05,120/- as per Charge sheet.	Chargesheet filed on 1.06.2012 U/s 120B, 419. 420, 467, 468, 471, 477A IPC, Sec 66 of IT Act, 2000 & Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 & the case is pending trial.
5	RC 23/2011 dt. 03.08.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 477A IPC r/w 13(2) & 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	West Bengal	1,15,09,571.34	Chargesheet filed on 28.12.2012 U/s 120B, 420, 467, 471 and 477A IPC,Sec 43(i) r/w 66 of IT Act, 2000 r/w ITAA 2008 and Sec 13(2)r/w 13(1)(c) & (d) of PC Act, 1988 & the case is pending trial.
6	RC 33/2011 dt. 29.11.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 457, 468, 471 & 477 IPC & Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988.	West Bengal	14.46 lakhs	Chargesheet filed on 28.12.2012 U/s 120B r/w 419, 420, 468, 471 and 477A IPC, Sec 66 r/w 43(i) of IT Act, 2000 r/w ITAA 2008. and sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 & the case is pending trial.
7	RC 05(A)/2011 dtd.21.04.2011 U/s 120-B r/w 420, 465, 468, 471 & 477-	Maharashtra	1.35 Crores	Chargesheet filed in the case & the same is pending trial.

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	A IPC and Sec.13(2) .. w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act, 1988.			
8	RC-221/2011/E0001/EO-III dated 30.05.2011 U/s 120-B & 409 of IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (c) of PC Act.	Bihar, Ranchi & Jharkhand	8.5 Crores was transferred fraudulently through RTGS but the amount was retrieved.	Charge sheet filed 20/12/2012 in the court of Spl Judge Ranchi & the same is pending trial.
9	RC-221/2011/E0002/EO-III dated 06.06.2011 U/s 120-B & 409 of IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (c) of PC Act.	Bihar	12.50 Cr was transferred. Rs. 1.5 crores was withdrawn. Rs. 10.48 crores could be retrieved.	Charge sheet filed on 05/12/2012 in the court of Spl Judge Ranchi & the case is pending trial.
10	RC-221/2011/E/0009 Dt. 24.11.2011 Sec 420 & 120-B of IPC and 66 A(c), 66D of IT Act 2000.	Delhi, Mumbai & other places	36,06,700	Charge sheet filed on 22/8/12. In the court of CCM THC & the case is pending trial.
	2012			
1	RC 01/2012 dt. 10/1/2012 U/s 120B, 419, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act 1988	West Bengal	94.75 Lakhs	Charge sheet filed on 28.12.2012 U/s 120B, 419, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC and sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and Sec 66 r/w 43(i) of IT Act, 2000 & case is pending trial.
2	RC.04(A)/2012, 28.03.2012 U/s 120B,420,468, 471 of IPC, Sec 66A(b) & (c) of IT Act.. 2000 and section 8 and 13(2) r/w sec. 13(1) (d) of the P.C. Act., 1988	Accused Persons involved are belong to Odisha, Jharkhand & Bihar.	Collection of huge amounts. Final figure not yet ascertained.	The case is under investigation
3	RC.06(A)/2012, 10.04.2012 U/s. 409 IPC & Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) of PC Act, 1988 and Section 66 of IT Act, 2000	Odisha	4,82,300/-	The case is under investigation

	RC.11(A)/2012 17.07.2012 U/s.120-B r/w 420 IPC, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act. 1988 and U/s 66 of IT Act. 2000	Accused Persons involved are belong to Odisha & Jharkhand.	15.00 Crores.	The case is under investigation
	RC-221/2012/E0001/EO-III dated 02.01.2012 U/s 120-B & 409 of IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (c) of PC Act.	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & other places	29.25 Crores. The entire amount was retrieved	The case is under investigation.
5	RC-221/2012/E0002/EO-III dated 06.01.2012 U/s 120-B & 420 of PC Act.	Andhra Pradesh	318.13 lacs.	Charge sheet filled on 26/12/2012 in the court of 3rd ACMM Vijaywada & the case is pending trial.
7	RC-221/2012/E/0005 Dt. 13.03.2012 U/s 120-B & 420 of IPC and U/s 66 r/w 43 (a), 66C,66D of IT Act 2000	Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and other places	6,36,93,600/-.	The case is under investigation
8	RC-221/2012/E/0008 Dt. 01.11.2012 U/s 120 B r/w 420 of IPC, 13 (2) r/w 13 (i) (d) of PC Act & 66 r/w 43 of IT Act	New Delhi	3,25118,688.00	The case is under investigation.

(Q.NO.42)

श्री जय प्रकाश अग्रवाल : मैडम, मेरा जो सवाल लगा है और मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह बेहतरीन जवाब है और एक इंटेलीजेंट मंत्री से यही उम्मीद थी। ...(व्यवधान) गुझे खुशी है। ...(व्यवधान) मंत्री जी, मैं एक बहुत साधारण आदमी हूं। ...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। यह क्या हो रहा है?

...(व्यवधान)

श्री जय प्रकाश अग्रवाल : आज की तारीख में करोड़ों इन्सान जो गेरे जैसे बगैर पढ़े-लिखे आदमी कंप्यूटर में काम करते हैं, उनके लिए आपका जवाब बहुत भारी है। ...(व्यवधान) मैं साधारण शब्दों में कहूंगा। ...(व्यवधान) क्योंकि दो-तीन तरह के फ्रॉड हैं, एक इकॉनामिक फ्रॉड हो रहे हैं कि वे पासवर्ड हैक कर लेते हैं, बैंक में डेबिट हो जाता है और बहुत देर से पता चलता है। हमारी कुछ साइट्स को हैक किया जाता है, ब्लॉक किया जाता है, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ भी ऐसा ही हुआ और कुछ कानून आपने बना रखे हैं, जिनके बारे में साधारण आदमी को बिल्कुल नहीं मालूम है। कोई भी अवेयरनेस का प्रोसीजर आपके यहां नहीं है। गैंने कग से कग किसी अखबार में उसके बारे में नहीं देखा। जिस चीज को करोड़ों इन्सान इस्तेमाल कर रहे हों और राजीव गांधी जी जिसे लाए थे, तो मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप उसके बारे में कुछ ऐसे कदम उठायेंगे, ताकि लोगों को अच्छी तरह उसकी जानकारी हो सके। ...(व्यवधान) मुझे कभी-कभी बोलने का मौका मिलता है, बोलने दीजिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि in the absence of registration of cyber cafes, these are happening; there is no procedure for registration of cyber cafes at the moment. जो फ्रॉड होता है, उसके बाद पुलिसवाले उसको ढूंढते रहते हैं।

Secondly, there is no proper legislation to have specialized inquiry officers, courts, along with stringent punishment for the guilty. You have no access to the service provider or the Internet provider who are sitting in US or Europe or anywhere else, like Google or Yahoo, who do not have offices in India. So, you have no control over them and you have no international agreement on this subject between the countries. So, I would like to know what is your answer and what steps you are going to take in this matter.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The distinguished Member has raised a very important issue. I must confess that the work is in progress. The cyber space is a very new medium and a very unique medium, which the young people of our country are using in a big way. We are discovering, as we go along, the nature and the complexity of the crimes that are taking place. There are financial frauds taking place; and I will give you one small example. Suppose there is a hacker outside this country and there is an outlet of the ATM machine. What they do is that they put a malware in that outlet, and through that malware, they get the credit card number of the consumer who has used that particular outlet. That credit card number is then conveyed to the hacker and then the hacker uses that credit card to withdraw lakhs of rupees from that account. The RBI has issued several circulars to banks to see what should be done so that they are careful; there are also advisories given to the consumers. क्योंकि जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनको यह नहीं मालूम। कई बार आपने अपने फोन में देखा होगा कि आप एक लाख डालर जीत गए, ऐसा मैसेज अक्सर आता है। अगर आप हमसे बातचीत करेंगे तो हम बताएंगे कि आप इतनी फीस जमा कर दोगे तो आपको एक लाख डालर मिल जाएगा। इस किस्म के भी फ्रॉड होते हैं। मनी लॉड्रिंग स्कीम्स भी चल रही हैं। एक तो इस किस्म का फ्रॉड है। माननीय सदस्य ने सही कहा और यह बात भी सही है कि हमारा कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एग्रीमेंट भी नहीं है, और एग्रीमेंट करना भी बड़ा मुश्किल है। इस पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चर्चा हो रही है और हम चाहते हैं कि एक ऐसा एग्रीमेंट हो, लेकिन उधर एक और भी राय है कि इंटरनेट एक ऐसा माध्यम है जो किसी के कंट्रोल के अंतर्गत नहीं होना चाहिए, सरकारी कंट्रोल के अंतर्गत नहीं होना चाहिए। इस पर अब काफी चर्चा होगी और मुझे लगता है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एग्रीमेंट होने में कुछ वर्ष लगेंगे। यह बात भी सही है। There are intermediaries who are running these systems who are far away from the law. When we seek to get information from these intermediaries, they do not give that information. अगर कोई साइबर क्राइम होता है तो हम उसके बारे में इंटरमीडियरिज, गुगल या फेसबुक से जानकारी मांगते हैं कि हमें फैक्ट्स दीजिए। वे अक्सर हमें जवाब ही नहीं देते हैं। चूंकि उनके ऑफिसेज यहां रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं तो हम उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस बीच कानून में यह लिखा हुआ है कि 60 दिनों या 90 दिनों के बाद वह इंफॉर्मेशन भी खत्म हो जाएगी। मैं समझता हूं कि यह वर्क इन प्रोग्रेस है। जो कुछ भी आपने कहा, सुझाव अच्छे हैं। हम राउंड टेबल के द्वारा

एनजीओज और स्टेक होल्डर्स के द्वारा चर्चा भी करते हैं, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चर्चा भी करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आने वाले कुछ दिनों कुछ सुझाव जरूर निकलेंगे लेकिन आपने जो अवेयरनेस कैंपेन की बात की उसको मैं स्वीकारता हूं और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि इसकी अवेयरनेस और बढ़ाएं। कई और भी मामले ऐसे हैं कि आप किसी और साइट पर चले जाइए, तो कोई ऐसा हैकर है जो वैसी ही साइट बना लेता है, रूबरू वैसी साइट बना देता है और लोग समझते हैं यह जेनविन साइट है। इस साइट द्वारा सारी डिटेल्स उसके फैब्रिकेटेड साइट को दे देते हैं। अब उसके हाथ में उस कंज्यूर की डिटेल आ गई। फिर वह डिटेल इस्तेमाल कर के कंज्यूमर को गुमराह करता है। कई किस्म की ऐसी बातें हैं। हम उन पर गौर कर रहे हैं। जो आपने कहा है उस पर जरूर गौर कर के हम आगे कदम बढ़ाएंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदया : कृपया आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश अग्रवाल : मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र के मुंबई में एक छोटा-सा इंसिडेंट हुआ था कि दो बच्चियों ने साइट पर कोई कमेंट किया तो उनके खिलाफ जबर्दस्ती मुकदमा किया गया। उन बच्चियों को पकड़ा गया और ह्रास किया गया। आप बताइए कि आपने क्या प्रोटैक्शन रखी है ताकि कानून का मजाक न बने, कानून को जबरदस्ती उनके ऊपर इस्तेमाल न किया जाए? इस पर आपके द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोर्स, जो रिसर्च होने वाला है, जो पूल ऑफ प्रोफैशनल्स तैयार करने वाले हैं, उसके आर एंड डी पर आपने कितना पैसा खर्च किया, कितने गवर्नमैंट रिकगनाइज्ड स्कूल और कालेज खोले जहां उन्हें वह ट्रेनिंग मिल सके? क्या आपने ऐसा कोई अलार्म सिस्टम डैवलप किया है जिससे यदि इस तरह का कमी अटैक हो, मान लीजिए न्यूक्लियर या पावर इस्टैबलिशमैंट पर हो, उसके लिए क्या सिस्टम तैयार किया है, क्योंकि लोग बहुत डरे हुए हैं, लोगों को पता नहीं कि क्या हुआ, आपने क्या नहीं किया? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप पूरे पेज में एडवर्टाइजमैंट दीजिए ताकि लोगों को पता लगे कि हमारे राइट्स क्या हैं, हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने आपके द्वारा जो सुझाव हमारे सामने रखे हैं, मैं उन पर जरूर गौर करूंगा, लेकिन दो-तीन सवाल जो उन्होंने उठाए हैं, मैं उनका जवाब देना चाहता हूं। पहली बात यह है कि हमारे यहां (सर्ट) इंडियन कम्प्यूटर इमरजैंसी रिस्पांस टीम है। साइबर स्पेस में क्या हो रहा है, हमारा दफ्तर भी है, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि आप दफ्तर में जाकर देख लीजिए, साइबर स्पेस में जो डाटा होता है, उसे हम गौर से देखते हैं कि डाटा में कहीं कोई ऐसी बात तो नहीं हो रही है जैसे हमें लग रहा है कि साइबर अटैक हो रहा हो। जैसे ही हमें कुछ लगता है कि कोई ऐसी बात हो रही है तो हम तुरंत

एजैंसीज़ को इन्फार्म करते हैं। हमने कम्प्यूटर इमरजैंसी रिस्पांस टीम पर बहुत पैसा खर्च किया है और हर सैक्टर में रिसर्च करते हैं, चाहे वह एविएशन सैक्टर में हो, चाहे बैंकिंग सैक्टर में हो या ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सैक्टर में हो। हम गौर करके इन्फार्मेशन देते हैं और इस पर और रिसर्च करेंगे।

दूसरा, आपने महाराष्ट्र की जो बात उठाई, मैं उससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में जो इन्फोर्समैंट एजैंसीज़ हैं, खास तौर पर जो पुलिसकर्मी हैं, उन्हें 1966 के इन्फार्मेशन एक्ट का पूरा ज्ञान नहीं है। वे समझते हैं कि यदि कोई कम्प्लेंट करता है, कोई जैनदिन क्रिटिसिज़्म करता है तो उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम आपत्ति करेंगे तो फ्रीडम ऑफ ऐक्सप्रैशन का उल्लंघन करते हैं। यह सरकार फ्रीडम ऑफ ऐक्सप्रैशन को पूरी तरह से प्रोटैक्शन देने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। हम इसकी निन्दा करते हैं। ऐसा इंसीडैंट नहीं होना चाहिए। उस इंसीडैंट के बाद महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है।

तीसरा, आपने पूछा कि ट्रेनिंग आदि पर कितना खर्च हुआ है। आर एंड डी, साइबर सिक्युरिटी और ट्रेनिंग पर लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि और भी खर्च हो क्योंकि as I said, 'it is a work in progress'. This is a new medium. We have to yet fully understand this medium and we have to also take protective measures because we do not know what the medium is going to do next. In a sense, all financial institutions, all private businesses because private businesses are also doing business on cyber space, they must have protective measures through technology within their systems so that they can protect data of their businesses. But I do not think private businesses are fully aware of the fact that anybody can hack them today.

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री जी इस प्राब्लम को जान रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया। आज हजारों, लाखों लोग जिनके पास मोबाइल या नेट उपलब्ध है, उन्हें आता है कि आप दो लाख डालर जीत गए, दस लाख डालर का पुरस्कार जीत गए, लेकिन गांव, देहात के लोग नहीं समझते। बाद में आता है कि आप पांच हजार रुपये जमा कीजिए, इसके बाद पुरस्कार आपके घर में पहुंच जाएगा। वे पांच हजार रुपये जमा कर देते हैं, फिर दस हजार रुपये मांगे जाते हैं। जब पैसे नहीं आते तो वे पुलिस थाने में शिकायत करने जाते हैं और वे उनका गजाक उड़ाते हैं कि आपने पैसे क्यों जमा किए। स्थिति यह है कि मेरे ऑफिशियल फोन और लोक सभा के इंटरनैट के हिसाब से मुझे अभी तक कम से कम 50 करोड़ डालर का पुरस्कार मिल जाना चाहिए!

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने इतनी बढ़िया सर्च रिस्पांस टीम बना रखी है, तो इस तरह से लाखों डालर जीतने वाली फेक एडवर्टाइजमैंट करने वाले आठ-दस लोग भी अरैस्टेड हो जायेंगे, तो कम से कम यह नेट पर आना बंद हो जायेगा और गांव में जो गरीब लोग बेवकूफ बन रहे हैं, उससे बच जायेंगे। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इसमें इनीशियेटिव लेकर मंत्री जी स्वयं कोई एक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं, जिससे मोबाइल और इंटरनेट पर इस तरह के इनाम वाली कॉल्स आनी बंद हो जाये।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : जो लोग मोबाइल द्वारा पुरस्कार देते हैं, उनके सैंटर्स देश के बाहर है। ...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल : यहां भी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हमारे पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि यहां हैं। ये ज्यादातर देश के बाहर हैं और देश के बाहर की इन्फोर्मेशन हमें नहीं मिलती। ...(व्यवधान) मुझे मालूम है ...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : आप पहले उन्हें सुन लीजिए। मंत्री जी ने अपना जवाब पूरा नहीं किया है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। अगर मेरे मोबाइल नम्बर पर एक मोबाइल नम्बर आता है और उसकी मैं जानकारी सरकार को देता हूं, तो सरकार उस पर कार्रवाई कर सकती है। लेकिन मुझे सरकार में बैठे-बैठे यह नहीं मालूम कि आपके मोबाइल नम्बर पर क्या नम्बर आया है? ...(व्यवधान) हमारे पास ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, जिससे मुझे जानकारी मिल जाये कि 934 करोड़ लोगों के पास जो मोबाइल हैं, उन पर क्या-क्या मोबाइल नम्बर आया? अगर मिल जाती, तो मैं जरूर आगे कार्रवाई करता। ...(व्यवधान) लेकिन फिर भी आप मुझे कोई उदाहरण देंगे कि इस मोबाइल नम्बर में ऐसा हुआ है, तो मैं उस पर जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाई करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)

DR. RATNA DE : Madam, of late, cyber crime has grown enormously. It seems the Ministry has failed in its effort. We need to have a National Cyber Security Policy to check cyber crime incidents which are increasing every day.

Would the hon. Minister state as to what the Ministry is doing in framing the National Cyber Security Policy with a view to stop further cyber crime incidents in the country? Is there any necessity to tighten the legal framework by amending IT Act, 2009 ? If yes, the details thereof and if no, the reasons therefor.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हमारी साइबर सिक्योरिटी नीति बन रही है और उसकी चर्चा विभागों में हो रही है। आईटी एक्ट में कई ऐसे प्रावधान हैं, ऐसे जो भी जुर्म होते हैं, उन पर आईटी एक्ट के तहत कार्रवाई हो

सकती है। मेरे पास सारे डिटेल्स हैं कि किस किस्म से कहां पर कब-कब कार्रवाई हुई। लेकिन जहां तक नीति का सवाल है, तो वह जल्द से जल्द बनेगी।

श्रीमती जयाप्रदा : अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आजकल साइबर क्राइम दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। इससे कॉमन जनता से ज्यादा नामचीन लोग, सेलिब्रिटीज ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं। कुछ लोग फेसबुक में फॉल्स अकाउंट क्रिएट करके उसमें नग्न तस्वीरें बनाकर डाल देते हैं। वे उसे डिलीट करना भी नहीं जानते, क्योंकि यह उनके हक में नहीं है। इसमें सेंटर और स्टेट गवर्नमैंट के कोआर्डिनेशन की जरूरत है। जो लोग फॉल्स अकाउंट क्रिएट करते हैं, उन्हें पकड़ने और लिंक पकड़ने में बहुत समय लग रहा है। इसमें हम सब सेलिब्रिटीज प्रभावित हुए हैं, बाधित हुए हैं।

मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह के फ्रॉड लोगों को पकड़ने और लिंक पकड़ने में क्या हमारी सरकार कुछ ऐसे एक्ट बना सकती है, कुछ ऐसी स्थिति बना सकते हैं, ताकि हम फ्रीडम ऑफ एक्सप्रैशन, जिसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा। आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने जो बातें कही, freedom of expression हो सकती है, लेकिन वह यदि दूसरे इंसान को पीड़ित कर सकती है, तो that is not freedom of expression. आदरणीय मंत्री जी इस पर क्या ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं?

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : माननीय सदस्या ने बिल्कुल सही बात कही कि freedom of expression अपने-आप में ठीक है, लेकिन यदि आप किसी को डिफेम करें या किसी के बारे में कोई ऑब्सीन बात करें, तो यह freedom of expression के दायरे में नहीं आता है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है। हमें जब-जब जानकारी मिलती है या गृह मंत्रालय भी हमें जानकारी देता है कि ऐसी-ऐसी चीजें फेसबुक पर आयी हैं, तो तुरन्त उस पर कार्रवाई की जाती है और तुरन्त इंटरमीडियरी को लिखा जाता है कि जल्द-से-जल्द इसे रिमूव करें।...(व्यवधान) इंटरनेट की जांच कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि हम इस पर काफी चौकन्ना रहते हैं। जब-जब हमें पता चलता है कि ऐसी कोई बात इंटरनेट पर आ रही है खास तौर से हमारे लीडर्स के बारे में, तो हम उस पर कार्रवाई करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान) हमने ही उसे खत्म करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू की है।

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not have a discussion.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आपको मालूम है कि कहां से विरोध हुआ? हम तो पूरी कोशिश करते हैं कि इस प्रक्रिया को खत्म किया जाए। आज बहुत निन्दाजनक बातें इंटरनेट पर इंटरमीडियरीज़ के द्वारा दिखायी जाती हैं और केवल व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ ही नहीं, बल्कि धर्म के खिलाफ और संगठनों के खिलाफ भी है। मैं सगझता हूं कि इस पर पूरे सदन को इकट्ठा होकर एक आवाज़ में बोलना चाहिए ताकि ठोस कदम उठाया जा सके।

GOVERMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*42
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.02.2013

CYBER CRIMES

*42   SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether cyber crimes are increasing in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such crimes reported during the last three years and the current year, State / UT-wise;

(c) whether a number of Internet fraud cases involving embezzlement of crores of Rupees have also been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the above period along with the amount involved therein, State / UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken / being taken by the Government to check such crimes?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

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

(a) and (b): With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in number of cyber crimes and cyber security incidents. The trend in increase in cyber incidents is similar to that worldwide. As per the cyber crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 420, 966 and 1791 Cyber Crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act during 2009, 2010, 2011 respectively, thereby showing an increasing trend. A total of 276, 356 and 422 cases were registered under Cyber Crime related Sections of Indian Penal Court (IPC) during 2009, 2010, 2011 respectively. State / Union Territory wise details of cases registered under Information Technology Act and Indian Penal Code are enclosed at Annexure 1. In addition, 10, 12, 11 Cyber Crime cases were registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the years 2010, 2011 & 2012 under provisions of Information Technology Act 2000 along with other acts.

(c) and (d): Internet Frauds reported in the country are relating to phishing, usage of stolen Credit Cards / Debit Cards, unauthorized fraudulent Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) transactions, fictitious offers of funds transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes and other fictitious offers of cheap funds etc.. According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of fraud cases as reported by Banks on account of ATM Debit Cards / Credit Cards / Internet have decreased from 15018 in the calendar year 2010 to 8322 in the calendar year 2012. However, the amount involved had increased from Rs. 4048.94 Lakhs in the year 2010 to Rs. 5266.95 Lakhs in the year 2012. The State / Union Territory-wise details of frauds in Credit Card, Debit Card, Internet Banking where amount involved is Rs. 1 Lakh and above as reported by Banks in the last three years are enclosed at Annexure II.

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has also registered cases pertaining to financial frauds under the provisions of Information Technology Act 2000 along with other Acts. These are:

Year	No. of Cases	Amount Involved in Rs.
2010	6	6,42,26,487
2011	10	12,43,42,694
2012	8	28,79,82,588

The details of the cases handled by CBI are enclosed in Annexure III.

(e): In order to address the growing threat of Cyber crimes / incidents in the country, Government has taken a series of measures covering aspects like legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place:

i)   The Information Technology Act, 2000, as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008, has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address various types of cyber crimes and prescribes punishment also for such crimes.

ii)   Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Circular to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive / detective measures to tackle phishing attacks. RBI has also advised Banks to leverage technology to support Business processes and implement all stipulations outline by RBI from time to time. Banks are also advised to ensure implementation of basic Organizational framework and put in place policy and procedure to prevent financial frauds through Internet.

iii)   Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued Circular dated 1st July, 2011 on Credit Card operations by Banks. The Banks have been advised to set up internal control system to combat frauds and to take proactive fraud control and enforcement measures. The Banks are required to fulfil 'Know Your Customer (KYC)' requirements. RBI has also issued advisories relating to

fictitious offers of funds transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes and other fictitious offers of cheap funds. RBI also has cautioned public through Notification against fictitious offers of remitting cheap funds from aboard.

iv) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on Cyber Crime. State Governments have been advised to build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber crime including technical infrastructure, cyber police stations and trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes. Also, under the Cyber Crime Investigation programme, Ministry of Home Affairs is supporting the establishment of Cyber Crime Police Station (CCPS) and Cyber Crime Investigations and Forensic Training Facilities (CCIFTF) in each State / Union Territory of India under Police Modernization Scheme. Action also has been taken to set up a National Centre of Excellence exclusively devoted to render Cyber Forensic services and to act as National Research and Training Centre on Cyber Forensics.

v) 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.

vi) A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in Courts.

vii) 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.

viii) Cyber forensics training lab has been set up at Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and Investigation of Cyber Crimes to Police Officers associated with CBI. In addition, 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.

ix) In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM. Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bangluru, Pune and Kolkata for awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation. 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.

x) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts, advisories and guidelines regarding cyber security threats and measures to be taken to prevent cyber incidents and enhance security of Information Technology systems.

Cyber Crime Cases recorded by NCRB

Number of cases registered under IT Act and related Sections of IPC during 2009 – 2011						
ANDHRA PRADESH	30	105	349	8	66	23
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	3	13	0	0	1
ASSAM	2	18	31	2	0	0
BIHAR	0	2	25	0	0	13
CHHATTISGARH	4	4	2	46	46	76
GOA	8	15	16	4	1	2
GUJARAT	20	35	52	16	20	15
HARYANA	0	1	42	0	0	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6	17	12	0	0	0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	5	14	0	1	0
JHARKHAND	0	0	8	0	0	25
KARNATAKA	97	153	151	0	23	9
KERALA	64	148	227	7	8	18
MADHYA PRADESH	16	30	90	1	5	13
MAHARASHTRA	53	142	306	108	104	87
MANIPUR	1	0	0	0	0	0
MEGHALAYA	0	0	6	0	0	0
MIZORAM	0	1	3	0	1	0
NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORISSA	2	7	7	11	5	5
PUNJAB	28	41	59	28	27	20
RAJASTHAN	27	52	122	1	3	24
SIKKIM	0	0	3	0	0	1
TAMIL NADU	18	52	37	19	25	8
TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTTAR PRADESH	14	32	101	3	9	13
UTTARAKHAND	7	10	6	0	1	0
WEST BENGAL	13	49	43	10	11	14
TOTAL (STATES)	411	922	1725	264	356	370
A&N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHANDIGARH	4	3	10	0	0	0
D&N HAVELI	0	0	3	0	0	3
DAMAN & DIU	0	0	1	0	0	0
DELHI	5	41	50	12	0	49
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUDUCHERRY	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTS)	9	44	66	12	0	52
TOTAL (All-INDIA)	420	966	1791	276	356	422

Details of Frauds in Credit Card, Debit Card, Internet Banking where amount involved is one lakh and above reported by Banks in last three Calendar Years (Amount in lakh)

Andhra Pradesh	27	122.68	17	43.79	23	116.36
Assam					2	17.9
Bihar	3	3.54	5	8.1	3	30.76
Chandigarh	3	6.66	1	1	3	9.23
Chhattisgarh	4	12.14			1	1.05
Delhi	109	361.39	76	152.84	75	284.62
Goa	2	4.85	1	1.68		
Gujarat	9	13.33	7	40.77	10	92.67
Haryana	81	237.27	132	458.92	127	708.27
Himachal Pradesh	1	1.71			1	1.45
Jammu & Kashmir						
Jharkhand					2	2.73
Karnataka	60	141.46	66	231.2	83	322.07
Kerala	6	17.93	3	5.55	8	116.63
Madhya Pradesh	4	27.86	1	1	1	9.79
Maharashtra	276	578.74	193	642.48	162	1408.77
Orissa	4	6.18	1	1	1	1.2
Pondicherry			1	3.45		
Punjab	6	77.2	2	18.33	8	18.59
Rajasthan	10	25.34	4	4.29	4	64.53
Tamil Nadu	100	259.81	83	414.26	136	416.34
Uttar Pradesh	33	96.16	20	59.34	15	28.61
Uttaranchal	3	28.02	1	10.37		
West Bengal	32	88.64	22	75.34	16	122.6
Overseas	1	10.97	2	29.34	1	60.32
Grand Total	**774**	**2121.88**	**638**	**2203.05**	**682**	**3834.49**

Financial Fraud Cases registered by CBI

Sl. No.	Cases ID, Date of registration & Sections of Laws	Name of the State	Amount Involved (in Rs.) (As per FIR)	Present Status
			2010	
1	RC 20/2010 dt.28.06.2010 U/s 409, 468,471 IPC and Sec. 13(1) (c) r/w 13 (2) P.C. Act.1988.	West Bengal	58,11,300/- (As per chargesheet)	Chargesheet filed on 30.06.2011 U/s 409, 420, 468, 471, 477A, IPC, sections 65 & 66 of I.T Act 2000 Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (c) P.C. Act.1988 and case is pending trail.
2	RC 37/2010 25/11/2010 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471 IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (d) of P. C. Act, 1988.	West Bengal	5,22,769/- (As per chargesheet)	Chargesheet filed on 09.05.2012 as Prosecution U/s 120B, 419, 420 468, 471 IPC, and 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (d) of P. C. Act, 1988 and Sec. 66 r/w Sec. 43 of IT Act 2000 and RDA and case is pending trail.
3	RC.5(A)/2010-Mum. Dt.04.02.2010 Sec.120-B, 420, 467, 468,471of IPC and Sec.13(2) r/w.13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and U/s.43 r/w.66 of Information Technology Act.	Maharastra	5.3 Crores	Two charge sheets have been filed against the officials of Income Tax and pvt. persons in Spl.Court, Mumbai & the same are pending trial.
4	RC-2/2010/EOU-IX dated 12.02.2010 U/s 420 IPC and section 66 C & D of IT Act	New Delhi	16,33,418/	Charge sheet has been filed in the court of CMM Tis Hazari Delhi on 30/12/2011 the case is pending trial.
5	RC-8/2010/EOU-IX Dated. 26.07.2010 u/s 417, 419 & 420 IPC and 66C & 66D of IT Act, 2000.	New Delhi	75,000/-	Closure report filed in the court of CMM Tis Hazari on 30.09.2011 and accepted by the court on 15/12/2011.
6	RC.12/E/2010 dated 11.11.2010 Sec. of Law as per FIR :- U/Sec.120-B r/w 420 IPC	--	31.84 lakhs	Case is pending trial. Chargesheet was filed in the Court of the 14th ACMM, Hyderabad on 30.03.2012 against Anshul Thapar and Satvinder Singh (both are Private Persons) U/Sec.120-B r/w 420, 420 & 468 r/w 471 IPC and substantive offences thereof.

		2011		
1	RC 09/2011 dated 31.03.2011 u/s. 120B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473 IPC and section 66(A)(b) and (c) of IT Act 2000.	West Bengal & Haryana	98 Lacs approx.	Closure filed in court on 02.05.2012 as a case on similar allegation was registered & Charge Sheeted in Punjab.
2	RC 13/2011 dt.16.05.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC, Sec. 66(2) of IT Act, 2000 and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act. 1988.	West Bengal	1,90,13,303.37	Chargesheet filed on 01.10.2012 U/s 120B, 420, 409, 468, 471, 477A IPC, Sec. 66(C) of IT Act, 2000 (Amendment, 2008) and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) and 13(1)(c) of P.C. Act. 1988 & the case is pending trial.
3	RC 15/2011 dt.27.05.2011 U/s. 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC Sec. 65, 66(2) of I.T Act 2000 and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act 1988.	West Bengal	305.62 lakhs	Chargesheet filed on 31.12.2012 U/s. 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) and 13(1)(c) of P.C. Act 1988 & the case is pending trial.
4	RC 16/2011 dt. 27.06.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC, & Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	West Bengal	1,47,05,120/- as per Charge sheet.	Chargesheet filed on 1.06.2012 U/s 120B, 419. 420, 467, 468, 471, 477A IPC, Sec 66 of IT Act, 2000 & Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 & the case is pending trial.
5	RC 23/2011 dt. 03.08.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 477A IPC r/w 13(2) & 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	West Bengal	1,15,09,571.34	Chargesheet filed on 28.12.2012 U/s 120B, 420, 467, 471 and 477A IPC,Sec 43(i) r/w 66 of IT Act, 2000 r/w ITAA 2008 and Sec 13(2)r/w 13(1)(c) & (d) of PC Act, 1988 & the case is pending trial.
6	RC 33/2011 dt. 29.11.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 457, 468, 471 & 477 IPC & Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988.	West Bengal	14.46 lakhs	Chargesheet filed on 28.12.2012 U/s 120B r/w 419, 420, 468, 471 and 477A IPC, Sec 66 r/w 43(i) of IT Act, 2000 r/w ITAA 2008. and sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 & the case is pending trial.
7	RC 05(A)/2011 dtd.21.04.2011 U/s 120-B r/w 420, 465, 468, 471 & 477-	Maharashtra	1.35 Crores	Chargesheet filed in the case & the same is pending trial.

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	A IPC and Sec.13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act, 1988.			
8	RC-221/2011/E0001/EO-III dated 30.05.2011 U/s 120-B & 409 of IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (c) of PC Act.	Bihar, Ranchi & Jharkhand	8.5 Crores was transferred fraudulently through RTGS but the amount was retrieved.	Charge sheet filed 20/12/2012 in the court of Spl Judge Ranchi & the same is pending trial.
9	RC-221/2011/E0002/EO-III dated 06.06.2011 U/s 120-B & 409 of IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (c) of PC Act.	Bihar	12.50 Cr was transferred. Rs. 1.5 crores was withdrawn. Rs. 10.48 crores could be retrieved.	Charge sheet filed on 05/12/2012 in the court of Spl Judge Ranchi & the case is pending trial.
10	RC-221/2011/E/0009 Dt. 24.11.2011 Sec 420 & 120-B of IPC and 66 A(c), 66D of IT Act 2000.	Delhi, Mumbai & other places	36,06,700	Charge sheet filed on 22/8/12. In the court of CCM THC & the case is pending trial.
	2012			
1	RC 01/2012 dt. 10/1/2012 U/s 120B, 419, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act 1988	West Bengal	94.75 Lakhs	Charge sheet filed on 28.12.2012 U/s 120B, 419, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC and sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and Sec 66 r/w 43(i) of IT Act, 2000 & case is pending trial.
2	RC.04(A)/2012, 28.03.2012 U/s 120B,420,468, 471 of IPC, Sec 66A(b) & (c) of IT Act.. 2000 and section 8 and 13(2) r/w sec. 13(1) (d) of the P.C. Act., 1988	Accused Persons involved are belong to Odisha, Jharkhand & Bihar.	Collection of huge amounts. Final figure not yet ascertained.	The case is under investigation
3	RC.06(A)/2012, 10.04.2012 U/s. 409 IPC & Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) of PC Act, 1988 and Section 66 of IT Act, 2000	Odisha	4,82,300/-	The case is under investigation

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4	RC.11(A)/2012 17.07.2012 U/s.120-B r/w 420 IPC, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act. 1988 and U/s 66 of IT Act. 2000	Accused Persons involved are belong to Odisha & Jharkhand.	15.00 Crores.	The case is under investigation
5	RC-221/2012/E0001/EO-III dated 02.01.2012 U/s 120-B & 409 of IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (c) of PC Act.	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & other places	29.25 Crores. The entire amount was retrieved	The case is under investigation.
6	RC-221/2012/E0002/EO-III dated 06.01.2012 U/s 120-B & 420 of PC Act.	Andhra Pradesh	318.13 lacs.	Charge sheet filled on 26/12/2012 in the court of 3rd ACMM Vijaywada & the case is pending trial.
7	RC-221/2012/E/0005 Dt. 13.03.2012 U/s 120-B & 420 of IPC and U/s 66 r/w 43 (a), 66C,66D of IT Act 2000	Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and other places	6,36,93,600/-.	The case is under investigation
8	RC-221/2012/E/0008 Dt. 01.11.2012 U/s 120 B r/w 420 of IPC, 13 (2) r/w 13 (i) (d) of PC Act & 66 r/w 43 of IT Act	New Delhi	3,25118,688.00	The case is under investigation.

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(Q.NO.42)

श्री जय प्रकाश अग्रवाल : मैडम, मेरा जो सवाल लगा है और मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह बेहतरीन जवाब है और एक इंटेलीजेंट मंत्री से यही उम्मीद थी। ...(व्यवधान) मुझे खुशी है। ...(व्यवधान) मंत्री जी, मैं एक बहुत साधारण आदमी हूं। ...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। यह क्या हो रहा है?

...(व्यवधान)

श्री जय प्रकाश अग्रवाल : आज की तारीख में करोड़ों इन्सान जो मेरे जैसे बगैर पढ़े-लिखे आदमी कंप्यूटर में काम करते हैं, उनके लिए आपका जवाब बहुत भारी है। ...(व्यवधान) मैं साधारण शब्दों में कहूंगा। ...(व्यवधान) क्योंकि दो-तीन तरह के फ्रॉड हैं, एक इकॉनामिक फ्रॉड हो रहे हैं कि वे पासवर्ड हैक कर लेते हैं, बैंक में डेबिट हो जाता है और बहुत देर से पता चलता है। हमारी कुछ साइट्स को हैक किया जाता है, ब्लॉक किया जाता है, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ भी ऐसा ही हुआ और कुछ कानून आपने बना रखे हैं, जिनके बारे में साधारण आदमी को बिल्कुल नहीं मालूम है। कोई भी अवेयरनेस का प्रोसीजर आपके यहां नहीं है। मैंने कम से कम किसी अखबार में उसके बारे में नहीं देखा। जिस चीज को करोड़ों इन्सान इस्तेमाल कर रहे हों और राजीव गांधी जी जिसे लाए थे, तो मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप उसके बारे में कुछ ऐसे कदम उठायेंगे, ताकि लोगों को अच्छी तरह उसकी जानकारी हो सके। ...(व्यवधान) मुझे कभी-कभी बोलने का मौका मिलता है, बोलने दीजिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि in the absence of registration of cyber cafes, these are happening; there is no procedure for registration of cyber cafes at the moment. जो फ्रॉड होता है, उसके बाद पुलिसवाले उसको ढूंढते रहते हैं।

Secondly, there is no proper legislation to have specialized inquiry officers, courts, along with stringent punishment for the guilty. You have no access to the service provider or the Internet provider who are sitting in US or Europe or anywhere else, like Google or Yahoo, who do not have offices in India. So, you have no control over them and you have no international agreement on this subject between the countries. So, I would like to know what is your answer and what steps you are going to take in this matter.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The distinguished Member has raised a very important issue. I must confess that the work is in progress. The cyber space is a very new medium and a very unique medium, which the young people of our country are using in a big way. We are discovering, as we go along, the nature and the complexity of the crimes that are taking place. There are financial frauds taking place; and I will give you one small example. Suppose there is a hacker outside this country and there is an outlet of the ATM machine. What they do is that they put a malware in that outlet, and through that malware, they get the credit card number of the consumer who has used that particular outlet. That credit card number is then conveyed to the hacker and then the hacker uses that credit card to withdraw lakhs of rupees from that account. The RBI has issued several circulars to banks to see what should be done so that they are careful; there are also advisories given to the consumers. क्योंकि जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनको यह नहीं मालूम। कई बार आपने अपने फोन में देखा होगा कि आप एक लाख डालर जीत गए, ऐसा मैसेज अक्सर आता है। अगर आप हमसे बातचीत करेंगे तो हम बताएंगे कि आप इतनी फीस जमा कर दोगे तो आपको एक लाख डालर मिल जाएगा। इस किस्म के भी फ्रॉड होते हैं। मनी लॉड्रिंग स्कीम्स भी चल रही हैं। एक तो इस किस्म का फ्रॉड है। माननीय सदस्य ने सही कहा और यह बात भी सही है कि हमारा कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एग्रीमेंट भी नहीं है, और एग्रीमेंट करना भी बड़ा मुश्किल है। इस पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चर्चा हो रही है और हम चाहते हैं कि एक ऐसा एग्रीमेंट हो, लेकिन उधर एक और भी राय है कि इंटरनेट एक ऐसा माध्यम है जो किसी के कंट्रोल के अंतर्गत नहीं होना चाहिए, सरकारी कंट्रोल के अंतर्गत नहीं होना चाहिए। इस पर अब काफी चर्चा होगी और मुझे लगता है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एग्रीमेंट होने में कुछ वर्ष लगेंगे। यह बात भी सही है। There are intermediaries who are running these systems who are far away from the law. When we seek to get information from these intermediaries, they do not give that information. अगर कोई साइबर क्राइम होता है तो हम उसके बारे में इंटरमीडियरिज, गुगल या फेसबुक से जानकारी मांगते हैं कि हमें फैक्ट्स दीजिए। वे अक्सर हमें जवाब ही नहीं देते हैं। चूंकि उनके ऑफिसेज यहां रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं तो हम उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस बीच कानून में यह लिखा हुआ है कि 60 दिनों या 90 दिनों के बाद वह इंफॉर्मेशन भी खत्म हो जाएगी। मैं समझता हूं कि यह वर्क इन प्रोग्रेस है। जो कुछ भी आपने कहा, सुझाव अच्छे हैं। हम राउंड टेबल के द्वारा

एनजीओज और स्टेक होल्डर्स के द्वारा चर्चा भी करते हैं, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चर्चा भी करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आने वाले कुछ दिनों कुछ सुझाव जरूर निकलेंगे लेकिन आपने जो अवेयरनेस कैंपेन की बात की उसको मैं स्वीकारता हूं और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि इसकी अवेयरनेस और बढ़ाएं। कई और भी मामले ऐसे हैं कि आप किसी और साइट पर चले जाइए, तो कोई ऐसा हैकर है जो वैसी ही साइट बना लेता है, रूबरू वैसी साइट बना देता है और लोग समझते हैं यह जेनविन साइट है। इस साइट द्वारा सारी डिटेल्स उसके फैब्रिकेटेड साइट को दे देते हैं। अब उसके हाथ में उस कंज्यूर की डिटेल आ गई। फिर वह डिटेल इस्तेमाल कर के कंज्यूमर को गुमराह करता है। कई किस्म की ऐसी बातें हैं। हम उन पर गौर कर रहे हैं। जो आपने कहा है उस पर जरूर गौर कर के हम आगे कदम बढ़ाएंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदया : कृपया आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश अग्रवाल : मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र के मुंबई में एक छोटा-सा इंसिडेंट हुआ था कि दो बच्चियों ने साइट पर कोई कमेंट किया तो उनके खिलाफ जबर्दस्ती मुकदमा किया गया। उन बच्चियों को पकड़ा गया और ह्रास किया गया। आप बताइए कि आपने क्या प्रोटैक्शन रखी है ताकि कानून का मजाक न बने, कानून को जबरदस्ती उनके ऊपर इस्तेमाल न किया जाए? इस पर आपके द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोर्स, जो रिसर्च होने वाला है, जो पूल ऑफ प्रोफेशनल्स तैयार करने वाले हैं, उसके आर एंड डी पर आपने कितना पैसा खर्च किया, कितने गवर्नमैंट रिकगनाइज्ड स्कूल और कालेज खोले जहां उन्हें वह ट्रेनिंग मिल सके? क्या आपने ऐसा कोई अलार्म सिस्टम डैवलप किया है जिससे यदि इस तरह का कभी अटैक हो, मान लीजिए न्यूक्लियर या पावर इस्टैबलिशमैंट पर हो, उसके लिए क्या सिस्टम तैयार किया है, क्योंकि लोग बहुत डरे हुए हैं, लोगों को पता नहीं कि क्या हुआ, आपने क्या नहीं किया? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप पूरे पेज में एडवर्टाइजमैंट दीजिए ताकि लोगों को पता लगे कि हमारे राइट्स क्या हैं, हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने आपके द्वारा जो सुझाव हमारे सामने रखे हैं, मैं उन पर जरूर गौर करूंगा, लेकिन दो-तीन सवाल जो उन्होंने उठाए हैं, मैं उनका जवाब देना चाहता हूं। पहली बात यह है कि हमारे यहां (सर्ट) इंडियन कम्प्यूटर इमरजैंसी रिस्पांस टीम है। साइबर स्पेस में क्या हो रहा है, हमारा दफ्तर भी है, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि आप दफ्तर में जाकर देख लीजिए, साइबर स्पेस में जो डाटा होता है, उसे हम गौर से देखते हैं कि डाटा में कहीं कोई ऐसी बात तो नहीं हो रही है जैसे हमें लग रहा है कि साइबर अटैक हो रहा हो। जैसे ही हमें कुछ लगता है कि कोई ऐसी बात हो रही है तो हम तुरंत

एजैंसीज़ को इन्फार्म करते हैं। हमने कम्प्यूटर इमरजैंसी रिस्पांस टीम पर बहुत पैसा खर्च किया है और हर सैक्टर में रिसर्च करते हैं, चाहे वह एविएशन सैक्टर में हो, चाहे बैंकिंग सैक्टर में हो या ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सैक्टर में हो। हम गौर करके इन्फार्मेशन देते हैं और इस पर और रिसर्च करेंगे।

दूसरा, आपने महाराष्ट्र की जो बात उठाई, मैं उससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में जो इनफोर्समैंट एजैंसीज़ हैं, खास तौर पर जो पुलिसकर्मी हैं, उन्हें 1966 के इन्फार्मेशन एक्ट का पूरा ज्ञान नहीं है। वे समझते हैं कि यदि कोई कम्प्लेंट करता है, कोई जैनविन क्रिटिसिज़्म करता है तो उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम आपत्ति करेंगे तो फ्रीडम ऑफ ऐक्सप्रैशन का उल्लंघन करते हैं। यह सरकार फ्रीडम ऑफ ऐक्सप्रैशन को पूरी तरह से प्रोटैक्शन देने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। हम इसकी निन्दा करते हैं। ऐसा इंसीडैंट नहीं होना चाहिए। उस इंसीडैंट के बाद महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है।

तीसरा, आपने पूछा कि ट्रेनिंग आदि पर कितना खर्च हुआ है। आर एंड डी, साइबर सिक्युरिटी और ट्रेनिंग पर लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि और भी खर्च हो क्योंकि as I said, 'it is a work in progress'. This is a new medium. We have to yet fully understand this medium and we have to also take protective measures because we do not know what the medium is going to do next. In a sense, all financial institutions, all private businesses because private businesses are also doing business on cyber space, they must have protective measures through technology within their systems so that they can protect data of their businesses. But I do not think private businesses are fully aware of the fact that anybody can hack them today.

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री जी इस प्राब्लम को जान रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया। आज हजारों, लाखों लोग जिनके पास मोबाइल या नेट उपलब्ध है, उन्हें आता है कि आप दो लाख डालर जीत गए, दस लाख डालर का पुरस्कार जीत गए, लेकिन गांव, देहात के लोग नहीं समझते। बाद में आता है कि आप पांच हजार रुपये जमा कीजिए, इसके बाद पुरस्कार आपके घर में पहुंच जाएगा। वे पांच हजार रुपये जमा कर देते हैं, फिर दस हजार रुपये मांगे जाते हैं। जब पैसे नहीं आते तो वे पुलिस थाने में शिकायत करने जाते हैं और वे उनका मजाक उड़ाते हैं कि आपने पैसे क्यों जमा किए। स्थिति यह है कि मेरे ऑफिशियल फोन और लोक सभा के इंटरनैट के हिसाब से मुझे अभी तक कम से कम 50 करोड़ डालर का पुरस्कार मिल जाना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने इतनी बढ़िया सर्च रिस्पांस टीम बना रखी है, तो इस तरह से लाखों डालर जीतने वाली फेक एडवर्टाइजमैंट करने वाले आठ-दस लोग भी अरेस्टेड हो जायेंगे, तो कम से कम यह नेट पर आना बंद हो जायेगा और गांव में जो गरीब लोग बेवकूफ बन रहे हैं, उससे बच जायेंगे। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इसमें इनीशियेटिव लेकर मंत्री जी स्वयं कोई एक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं, जिससे मोबाइल और इंटरनेट पर इस तरह के इनाम वाली कॉल्स आनी बंद हो जाये।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : जो लोग मोबाइल द्वारा पुरस्कार देते हैं, उनके सैंटर्स देश के बाहर है। …(व्यवधान)

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल : यहां भी हैं। …(व्यवधान)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हमारे पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि यहां हैं। ये ज्यादातर देश के बाहर हैं और देश के बाहर की इन्फोर्मेशन हमें नहीं मिलती। …(व्यवधान) मुझे मालूम है …(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : आप पहले उन्हें सुन लीजिए। मंत्री जी ने अपना जवाब पूरा नहीं किया है।

…(व्यवधान)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। अगर मेरे मोबाइल नम्बर पर एक मोबाइल नम्बर आता है और उसकी मैं जानकारी सरकार को देता हूं, तो सरकार उस पर कार्रवाई कर सकती है। लेकिन मुझे सरकार में बैठे-बैठे यह नहीं मालूम कि आपके मोबाइल नम्बर पर क्या नम्बर आया है? …(व्यवधान) हमारे पास ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, जिससे मुझे जानकारी मिल जाये कि 934 करोड़ लोगों के पास जो मोबाइल हैं, उन पर क्या-क्या मोबाइल नम्बर आया? अगर मिल जाती, तो मैं जरूर आगे कार्रवाई करता। …(व्यवधान) लेकिन फिर भी आप मुझे कोई उदाहरण देंगे कि इस मोबाइल नम्बर में ऐसा हुआ है, तो मैं उस पर जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाई करूंगा। …(व्यवधान)

DR. RATNA DE : Madam, of late, cyber crime has grown enormously. It seems the Ministry has failed in its effort. We need to have a National Cyber Security Policy to check cyber crime incidents which are increasing every day.

Would the hon. Minister state as to what the Ministry is doing in framing the National Cyber Security Policy with a view to stop further cyber crime incidents in the country? Is there any necessity to tighten the legal framework by amending IT Act, 2009 ? If yes, the details thereof and if no, the reasons therefor.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हमारी साइबर सिक्योरिटी नीति बन रही है और उसकी चर्चा विभागों में हो रही है। आईटी एक्ट में कई ऐसे प्रावधान हैं, ऐसे जो भी जुर्म होते हैं, उन पर आईटी एक्ट के तहत कार्रवाई हो

सकती है। मेरे पास सारे डिटेल्स हैं कि किस किस्म से कहां पर कब-कब कार्रवाई हुई। लेकिन जहां तक नीति का सवाल है, तो वह जल्द से जल्द बनेगी।

श्रीमती जयाप्रदा : अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आजकल साइबर क्राइम दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। इससे कॉमन जनता से ज्यादा नामचीन लोग, सेलिब्रिटीज ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं। कुछ लोग फेसबुक में फॉल्स अकाउंट क्रिएट करके उसमें नग्न तस्वीरें बनाकर डाल देते हैं। वे उसे डिलीट करना भी नहीं जानते, क्योंकि यह उनके हक में नहीं है। इसमें सैंटर और स्टेट गवर्नमैंट के कोआर्डिनेशन की जरूरत है। जो लोग फॉल्स अकाउंट क्रिएट करते हैं, उन्हें पकड़ने और लिंक पकड़ने में बहुत समय लग रहा है। इसमें हम सब सेलिब्रिटीज प्रभावित हुए हैं, बाधित हुए हैं।

मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह के फ्रॉड लोगों को पकड़ने और लिंक पकड़ने में क्या हमारी सरकार कुछ ऐसे एक्ट बना सकती है, कुछ ऐसी स्थिति बना सकते हैं, ताकि हम फ्रीडम ऑफ ऐक्सप्रैशन, जिसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा। आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने जो बातें कही, freedom of expression हो सकती है, लेकिन वह यदि दूसरे इंसान को पीड़ित कर सकती है, तो that is not freedom of expression. आदरणीय मंत्री जी इस पर क्या ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं?

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : माननीय सदस्या ने बिल्कुल सही बात कही कि freedom of expression अपने-आप में ठीक है, लेकिन यदि आप किसी को डिफेम करें या किसी के बारे में कोई ऑब्सीन बात करें, तो यह freedom of expression के दायरे में नहीं आता है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है। हमें जब-जब जानकारी मिलती है या गृह मंत्रालय भी हमें जानकारी देता है कि ऐसी-ऐसी चीजें फेसबुक पर आयी हैं, तो तुरन्त उस पर कार्रवाई की जाती है और तुरन्त इंटरमीडियरी को लिखा जाता है कि जल्द-से-जल्द इसे रिमूव करें।...(व्यवधान) इंटरनेट की जांच कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि हम इस पर काफी चौकन्ना रहते हैं। जब-जब हमें पता चलता है कि ऐसी कोई बात इंटरनेट पर आ रही है खास तौर से हमारे लीडर्स के बारे में, तो हम उस पर कार्रवाई करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान) हमने ही उसे खत्म करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू की है।

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not have a discussion.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आपको मालूम है कि कहां से विरोध हुआ? हम तो पूरी कोशिश करते हैं कि इस प्रक्रिया को खत्म किया जाए। आज बहुत निन्दाजनक बातें इंटरनेट पर इंटरमीडियरीज़ के द्वारा दिखायी जाती हैं और केवल व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ ही नहीं, बल्कि धर्म के खिलाफ और संगठनों के खिलाफ भी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर पूरे सदन को इकट्ठा होकर एक आवाज़ में बोलना चाहिए ताकि ठोस कदम उठाया जा सके।

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *141
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 03.12.2014

SUPER COMPUTERS

*141   SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:
       SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) whether the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) is working on developing super computers/ super computer grid and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the budget allocated for the said purpose in the year 2014-15;

(c) the number of Super Computers available and the institutions operating them for research and development; and

(d) whether the Government has any plan to ensure that India reaches at par with China in super computing capabilities and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *141 FOR 03.12.2014 SUPER COMPUTERS

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(a)   Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the worldwide technology trends and growing requirement in the country in the domains of cutting edge R&D, the Government has decided to provide an impetus to Supercomputing. A proposal on "National Supercomputing Mission (NSM): Building Capacity & Capability" with an outlay of Rs. 4500 crore over a period of seven (7) years has been evolved jointly by C-DAC and IISc. C-DAC has an experience of operationalizing Supercomputer grid GARUDA (Global Access to Resource Using Distributed Architecture) as a part of National Grid Computing Initiative of DeitY.

(b)   To initiate the supercomputing activities, Rs. 42.50 crore for National Super Computing Mission has been proposed in the year 2014-2015.

(c)   India has approximately 30 supercomputers most of which are located at institutes of higher learning like IISc, IITs and national labs like Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), C-DAC, CSIR-Fourth Paradigm Institute and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) etc.

(d)   Yes, Sir. India's position at the end of the Supercomputing Mission would be in top few nations in the world in the league of Supercomputer countries such as USA, Japan, China and EU.

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 141, Shri Maheish Girri

(Q. 141)

श्री महेश गिरी : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सैंटर फार डैवलपमैंट ऑफ एडवांस्ड कंप्यूटिंग/सुपर कंप्यूटर ग्रिड विकसित कर रहा है? यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है? वर्ष 2014-15 में इस प्रयोजन में कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया था? सुपर कंप्यूटरों की उपलब्ध संख्या कितनी है और अनुसंधान विकास के लिए प्रचालन करने वाली संस्थाएं कौन-कौन सी हैं?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : अध्यक्षा जी, इसमें कई प्रश्न हैं। सुपर कंप्यूटर एक प्रकार से कई कंप्यूटर एक साथ काम करते हैं और इनके काम करने के कारण क्लाइमेट मॉड्युलिंग, वैदर प्रैडिक्शन, एयरो स्पेस इंजीनियरिंग, कंप्यूटेशन, बॉयोलॉजी, इन सबमें इसका उपयोग होता है। भारत की वर्तमान सरकार ने इस दिशा में बहुत ही आगे कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है। हमने 4,500 करोड़ रुपये की योजना साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी और कम्युनिकेशन आईटी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बनाई है। इसका एक्सपेंडीचर फाइनैंस कमेटी ने एप्रूव कर दिया है। हम जल्द ही कैबिनेट के सामने जाएंगे और भारत की वर्तमान सरकार, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, का निर्देश है कि सुपर कंप्यूटर की दिशा में भारत को आगे बढ़ना है। हम भारत को एक बड़ी ताकत बनाएंगे। उन्होंने जो स्पैसीफिक सवाल किया है कि कितने सुपर कंप्यूटर हैं, तो अभी देश में 30 सुपर कंप्यूटर हैं और सी-डाक संस्था अच्छा काम कर रही है। इसमें हम और आगे बढ़ेंगे, यह हमारा संकल्प है।

श्री महेश गिरी : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दिनों कुछ ऐसा पता चला कि पिछली सरकारों ने जब इसका प्रयोजन किया था तो इंडिजिनस सुपर कम्प्यूटर के ऑर्डर दिए गए, उस वक्त इंडिजिनस सुपर कम्प्यूटर के नाम पर अमरिकी सुपर कम्प्यूटर के ऊपर अपने ही लोगो लगाकर दिए गए। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या हमारी सरकार सुपर कम्प्यूटर क्षमता के मामले भारत चीन के मुकाबले कहां खड़ी है और क्या हम उसके समकक्ष लाने के लिए कोई योजना बना रहे हैं?

11.11 hrs

At thsi stage Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : महोदया, जो सवाल पूछा गया है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि चीन की तुलना में भारत पीछे है। एक समय हम चार नम्बर पर थे आज हम 71 पर हैं। एक समय चीन 71 पर था वह आज ऊपर चला गया है। हमारी सरकार इस दिशा में कृतसंकल्प है कि सुपर कम्प्यूटर की दुनिया में भारत एक अच्छा स्थान बनाए, इसके लिए हमारा पूरा प्रयास है और सीडॉट संस्था इस बारे में बहुत ही विस्तार से साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ मिलकर काम कर रही है।

श्री सुमेधानन्द सरस्वती : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे पूरक प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया है। माननीय मंत्री जी का मूल प्रश्न का उत्तर पढ़कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। भारत के लिए बहुत गौरव की बात है कि सुपर कम्प्यूटर के संबंध में भारत अमेरिका, चीन और फ्रांस आदि विकसित देशों की श्रेणी में शामिल होगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस सुपर कम्प्यूटर ग्रिड का प्रयोग धरती के गर्भ में छिपे विभिन्न खनिज पदार्थों की खोज करने तथा मौसम की मार से किसानों की फसलों को नुकसान से बचाने के लिए पर्याप्त समयपूर्व मौसम भविष्यवाणी करने में किस प्रकार इसका उपयोग करेगी।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मैं सुपर कम्प्यूटर के मामले में बताना चाहता हूं कि मौसम की सही जानकारी देने में, डिजास्टर के बारे में बताने में और अपने किसानों की सेवा में भी इसका काफी उपयोग होगा। आपने खनिज के बारे में, आर्किटेक्चर के बारे में सही कहा। इस दिशा में सुपर कम्प्यूटर के माध्यम से किसानों की अधिक से अधिक सेवा हो सके, खनिज पदार्थों की खोज में सहयोग हो सके, इसके लिए हमारे वैज्ञानिक पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इस दिशा में आगे जो कुछ भी करने की आवश्यकता होगी, हम उसे करेंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी): इस विषय पर कल चर्चा हुई थी और उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री ने माफी मांग ली, उस समय सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने सहमति व्यक्त की, अचानक उसी विषय को वापस लेकर आने का क्या औचित्य है। अगर राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से प्रेरित होकर माननीय सदस्य यहां आए हैं तो यह बिल्कुल सदन की कार्रवाई का अवमानना है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए, अगर ऐसा करेंगे तो रोज सबको माफी मांगनी पड़ेगी। Please go to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जो हो गई, उसको दुबारा नहीं दोहराते।

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM : Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to ask a supplementary question.

India is one of the best IT sectors in the world. It is also producing a number of quality and talented IT professionals. We are behind in developing super computers compared to countries like USA, Japan, China and countries of Europe. I would like a clarification from the hon. Minister whether C-DAC and IISc have signed any agreement with any country on the proposal of building capacity and capability Mission. If so, I would like to have the details please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As far as capacity building exercise is concerned, it is an on-going exercise where scientists of C-DAC exchange notes with many other countries. I wish to inform this hon. House and the hon. Member that our scientists in C-DAC, Pune are very competent. They have helped develop a lot of super computers. They were not given the requisite support in the past. The present Government is keen to give all the support.

As far as specific cooperation agreement is concerned, I will get those facts and supply to you. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P. Karunakaran ji. Do you want to ask the question?

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : No.

HON. SPEAKER: No, all right.

Prof. Saugata Roy ji.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : No. ...

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

... (*Interruptions*)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO: 349

ANSWERED ON: 17.12.2014

DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY

SHOBHA KARANDLAJE

DILIP PATEL

Will the Minister of

COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

be pleased to state:-

(a) whether UN has urged India to strengthen its data protection and privacy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is aware of instances of data theft using malwares;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to enact a legislation for data privacy, strict cyber disclosure norms and curtail security breaches and if so, the details thereof?

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.349 FOR 17.12.2014 REGARDING DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY.

(a) and (b): No, Sir. However, United Nations (UN) has adopted resolutions numbered A/ HRC/DEC/25/11-UN Human Rights Council and A/c.3/69/L.26 – UN General Assembly, on right to Privacy in the digital age. There is no provision in the said resolutions to urge states which includes India as a UN member to strengthen data protection and privacy. The emphasis of discussions on this topic have been around safeguarding the right to privacy.

(c): 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). However, no user has specifically reported theft of data. Some of the latest malware targeting computer systems and mobile devices include FakeInst, Android Opfake, Dyreza, Regin, Backoff POS, ZeroAccess and ZeuS.

d): Government has taken following steps for protecting Indian cyber space from malware attacks :

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 disinfect 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 is working in coordination with Reserve Bank of India and banks to track and disable phishing websites.

iii) CERT-In, Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DEITY), has initiated action with active participation of Service Providers and Industry to set up a 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.

iv) The Government has circulated Computer Security Policy and Guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks for securing information and prevention of data theft.

v) CERT-In is conducting mock cyber security drills to enable assessment of preparation of organizations including Banks and financial institutions to withstand cyber attacks.

vi) Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DEITY) regularly conduct programs to generate information security awareness. Specific book, videos and online materials are developed for children, parents and general users about information security which are disseminated through Portals like "secureyourpc.in" and "www.secureyourelectronics.in".

(e): Section 43, Section 43A 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. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has also empanelled auditors to facilitate body corporate to audit their information technology infrastructure and implementation of security best practices.

In addition, Government has initiated consultation for drafting a legislation that will provide protection to individuals in case their privacy is breached through unlawful means.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1531
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 04.03.2015

CYBER CRIMES

1531   SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
        SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
        SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:
        SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
        SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:
        SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
        SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:
        SHRI VENKATESH BABU T.G.:
        ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:
        SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
        SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

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

(a)   the estimated loss suffered by the country due to cyber crimes during the last three years
       and the number of arrests made along with the action taken against the culprits;
(b)   whether the existing legal frame work is sufficient to tackle cyber crimes and if so, the
       details thereof;
(c)   whether the Government has set up an expert group to recommend measures to address
       cyber crimes;
(d)   if so, the details thereof, and
(e)   the time by which a proper cyber policy will be put in place in country?

ANSWER

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

(a):   Law and order is a state subject. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) only maintains
selected data relating to crimes and frauds. The data related to status of action taken against the
culprits is not maintained by NCRB. According to the cyber crime data maintained by NCRB, a
total no. of 1184, 1522 and 2098 persons were arrested for the cases under Information
Technology Act, 2000 in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. In addition, 446, 549 and
1203 persons were arrested under Cyber Crime related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) in the
year 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) an amount of Rs. 38 Crore, Rs. 68 Crore and Rs. 78 Crore was
involved in the cyber frauds related to Credit Cards, ATM/Debit Cards and Internet Banking
during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

In addition, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has also registered 46 cases (14 PEs & 32 RCs) relating to Cyber Crime in various parts of the country during last 3 years i.e, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (till date). In these cases 34 persons have been arrested. An amount of Rs. 90 Crore, Rs. 158 Crore and Rs. 6 Crore was involved in these cases registered during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(b): The Information Technology Act, 2000 together with Indian Penal Code 1860 provides comprehensive legal framework to deal with prevailing Cyber Crimes. It provides punishment in the form of imprisonment ranging from two years to life imprisonment and fine / penalty depending on the type of Cyber Crime.

(c) and (d): An expert Committee on cyber laws and international cyber laws has been constituted by the Government on 13.01.2015. The expert Committee will study and examine the existing domestic cyber laws and international cyber laws.

(e): A National Cyber Security Policy was put in place on 02 July 2013 for public use and implementation by all relevant stakeholders. Its stated mission is "to protect information and information infrastructure in cyber space, build capabilities to prevent and respond to cyber threats, reduce vulnerabilities and minimize damage from cyber incidents through a combination of institutional structures, people, processes, technology and cooperation". It seeks to do so by creating a secure cyber ecosystem and an assurance framework, encouraging open standards, strengthening the regulatory framework, vulnerability management, promotion of research and development in cyber security and enhancing our technical skill sets and human resources. Action on the components of the Policy are to be taken by Government, Public and Private sector. Most of the actions have been initiated.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *43
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 20.07.2016

DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

*43.   SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a)   whether adequate measures have been taken by the Government to achieve the goals of digital transparent and good governance and if so, the details thereof;

(b)   whether the Government proposes to launch new IT products and technologies so as to strengthen the existing ones and if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   the action taken by the Government to improve the telecom connectivity to villages so as to achieve the goal of digital and transparent governance?

ANSWER

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

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED
QUESTION NO *43 FOR 20.07.2016 REGARDING DIGITAL GOVERNANCE**
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(a): Yes, Sir. Digital Technologies act as catalyst in bringing good governance by ensuring transparency, accountability, efficiency and integrity in governance. Government of India has undertaken various measures to digitally transform our nation and create opportunities for all citizens by harnessing digital technologies and services. Further, Digital Governance bridges the gap between digital have and have nots and brings in great thrust to promote inclusive growth including electronic services, products, devices and job opportunities.

The digital footprint has gone up through Aadhaar seeding and DBT. Aadhaar enrolment has increased to 103 crores in July 2016 as against 73 crores in Dec 2014. The Government is keenly pursuing JAM (Jandhan – Aadhaar – Mobile) for financial inclusion. The broadband subscribers have increased to 15.11 crore in April 2016 from 8.57 crore in Dec 2014. e-Commerce has increased to more than USD 24.63 Billion by June 2016 as against USD 13.5 Billion in Dec 2014. In the field of Electronics Manufacturing, investment proposals of Rs 1.20 lakh crores involving 179 units in June 2016 as against Rs 17390 crores involving 53 units in Dec 2014.

The e-Governance service transactions have increased to 62.5 crore per month in 2016 as against 29.4 crores per month in 2014. Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) was launched in August 2014 in which 98.26 lakh candidates enrolled, 72.92 lakh trained and 33.15 lakh certified. Significant increase in interest in start ups in cutting edge areas of IT and Electronics including IoT, Data analytics, telemedicine e-education etc. has been observed. Nearly 1000 start ups have been established in last year. e-Visa has been implemented resulting in significant growth in tourist inflow. The citizen participation has increased multiple times through citizen engagement programs like MyGov. The governments services are being delivered at the doorstep of citizens through 2.23 lakh Digital Seva Kendras (Common Services Centres – CSC) while increasing transparency, efficiency and reliability.

Under the Digital India programme, "e-Kranti" is being implemented, which envisions making all government services accessible to the common man, through Common Service Delivery outlets such as Digital Seva Kendras. Under e-Kranti, Mission Mode Projects covering wide domains including Health, Education, Passport Seva, Trade, Income Tax, Excise & Customs, Corporate Affairs, India Post, e-Police, Land Records, e-courts etc. are being implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT governments.

Major Schemes / initiatives taken so far:
- **Agriculture:** The major services of Agriculture MMP include Pesticide registration, Display on the Web of Seed Testing Results, Prices and arrival details, GIS based interface for price & arrival details, District level Agro-met advisories, Information on pesticides, Information on fertilizers/seeds, etc.
- **Land Records –** Major services include real-time availability of land records, issuance of Record of Rights alongwith cadastral maps, issuance of certified copy of deed, issuance of non-encumbrance certificate, payment of stamp duties etc. 26 States have computerized their land records and providing computerized copies of Records of Rights on demand. These states have also placed their land records data in public domain.

- **E-Mandi – Government has launched** e-mandi portal to make procurement of agricultural products smoother and provide competitive remuneration, especially for small and marginal farmers.
- **School Education Mission Mode Project:** The MMP is focused on Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education. It will be a driving force for implementation of National Policy on ICT in School Education.
- **Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA):** Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) was launched in August 2014 in which 98.26 lakh candidates enrolled, 72.92 lakh trained and 33.15 lakh certified.

- **National Knowledge Network (NKN):** A multi-gigabit pan-India network for providing a unified high speed network backbone for all knowledge related institutions in the country. Currently, 1586 institutes are connected to NKN.
- **Digital Locker:** e-Locker is an ecosystem with collection of repositories and gateways for issuers to upload the documents in the digital repositories. Currently, 20.02 lakh DigiLocker Accounts have been opened.
- **Central Excise and Customs:** Facilities trade and industry by streamlining and simplifying customs and excise processes and to create a climate for voluntary compliance.
- **MCA 21:** The major services delivered through MCA21 include viewing of public records, issue of certified copy of documents, change in registered office, change in director(s), annual filings, application for change of name of a company, incorporation of a company and name allocation to a new company.
- **Passport Seva:** Project focuses on reforming Passport services in India through simple, efficient and transparent processes from processing of Passport to delivery of services.
- **E-Tourist Visa –** Tourists can apply visa online, pay visa fee online and receive **E-Tourist** Visa online. Around 8.45 lakh **E-Tourist Visas** have been issued since Nov, 2015.
- **e-Courts:** The services delivered through the e-Courts MMP inter alia include Automated case filing, Automated registration of case, Automated workflow for court, Generation of automated cause list, Judicial service centers in all Courts, Automation of Case Management System, allocation of cases, etc.
- **Common Services Centers – CSC 2.0:** The CSC aims for establishing at least one CSC in each of 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayat (GP) level under Digital India Programme to deliver various G2C, B2C and B2B services online. 2,23,307 CSCs' have already been setup, of these 1,22,793 are at Gram Panchayat level.
- **e-District:** e-District services have been launched in 621 districts of the country, which delivers various types eGov services at districts.
- **State Data Centers (SDCs):** ICT infrastructure in states to consolidate infrastructure, applications and services to provide efficient electronic delivery of G2G, G2C and G2B services. 25 SDCs have been made operational.
- **State Wide Area Networks (SWANs):** To connect government offices / institutions at all State/UT Headquarters up to the Block level via District/ sub-Divisional Headquarters, in a vertical hierarchical structure with a minimum bandwidth capacity of 2 Mbps per link. Till date, SWANs in 34 states have been made operational. 30 states/UTs are utilizing more than 60% of bandwidth of the existing link capacity.
- **GI Cloud (MeghRaj):** To utilize and harness the benefits of Cloud Computing. National Cloud has been set up as a state-of-the-art secured government Cloud to provide services over the ICT Infrastructure to the government departments. More than 400 user Departments are already accessing services like Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), Software as a Service (SaaS), Storage as a Service (StaaS) of National Cloud.

- **eTaal:** e-Taal provides quick view of the number of transactions performed by various e-Governance applications on a real time basis. The average monthly transactions are more than 62 crore.
- **Mobile Governance:** The Mobile Seva platform delivers Government services over mobile devices using mobile applications installed on the user's mobile handsets. About 2521 Government departments and agencies at central, state and local levels have been integrated with the Mobile Seva platform.
- **Open Government Data (OGD) Platform:** It exposes government data to citizens while increasing transparency in government function. Under OGD, 26,759 resources across 101 Departments have been published which have been viewed more than 70 lakh times.
- **e-Hospital:** - Online Registration System (ORS): It includes online appointment and registration by new patients, viewing of lab reports, checking the status of blood availability and integration with payment gateway (PayGov). 43 hospitals have been integrated.
- **Jeevan Pramaan:** Digital Life Certificate for Pensioners scheme known as Jeevan Pramaan envisages to digitize the whole process of securing the life certificate. With this initiative, the pensioner is no more required to physically present himself or herself in front of disbursing agency or the certification authority. Jeevan Pramaan is a biometric enabled digital service for pensioners. 16.30 lakh pensioners registered for the scheme.

- **Aadhaar & DBT** – 103+ crore citizens enrolled. 27+ Crore Bank Account seeded with Aadhaar No. 74 Government Schemes are on DBT, where Rs. 1.2 lakh crores transferred through DBT. 36,500 crore cumulative saving have been done using DBT.
- **eSign framework:** This is an integrated service which facilitates issuing a Digital Signature Certificate and performing signing of requested document by authenticating the Aadhaar card holder. 3 agencies, namely e-Mudra, CDAC and nCODE have been empanelled as e-Sign service providers.
- **National Voters Services Portal (NVSP):** NVSP is a one-stop solution developed to assist voters and providing information related to elections, polling booths and electoral rolls.
- **Vikaspedia:** It is a multilingual collaborative content creation platform that promotes access and sharing of e-knowledge for empowerment of underserved communities. Vikaspedia facilitates societal empowerment through provision of relevant information in various domains including Agriculture, Education, Health, Social Welfare, Energy and e-Governance in 22 scheduled languages of the country, besides English.
- **Biometric Attendance System (BAS):** Aadhaar based biometric Authentication for attendance to ensure that the attendance of all the Government employees is visible in real time on the common attendance portal. Around 2 lakh employees across 639 organizations have registered on BAS.
- **Localization Projects Management Framework (LPMF):** To undertake surface localization of the user interface and static information on a given website and internal localization of online applications including linked databases. Currently, the LPMF supports 6 Indian languages (Bangla, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam and Punjabi).
- **MyGov:** MyGov aims to establish a link between Government and Citizens towards meeting the goal of good governance. MyGov encourages citizens as well as people abroad to participate in various activities i.e. 'Discuss', 'Do', 'Poll', 'Talk', 'Blog', etc. There are multiple theme-based discussions on MyGov where a wide range of people can share their thoughts and ideas. 34.8 lakh registered users have participated in 49 groups, 478 tasks, 587 discussion themes and 219 blogs.

(b): Several new initiatives have been taken up by the government such as:

- **Unified Mobile App for New-age Governance (UMANG):** UMANG (Unified Mobile App for new age Governance) is an initiative to build a common, unified platform and mobile app to facilitate single point of access for government services through mobile. Through the application, citizens can access high impact pan India e-Gov services from the central Government, State Governments, local bodies and their agencies and, even those from private sector.
- **Government e-Marketplace (GeM):** To facilitate on line procurement of Goods & Services required by various Government Departments / Organizations / PSUs. GeM will enhance transparency, efficiency and speed in public procurement. It will also provide the tools of e-bidding and reverse e-auction as well as demand aggregation to facilitate efficient procurement.
- **Rapid Assessment System (RAS):** RAS is a continuous feedback system for e-services delivered through various Digital India platforms and various e-Gov applications.
- **National Scholarships Portal (NSP):** The portal is a one-stop solution to implement end-to-end disbursement of the scholarship to the beneficiaries. The process includes student registration, application, approval and disbursement. 76 schemes of 22 Ministries/Departments of the Government are being on-boarded on the portal.
- **NIC e-Mail:** The current E-mail infrastructure of NIC is being augmented to meet the requirement of providing e- mail services to 5 million Government users. The upgraded email infrastructure will enable the scaling up of the E-mail services of NIC with additional features, for all the employees of Government both at the Centre and State. This service will have the latest E-mail architecture, design, performance, and deployment features. This service would be configured in a manner to protect sensitive data with content filtering, virus protection, and encryption.
- **National Centre of Geo-informatics (NCoG):** GIS platform for sharing, collaboration, location based analytics and decision support system for Departments. Currently, 8 applications across various domains are operational.

(c): Government is committed to provide telecom connectivity to villages in rural and remote areas of the country through various Schemes being implemented/planned with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). The Schemes are as under:-:

(i) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project, renamed as BharatNet, which is one of the pillars of Digital India Programme, is planned to establish a network infrastructure by connecting all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) and by using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media, for providing broadband connectivity by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis.

The project is planned to be implemented in three phases. Under first phase of the project, 1 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) is to be connected by laying underground OFC by March 2017. Under second phase, connectivity will be provided to remaining 1.5 lakh GPs in the country using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media, by December, 2018. A state- of- the-art network, future-proof network, including fibre between districts and blocks and with for 5G services and Internet of Things era with underground OFC in ring architecture, is planned to be completed by 2023. As on 09.07.2016, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid to 54,023 Gram Panchayats (GPs) with a total length of 1,25,642 km. Out of these, 7312 GPs have been tested with broadband connectivity.

(ii) 2199 mobile towers are being set up in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States with a total estimated cost of Rs.3567.58 crore. As on 11.7.2016, 2032 sites are functional.

(iii) On 10.09.2014, the Government approved a proposal to implement a Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region (NER). The Project envisages to provide mobile coverage to 8621 identified uncovered villages by installation of about 6673 mobile towers, installation of 321 mobile tower sites along National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the NER.

(iv) It is estimated that there are about 55,000 villages in the country that do not have mobile coverage. Mobile coverage to these uncovered villages is planned to be provided in a phased manner, subject to availability of financial resources. Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for providing mobile coverage to uncovered villages in Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is in progress.

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(Q.43)

डॉ. किरीट सोमैया: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि डिजीटल उपयोग में क्रांति आ गई है। जिस प्रकार से डिजीटल टेक्नोलॉजी it has resulted into good governance. इसके कारण जो पारदर्शिता आई है Inclusive financial growth. की ओर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं इसके लिए मै मोदी जी की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को एक-दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं और एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से बिजली अठारह हजार गांवों में नहीं पहुंच रही थी इस सरकार ने हर गांव में बिजली पहुंचाने का संकल्प पूरा किया है।

पचपन हजार गांवों में मोबाइल सिग्नल पहुंचाने की दृष्टि से सरकार टाइम बाउंड कार्यक्रम बनाएगी। आज आधार के लिए बायोमेट्रिक टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग होता है, अभी मुंबई में किडनी ट्रांसप्लांट स्कैम हुआ। महोदया, उसमें ओरिजनल डॉक्युमेंट्स फोर्ज्ड किए गए। बायोमैट्रिक का जो 'आधार' में उपयोग होता है, उसका दूसरी स्कीम में प्रयोग करने से रोकने की दृष्टि से सरकार क्या प्रयास करेगी?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है उसके संदर्भ में, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी का निर्देश है- डिजीटल गवर्नेंस को आगे बढ़ाना। डिजीटल गवर्नेंस के बढ़ने से पारदर्शिता और ईमानदारी आती है। एक उदाहरण देकर मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में 102 करोड़ 'आधार' हैं और हम उनका डायरेक्ट बैनीफिट ट्रांसफर में उपयोग कर रहे हैं। इससे भारत सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार की योजनाओं में 36,500 करोड़ रुपए की बचत हुई है, जिसे बिचौलिये ले लिया करते थे। किसानों के लिए भी हम उसका उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं एक और उदाहरण देकर बताना चाहता हूं कि देश में 6 करोड़ 74 लाख इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न्स फाइल हुए। उनमें से 4 करोड़ 36 लाख इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न्स डिजीटली फाइल हुए। पिछली साल जो किसान के एप्स हैं, उन पर 2 करोड़ मिसलेनियस जानकारी आई है। आज किसानों के लिए और अस्पतालों के लिए हमारे यहां कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स हैं। हमारे लगभग 2 लाख 27 हजार कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स चलते हैं और उनके माध्यम से 55 से लेकर 1100 तक डिजीटल सेवाएं दी जा रही हैं।

महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने मुम्बई की एक specific घटना की जानकारी दी है। मैं उन्हें आश्वस्त करता हूं कि मैं उसके बारे में स्वयं तहकीकात करूंगा और जो भी उचित कार्रवाई होगी, उसे कह के मैं उससे उन्हें भी अवगत कराऊंगा।

गहोदया, हमने 'आधार' का कानून बना दिया है, जिसके अनुसार सारे डॉक्युमेंट्स सेफ हैं और बहुत ही अच्छी कस्टडी में हैं, लेकिन उनकी ओर से स्पेसीफिक बात आई है, उसकी मैं चिन्ता करूंगा। जहां तक 55 हजार अनकरेक्टेड villages की बात है, उस पर संचार मंत्री विस्तार से उत्तर देंगे, लेकिन सरकार ने योजना बनाई है, उस पर भी हम आगे कार्रवाई करेंगे। ऐसा हमारा पूरा संकल्प है। ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, as our Adjournment Motion notice is not being accepted, in protest, we are walking out of the House.

11.32 hours

(At this stage, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab and some other hon. Members left the House.)

SHRI THOTA NARASIMHAM : Madam, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

E-Parliament is initiated by our hon. Speaker. Will the Union Government and Parliament help to develop a boot model for implementing paperless governance in all the State Legislatures by way of "e-vidhansabha"?

Will the Union Government take steps to bring PMO and CMOs of all the States under one roof by implementing "e-PMO" and "e-CMOs"? Can we expect ISO certification to the e-PMO and all the e-CMOs as was done in Gujarat by our hon. Prime Minister?

Andhra Pradesh is the first State to execute full enterprise architecture model, through e-pragati. The AP Fiber Grid Project stood as a model to the whole country by way of using innovative idea, using electrical poles to lay overhead fiber net cable to save on the cost and offering broadband/TV connection/telephone at a cheaper price of Rs. 149 per month. Will the Union Government come forward to suggest this as a model to other States?...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, as far as the optical fiber part of the question is concerned, the initiative of Andhra Pradesh is well appreciated. We

are already connecting 2,50,000 gram panchayats of the country by optical fiber network. Earlier it was known as NOFN and when our Government came to power, only 358 kilometres of optical fiber was laid in three years. We have laid 1,25,000 kilometres of optical fiber in two years. That is the speed with which we are working. In the second phase, we will also take into account the model of Andhra Pradesh and other models for hilly areas. That is an open option.

Regarding the PMO and CMOs issue, let me clarify that the hon. Prime Minister of India is very very particular that everything should be open. The mobile app of the Prime Minister is very much available. We have 'MyGov' platform whereby we engage with the people of India. All the Ministers are on social media. We interact and take complaints on the social media. So, we are quite active.

As regards e-vidhansabha, that initiative is welcome. It has happened in Himachal Pradesh. We are quite open also to take into account the interest of other Vidhan Sabhas and we will work together. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, the hon. Minister has replied in detail. He has given a huge list wherein he has given a detailed reply as to how many services have been digitalized. This Government is bringing in transparency. Under the guidance of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad is bringing a revolution.

Especially in the State of Karnataka where in spite of providing so much of funds there are implementing challenges. One of the implementing challenges is the lack of electricity connectivity. Under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Scheme, the Government of India is providing funds for electricity. In spite of doing all these things, these e-kendras are not working.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister, in consultation with the Power Minister, is going to give any direction to the State of Karnataka to do something for the electricity so that the Digital India campaign of the Prime

Minister is very well implemented in Karnataka. That is my specific question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am grateful to the hon. senior Member for his kind words about me.

It is a matter of concern if there is no electricity in the State of Karnataka. We have got, as I said earlier, 2,23,000 common service centres in the country which are doing a great job in giving digital services to the rural people of India, like passport, Aadhar, banking, insurance, railway tickets, and digital literacy.

I am happy to share with this House that in this Budget we propose to give digital literacy to six crore people. But if because of lack of energy availability, the work of the common service centres is suffering in the State of Karnataka, I will look into it. I will talk to my distinguished colleague Shri Piyush Goyal and both of us will try to emphasize upon the Government of Karnataka that political divide should not come in the way of improvement of digital services so that we can work together.

SHRI PREMDAS RAI: Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Through you I would like to state the following. The State of Sikkim has first of all a very good power situation. We are exporters of hydro power. It is a mountain State. So, it has got a very cool atmosphere and it is very easy for the people who do cloud servicing, which means many of these server farms can be set up very well in places like Sikkim, which are in the mountains. It is cool and it can be run through the power generation which is also a very good as we have excess supply.

But the problem is we need connectivity. Getting the connectivity through the internet pipes is the main problem that we are facing. Therefore, this huge potential of economic upliftment is not being utilised.

Through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether we can get fault tolerant pipes into the mountains like Sikkim where forever there are landslides and other such calamitites.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: That suggestion is quite welcome. I can only assure the hon. Member that as far as our Government initiative is concerned for the optical fibre network, for hilly regions we are also having the option of wireless connectivity by wi-fi and also through the electricity poles. We can work it together.

But what is important is that cloud services should be available in Sikkim. It is a very exciting proposal. If the State Government comes out with a structured proposal to us we will surely look into it.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इस प्रकार से पेपर लहराना अच्छी बात नहीं है। आप अनुचित व्यवहार कर रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2369
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 30.11.2016

DATA SHARING AND VALIDATION LINKAGE

2369.   SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
          SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal to provide support required for
    Unique Identification Authority of India (U.I.D.A.I) and Department of Telecommunication
    for data sharing and validation linkage and 2G/3G connectivity from State Government of
    Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow up action taken by the Government on the proposal?

ANSWER

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

(a), (b) and (c): Yes Sir. Ministry of Electronics and IT(MeitY) received a letter dt. 29-8-2016,
sent by the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Rajasthan inter alia requesting for sharing of complete
demographic data of Aadhaar with State Government, etc.

A response from MeitY was sent to the Chief Secretary, Govt of Rajasthan on 16.11.2016. It has
been communicated to the State Government that as per the recently notified Aadhaar Act, 2016
and its Regulations, the information collected at the time of enrolment by UIDAI cannot be
shared. However, it is possible to share the e-KYC data with the State Government after due
authentication of the Aadhaar number holder in accordance with relevant Regulations. The State
Government of Rajasthan may therefore adopt e-KYC process of UIDAI to obtain the data of
Aadhaar number holder from UIDAI.

The information, with regard to 2G/3G connectivity, is being obtained from Department of
Telecommunications and will be laid on the table of the House.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTIONI NO.1679
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 13.02.2019

DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERCOMPUTERS

1679. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state:-
(a) whether the Government has inked a deal with foreign corporation to procure supercomputers for academic and research institutions, if so, the details thereof along with the financial details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to launch broadband services readiness index for States, if so, the details thereof along with the status of National Digital Communication Policy;

(c) whether the Government has held discussions with WhatsApp officials for tracing the origins of misinformation spread through its messaging platform; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the strategy of the Government in case WhatsApp express its inability to trace the origin of misinformation.

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA)

(a): Yes, Sir. C-DAC has made contract with M/s ATOS, a French multinational company as partner, after undergoing a tender process, for supply of subsystems required for supercomputers to be developed and installed by C-DAC at academic and research institutions under the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM).

C-DAC is building systems in phased manner. In Phase-1 the subsystems supplied by M/s ATOS will be assembled in India and in Phase-2 the subsystems will be manufactured in India by M/s ATOS at manufacturing facility is at Chennai. In Phase-3, the subsystems will be designed indigenously by C-DAC and manufactured in India with the help of industry partners. The work for all three phases has started simultaneously. The System Software stack is indigenously developed by C-DAC for all three phases.

The order value for Phase-1 subsystems of three supercomputers (2.6 PF compute capacity), including Data Center cost, is Rs. 95.00 Crores plus GST. A rate contract for Phase-2 supply of subsystems (10PF compute capacity) for a period of 3 years is awarded to M/s ATOS, with a maximum value of Rs. 273.95 Crores plus applicable Taxes.

(b): Yes, Sir. The National Digital Communication Policy (NDCP) – 2018 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 22nd October 2018 with a vision to support India's transition to a digitally

empowered economy and society. In order to attract investments and to address RoW challenges, NDCP aims to create broadband readiness index for States/UTs as one of its strategies.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. The Government had held discussion with WhatsApp officials for tracing the origin of identified misinformation spread through its messaging platform.

Government has also proposed to amend the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 which, inter alia, proposes for tracing of origin of information. The draft of the proposed amendments has been uploaded on Ministry website inviting public comments.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1755
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 13.02.2019

CYBER CRIMINALS

1755.   SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a)   whether cyber criminals are committing fraud of a large scale on common citizens particularly bank account holders throughout the country;

(b)   if so, whether the Department of Information Technology is incapable of checking such crimes;

(c)   if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d)   the number of cases of cyber crime which came to the cognizance of the Government during the last three years and the action taken in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA)

(a) to (d): As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 9622, 11592 and 12317 cyber crime cases were registered during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. This includes cases registered under the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and related sections of Indian Penal Code and Special & Local Laws involving computer as medium/ target. Data for year 2017 is still under compilation by NCRB.

Further, As per information reported to Indian Computer Emergency response Team (CERT-In), a total of 3, 14 and 6 financial fraud incidents affecting ATMs, cards, Point of sale (PoS) systems and Unified Payment Interface (UPI) have been reported during the year 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto November) respectively. Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has registered a total of 1191, 1372, 2059 and 921 cases of frauds involving ATM/Debit Cards, Credit Cards and Internet Banking Frauds reported (amount involved Rs 1 lakh and above) during the year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (Upto 30 Sept 2018) respectively.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 has provisions to deal with prevalent cyber crimes. Moreover, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of cybercrimes through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action against the cyber-crime offenders as per the provisions of applicable laws.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1847
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.07.2019

LOCALIZATION OF THE DATA

1847   SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE:

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

(a) whether the payment records of Indian residents stored in data centers of payment system operators are situated outside the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has proposed and issued directives for localization of the data for the payment system operators and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the international payment system operators, if any thereon?

ANSWER

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

(a):   As per RBI, there are a few payment system operators (PSOs) who store data outside the country; these are systems which have been in vogue for decades.

(b):   Reserve Bank of India issued a directive (under Sections 10(2) and 18 of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act 2007), vide circular DPSS.CO.OD.No 2785/06.08.005/2017-18 dated April 06, 2018 on 'Storage of Payment System Data' advising all system providers to ensure that, within a period of six months, the entire data relating to payment systems operated by them is stored in a system only in India. The Copy of the circular is enclosed.

(c):   As per RBI, out of 76 operational authorized non-bank payment system operators (PSO), 72 have complied with the requirements of this circular. The remaining 4 entities are yet to comply and are being monitored by RBI for full compliance.

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RBI/2017-18/153
DPSS.CO.OD No. 2785/06.08.005/2017-2018   6 April 2018

The Chairman and Managing Director / Chief Executive Officers,
Authorised Payment Systems /
All Scheduled Commercial Banks including RRBs /
Urban Co-operative Banks/State Co-operative Banks /
District Central Co-operative Banks /Payment Banks / Small Finance Banks and Local Area Banks

Madam / Sir,

Storage of Payment System Data

Please refer to paragraph 4 of the <u>Statement on Development and Regulatory Policies</u> of the First Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2018-19 dated April 5, 2018. In recent times, there has been considerable growth in the payment ecosystem in the country. Such systems are also highly technology dependent, which necessitate adoption of safety and security measures, which are best in class, on a continuous basis.

2. It is observed that not all system providers store the payments data in India. In order to ensure better monitoring, it is important to have unfettered supervisory access to data stored with these system providers as also with their service providers / intermediaries/ third party vendors and other entities in the payment ecosystem. It has, therefore, been decided that:

  i. All system providers shall ensure that the entire data relating to payment systems operated by them are stored in a system only in India. This data should include the full end-to-end transaction details / information collected / carried / processed as part of the message / payment instruction. For the foreign leg of the transaction, if any, the data can also be stored in the foreign country, if required.

  ii. System providers shall ensure compliance of (i) above within a period of six months and report compliance of the same to the Reserve Bank latest by October 15, 2018.

  iii. System providers shall submit the System Audit Report (SAR) on completion of the requirement at (i) above. The audit should be conducted by CERT-IN empaneled auditors certifying completion of activity at (i) above. The SAR duly approved by the Board of the system providers should be submitted to the Reserve Bank not later than December 31, 2018.

3. The directive is issued under Section 10(2) read with Section 18 of Payment and Settlement Systems Act 2007, (Act 51 of 2007).

Yours faithfully

(Nanda S. Dave)
Chief General Manager-in-charge

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1872
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 03.07.2019

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGNECE

1872 : SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up centre of excellence for research on artificial intelligence in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the said agency will completely be funded by the Government and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) : Under the National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence (AI), NITI Aayog has recommended a two-tier integrated approach to incentivise basic and applied research, with setting up of :

• Centers of Research Excellence in Artificial Intelligence (COREs) to specialise in creating new knowledge through basic research and source fundamental knowledge / technologies that will be needed to keep India prepared for the next generation of technologies. COREs will be housed in interested academic institutes of repute through 'Expression of Interest'.

• International Centre for Transformational AI (ICTAIs), industry-led initiatives responsible for applied research to deliver commercial applications / technologies by working with Centres of Research Excellence in AI, government bodies, industry, and academic institutions. ICTAIs would be set up in collaboration with industry players (PPP) and will be be overseen by entity ("ICTAI Inc"), set up by Task Force.

(b) : For COREs, it is proposed that the initial funding would be provided by the Government on a grant basis, with commitment to fund for the first 5 years, based on regular review of progress made against benchmarks .For ICTAIs, it is proposed the government would provide initial seed funding. However, guidelines for funding would be finalized by the Taskforce. Detailed guidelines for CORE and ICTAI are being formulated.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*132
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 27.11.2019

INCENTIVES FOR ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURERS

*132   SHR L .S. TEJASVI SURYA:

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

(a)   the status of the proposed fresh incentives and subsidies for electronics manufacturers;

(b)   whether the Government proposes to incentivize the States by matching fifty per cent of the investments made by them in the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and Intelligent Electronics Segment and if so, the details thereof;

(c)   the status of renewal for the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS), Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) and the Electronic Development Fund (EDF);

(d)   whether the incentives proposed by the Government would also include setting up of new IT Parks and Centres in the country in addition to the existing IT SEZs; and

(e)   if so, the details thereof along with the probable formation of new clusters and special zones in Karnataka, especially in Bengaluru?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS 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. *132 FOR 27-11-2019 REGARDING INCENTIVES FOR ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURERS

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(a):   The aim of the new National Policy on Electronics, 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and create an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally. Under this policy, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), after due stakeholder consultation, has formulated the following three draft Schemes for promotion of electronics manufacturing in the country:

        i.   Interest Subvention Scheme
       ii.   Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme
      iii. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme (EMC 2.0)

(b):   No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c):   Though Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS) was closed to receive new applications on 31st December, 2018, applications received under MSIPS are for proposed investment till September, 2026.

The receipt of applications under Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme was closed in October, 2017. Disbursement of Grant-in-Aid will continue till October, 2022. Revised Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme (EMC 2.0) is presently at draft stage.

Electronics Development Fund (EDF) was closed for selecting new Daughter Funds on 31st December, 2017. However, the funds are released as per the draw down requirements of approved Daughter Funds. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to renew EDF.

(d):   No, Sir.

(e):   Does not arise.

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SHRI TEJASVI SURYA : Sir, as we are all aware, the electronics import made by India is a big press on our foreign exchange. After petroleum products, the maximum press on our foreign exchange is the electronics import. The Prime Minister has constantly made efforts to ensure that India transforms itself into a global manufacturing hub for electronics, system design and manufacturing.However, Sir, in the Statement that is laid, it is said that the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS) is closed. Also, the receipt of applications under the Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) is also closed. The disbursement of grant in aid will only continue till October 2022. Would the Minister kindly be pleased to answer why these important flagship schemes have not been continued and given the thrust that they need to? Coming from Bengaluru, which contributes 80 per cent of the total electronics system design and manufacturing ecosystem in the country and the revenue, I request him to inform if there is any proposal to be made with respect to ensuring that Bengaluru develops as a global hub for electronics manufacturing in the country.

श्री संजय शामराव धोत्रे : अध्यक्ष जी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मैनुफैक्चरिंग में पूरे विश्व के साथ कम्पीट करने के लिए हमने कई सारी स्कीम्स दी हैं और उनका बेनिफिट भी मिला है तथा बहुत ज्यादा प्रगति इस क्षेत्र में हुई है । हर स्कीम का एक पीरियड रहता है और हमारी जो नई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पालिसी आ रही है, उसके अंदर हम कुछ और स्कीम्स इंट्रोड्यूज करने वाले हैं । इसमें इंटरेस्ट सबवेंशन स्कीम, क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड स्कीम, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मैनुफैक्चरिंग कलस्टर स्कीम, यह पहले

भी थी, इस स्कीम का नाम ईएमसी-2 है, ऐसी स्कीम्स हम लाने जा रहे हैं और निश्चित ही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मैनुफैक्चरिंग में इससे लाभ मिलेगा।

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA : Sir, the ongoing trade war between the US and China is a great opportunity for India to explore and exploit. However, many of the electronics design and manufacturing units that are going out of China are taking shelter in Vietnam, Thailand and such other countries. Is the Government trying on a war-footing to make any efforts to attract and incentivise these companies so that they can come to India without much delay?

श्री संजय शामराव धोत्रे : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे यहां के जो यूनिट्स हैं, वे बाहर न जाएं, इसके लिए हम प्रयास कर ही रहे हैं और बाहर के यूनिट्स हमारे यहां आएं, इसके लिए भी हम कुछ स्कीम्स बना रहे हैं।

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Sir, I thank you for allowing me to ask a question. Sir, I should congratulate the Minister of IT here for making sure that Apple has come to manufacture in India, especially in Chennai, but we should go back and see that this is happening because of the policies of the UPA. It began between 2004 and 2009 when Nokia started manufacturing. The same factory is now being taken over to manufacture Apple phones. Moreover, it is also because of the legacy of the UPA Government and the then IT Minister because of whom all the factories like Foxcon, Flextronics, and the whole IT infrastructure were set up.

Sir, I am sure that while taking credit, the Ministry of IT should give credit to the then UPA Government for bringing such good policies then to make a base for the maximum industries coming to India. In fact, Samsung is still operating here. Sir, in fact, we appreciate you for supporting the efforts taken by the then UPA Government, and continuing them rather than blocking them.

Thank you.

श्री संजय शामराव धोत्रे : अध्यक्ष जी, सम्मानीय सदस्य ने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। यह ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिसमें हम सभी को मिलकर काम करना होगा। मैं आप सभी लोगों का सहयोग इसमें अपेक्षित करता हूं। आपने यह माना कि हम भी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1385
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.11.2019

USE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

1385. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA:

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

(a)   the steps taken by the Government to promote and encourage the use of blockchain technology;

(b)   whether the Government has conducted any research on the uses of blockchain technology and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c)   if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE)

(a):   Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has identified Blockchain Technology as one of the important research areas having application potential in different domains such as Governance, Banking & Finance, Cyber Security and so on. MeitY has supported a multi institutional project titled Distributed Centre of Excellence in Blockchain Technology with C-DAC, IDRBT and VJTI as executing agencies. Objectives of this initiative are,

1.   Evolving an ecosystem around R&D organizations, Government departments and Academia to foster Blockchain technology,
2.   Design, development and pilot deployment / prototyping of Blockchain based applications in the domains of Governance, Banking & Finance and Cyber Security,
3.   Conduct research to address the issues and challenges related to Blockchain usage in identified application domains,
4.   Evolving Blockchain framework using open-source implementations to suite the identified application domain requirements and
5.   Capacity building in Blockchain technology.

(b) and (c): As part of Distributed Centre of Excellence in Blockchain Technology initiative, agencies carried out research on the use of Blockchain Technology in various domains and developed Proof-of-Concept solutions. Blockchain Technology based solution for property registration has been developed and is being piloted at Shamshabad District, Telangana State. Proof-of-Concept solutions are being developed for enabling Cloud Security Assurance, C-KYC and trade finance. Generic Blockchain based Proof-of Existence (PoE) Framework is developed to enable PoE for digital artifacts, used to check the integrity of academic certificates, sale deed documents, MoU etc. By using PoE framework, solution is developed to authenticate academic certificates. Blockchain Technology has also been used and PoC is

developed for vehicle life cycle management and hotel registry management PoC. In addition to the above, action is taken for integrating Blockchain with e-Sign.

Considering the potential of Blockchain Technology and the need for shared infrastructure for different use cases, an approach paper on National Level Blockchain Framework is being prepared, for scaling up and wider deployment of Blockchain based use cases.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*44
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 05.02.2020

LINKING SOCIAL MEDIA PROFILES WITH AADHAAR NUMBER

*44. SHRI SUNIL BABURAO MENDHE:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any policy to link social media profile of the users with their Aadhaar number;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to keep a check on the spread of fake news, pornographic and anti-national content on the social media?

ANSWER

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *44 FOR 05-02-2020 REGARDING LINKING SOCIAL MEDIA PROFILES WITH AADHAAR NUMBER

....

(a):   There is no proposal with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) to link social media profiles of users with their Aadhaar number.

(b):   Does not arise.

(c):   Cyber space is a complex environment of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet. With a borderless cyberspace coupled with the possibility of instant communication and anonymity, the potential for misuse of cyberspace and social media platforms for criminal activities is a global issue. There are media reports about social media platforms being misused to spread rumours, fake news and defame public personalities.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal/blocking of objectionable online content. Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in the Act. Section 69A of the IT Act, 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Further, section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content as and when brought to their knowledge by appropriate government or its agency or through a court order. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under this section require that the intermediaries, which includes social media platforms, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

Government has taken several steps to keep acheck on the spread of fake news, pornographic and anti-national content via social media platforms. These, *inter alia*, include:

(i)   MeitY took note of media reportsabout spread of fake news, misinformation/disinformation on Internet particularly using social media platforms. MeitY interacted with social media platforms particularly WhatsApp. Further, social media platforms those have implemented a number of steps to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform.

(ii)   Information Technology Act, 2000,*inter alia*, has provisions to deal with obscenity and pornography. Sections 66E, 67, and 67A of the Act provides for the punishment and fine for violation of privacy, publishing or transmitting of obscene material and publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit material respectively in electronic form. Section 67B of the Act specifically provides stringent punishment for publishing, browsing or transmitting child pornography in electronic form

(iii)   Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on cyber-crime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fueled by rumors of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018.

(iv)   Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to address the issues of

removal of unlawful content as well as spread of fake news, misinformation/disinformation on Internet.

(v) MeitY through a programme, namely, Information Security Education & Awareness (ISEA), has been highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet and advice not to share rumors/fake news. A dedicated website for information security awareness (https://www.infosecawareness.in) provides relevant awareness material.

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श्री सुनील बाबूराव मेंढे: मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि whether the Government has any policy to link the social media users with their Aadhaar card, जिसका माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया था कि ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम लोग कोई सोशल मीडिया रेगुलेशन पॉलिसी बनाने जा रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से एंटी सोशल और एंटी नेशनल एक्टिविटीज में सोशल मीडिया का यूज़ होता है और कश्मीर में इसको बैन करना पड़ता है । क्या इससे संबंधित रेगुलेशन बनाने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध सूची बनाई गई है?

दूसरा, यदि हम लोग यह करने जा रहे हैं या सोशल मीडिया यूजर्स की लायबिलिटी बढ़ाने की जो बात हो रही थी, तो क्या उसमें हम कोई कड़ा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री संजय शामराव धोत्रे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य ने बहुत ही महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछा है । सोशल मीडिया हमारे जीवन का एक अभिन्न अंग बन गया है । जब कोई भी टेक्नोलॉजी आती है, तो उसी समय उसका दुरुपयोग करने वाले, उसको क्रैक करने वाले लोग भी तैयार हो जाते हैं । उसके बाद उसके लिए अलग-अलग कानून बनते हैं ।

इसके लिए आई.टी. एक्ट, 2000 बना हुआ है । हमने वर्ष 2011 में इससे संबंधित एक इंटरमिडियरी नोटिफिकेशन भी निकाला है । अगर सोशल मीडिया में कोई फेक न्यूज या कुछ गलत न्यूज चलती है, जिससे लॉ एंड आर्डर मेनटेन करने में परेशानी होती है, तो उसको ब्लॉक करने का भी प्रोविजन है । अभी एक नया बिल पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन का है, जिस पर जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी से आने पर चर्चा होगी ।

माननीय सदस्य द्वारा दूसरी महत्त्वपूर्ण बात यह पूछी गई कि क्या इसके लिए कोई अवेयरनेस कैम्पेन चलाई गई है । मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि स्कूल्स एवं कई ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस हैं, कई विभाग भी इसमें अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, हमारे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और आई.टी. डिपार्टमेंट के भी कई इंस्टिट्यूट्स हैं, जैसे सी-डैक है, जो इसके बारे में बहुत-से पब्लिक कैम्पेन्स भी करता रहता है और वह बार-बार उसमें गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स को भी शामिल करता है ।

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): I would like to ask the Government, through you, whether any mechanism has been formulated by the Central Government throughout the day to find out if any fake news is being published, printed and especially pornography and child pornography. If so, how many cases have been detected and how many culprits have been punished? There is an answer here that the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology and Ministry of Home Affairs are in regular touch with various social media platforms. With great respect, this is a very vague answer. I need a definite answer whether it has been done or not.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): The concern of the hon. Member regarding pornography, particularly child pornography is a serious menace. The global body has already taken a call that all countries need to work together. In the case of child pornography and abuse of social media for its propagation, we are also taking a lot of measures.

The Central Government, the State Governments, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Police are taking measures.

As regards the specific issue of number is concerned, I will ensure that it is provided to you. But I would like to convey one thing to this House because a very significant question has been raised. The entire country also needs to understand this menace. It is not only in this area. Revenge porn is rising in the country. Boy friend and girl friend have been good friends, they split up

and then we are hearing another disturbing phenomenon of seeking to defame young girls. These are issues on which the society, the country, the polity, and the Parliament have to work together. This is how we are working on it.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इस विषय पर बड़ी गंभीर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। इस पर अगले सत्र में आधे घंटे की चर्चा होनी ही चाहिए।

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, in the last Session also, we wanted a discussion on water related issues. Till now, the discussion is not being held.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब उस पर चर्चा होगी।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): सर, अगर कोई नोटिस आएगा और आपकी अनुमति होगी तो सरकार तैयार है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं आपकी इस राय से बिलकुल सहमत हूं। दूसरे सदन में आज से एक साल पहले इस पर चर्चा हुई थी। मैंने विस्तार से उत्तर दिया था। मैं भी इस सदन की भावना, विचार और आपके निर्देश को सुनना चाहूंगा। आज देश में एक कॉम्पीटिंग इन्ट्रेस्ट चल रहा है कि हमें बोलने का निर्बाधित अधिकार है, जब कि संविधान में उसकी सीमाएं हैं। हम सोशल मीडिया का पूरा सम्मान करते हैं, लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों का भी सम्मान करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान) इसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, इसके बारे में सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मैं इससे पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, part 'c' of the Question is like this.

> "What are the measures taken by the Government to keep a check on the spread of fake news, pornographic and anti-national content on the social media?"

The answer given at point No. 4 is:

"The Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Police are

in regular touch with various social media platforms to address the

issues of removing this content."

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मिनिस्ट्री सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म्स को निर्देश देती है कि अगर आपको ऐसा कोई भी हेटफुल कन्टेन्ट, इल्लीगल कन्टेन्ट, क्रिमिनल कन्टेन्ट मिले, आपको उसे हटा देना चाहिए । जामिया में जो पहला शूटर गोपाल था, वह अपनी पूरी मंशा फेसबुक पर लिख चुका था । उसके द्वारा पूरे फेसबुक पर इस प्रकार का हेट कन्टेन्ट लिखने के बाद भी आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने फेसबुक को क्यों इन्सट्रक्शन्स नहीं दिए कि इस कन्टेट को हटाया जाए? ...(व्यवधान) यह आदमी फेसबुक लाइव भी कर रहा था, पर आपकी मिनिस्ट्री से कोई जांच, कोई निर्देश नहीं दिया गया । यह चूक क्यों हुई? ...(व्यवधान) इस हेट से बहुत लोगों का मन डिस्टर्ब भी हुआ और यह साफ-साफ इल्लीगल है । ...(व्यवधान)

Second of all, many countries across the world are passing a law

where their Governments are penalising social media companies for not

removing contents which disturb communal harmony and imposing fine

if they do not remove the content within a stipulated time frame. Will the

Government of India also consider such a similar law?

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल: मंत्री जी, आम आदमी पार्टी का क्यों हटाया, यह भी बताइए ।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के दूसरे प्रश्न के पक्ष को पहले रख दूं । माननीय उच्चतम न्यायलय के निर्देश के अनुसार इस पूरी गाइडलाइन पर एक विचार चल रहा है । इस पर

मंथन के बाद हम इसको भी लाएंगे । आपकी जानकारी के लिए, डेटा प्रोटेक्शन लॉ, जो सलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने है, जैसा हमारे माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने बताया, उसमें इस संदर्भ में पनिशमेन्ट, फाइन, वॉइलेंट्री आइडेंटिफिकेशन ऑफ सोशल मीडिया प्लेयर्स, इन सभी का विस्तार से विवरण है । जब आप सदन के सामने आएंगे तो आपको यह लगेगा और अगर आपको लगता है कि उसमें और सुधार की गुंजाइश है तो हमारी व्यापक सलेक्ट कमेटी के विद्वान सदस्यगण उसे देखेंगे ।

श्री गौरव गोगोई: माफ कीजिएगा, डेटा प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट में यह नहीं है । …(व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमने भी उसको थोड़ा पढ़ा है, हमने उसको बनाया है । …(व्यवधान) जब आप मुझसे सदन में बहस करेंगे, तब मैं उत्तर दूंगा । अभी उस पर बहस नहीं हो रही है । उस पर सलेक्ट कमेटी काम कर रही है । सलेक्ट कमेटी उसमें जोड़ भी सकती है । …(व्यवधान)

सर, अब जो पहला सवाल है, जो चीज़ पुलिस इन्वेस्टिगेट कर रही है, वह कर रही है, फिर एक ही क्यों, दोनों प्लेयर्स की बात आएगी । पुलिस के अनुसंधान के बाद जो विषय आएगा, मैं उसे रखूंगा । अनुसंधान के बीच में इस पर कोई टिप्पणी करना हमारे लिए उचित नहीं है ।

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Hon. Speaker Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is specific to Part C. The Government has taken steps and the Courts have also ordered banning of all the porn sites and also banning of all the child pornography sites. You are doing a good job of banning it but you are aware that it is available to every Indian through VPN service, through fake VPN services, through proxy servers, which are still continuing. In fact, this ban is not being followed by anyone because this VPN service allows the end user to bypass all your security protocol and access it, whereas, the countries like UAE and China ensure that VPN services are banned when it comes to pornographic sites. Are you going to take steps or will you take steps to ensure that these VPN services are also regulated or banned in India?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I wish to assure this House that I have got the data of the last day. Under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, the total number of blockings done is 9,063. We keep on taking steps from time to time. The hon. Member is absolutely right that child pornography must be dealt with in a very hard manner, and there is a global consensus. But as far as adult pornography is concerned, there are competing interests. Some people say that it is their right to see it in the privacy of their house. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, we do take action as well. I told you the number of instances. I do not wish to join issue with you on any specific platform. That will not be fair for me as the Minister of this Department. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, by using Virtual Private Network, they are bypassing your system. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am telling you. ...(*Interruptions*) सर, हमने बताया कि हजारों चैनल्स को ब्लॉक किया है। कई बार हम यहां ब्लॉक कर देते हैं तो विदेशों में दूसरे चैनल्स पर आते हैं और उस पर चर्चा होती है। यह समस्या दुनिया की है। I would gently like to remind Mr. Maran, with great respect, that India should not be compared with China and some Middle-East countries. Ours is also a democracy. ...(*Interruptions*)

प्रो. सौगत राय: सर, मिनिस्टर का रिप्लाई ठीक नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: दादा, मैंने इस विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए आदेश दे दिए हैं। अब इस पर दोबारा डिबेट नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, making these kinds of sweeping comments against me is not fair. I do not want to join issue with you at all.

But Sir, there is another view that this VPN is also being used for a lot of good purposes. We all know it. I do not want to go into that debate. But it is being said that it is not being fair – that will not be a correct comment. When a full-scale debate arises, we will explain everything.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*44
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 05.02.2020

LINKING SOCIAL MEDIA PROFILES WITH AADHAAR NUMBER

*44. SHRI SUNIL BABURAO MENDHE:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any policy to link social media profile of the users with their Aadhaar number;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to keep a check on the spread of fake news, pornographic and anti-national content on the social media?

ANSWER

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *44 FOR 05-02-2020 REGARDING LINKING SOCIAL MEDIA PROFILES WITH AADHAAR NUMBER

....

(a): There is no proposal with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) to link social media profiles of users with their Aadhaar number.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): Cyber space is a complex environment of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet. With a borderless cyberspace coupled with the possibility of instant communication and anonymity, the potential for misuse of cyberspace and social media platforms for criminal activities is a global issue. There are media reports about social media platforms being misused to spread rumours, fake news and defame public personalities.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal/blocking of objectionable online content. Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in the Act. Section 69A of the IT Act, 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Further, section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content as and when brought to their knowledge by appropriate government or its agency or through a court order. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under this section require that the intermediaries, which includes social media platforms, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

Government has taken several steps to keep a check on the spread of fake news, pornographic and anti-national content via social media platforms. These, *inter alia*, include:

(i) MeitY took note of media reports about spread of fake news, misinformation/disinformation on Internet particularly using social media platforms. MeitY interacted with social media platforms particularly WhatsApp. Further, social media platforms those have implemented a number of steps to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform.

(ii) Information Technology Act, 2000, *inter alia*, has provisions to deal with obscenity and pornography. Sections 66E, 67, and 67A of the Act provides for the punishment and fine for violation of privacy, publishing or transmitting of obscene material and publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit material respectively in electronic form. Section 67B of the Act specifically provides stringent punishment for publishing, browsing or transmitting child pornography in electronic form

(iii) Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on cyber-crime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fueled by rumors of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018.

(iv) Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to address the issues of

removal of unlawful content as well as spread of fake news, misinformation/disinformation on Internet.

(v) MeitY through a programme, namely, Information Security Education & Awareness (ISEA), has been highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet and advice not to share rumors/fake news. A dedicated website for information security awareness (https://www.infosecawareness.in) provides relevant awareness material.

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(Q.44)

श्री सुनील बाबूराव मेंढे: मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि whether the Government has any policy to link the social media users with their Aadhaar card, जिसका माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया था कि ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम लोग कोई सोशल मीडिया रेगुलेशन पॉलिसी बनाने जा रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से एंटी सोशल और एंटी नेशनल एक्टिविटीज में सोशल मीडिया का यूज़ होता है और कश्मीर में इसको बैन करना पड़ता है। क्या इससे संबंधित रेगुलेशन बनाने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध सूची बनाई गई है?

दूसरा, यदि हम लोग यह करने जा रहे हैं या सोशल मीडिया यूज़र्स की लायबिलिटी बढ़ाने की जो बात हो रही थी, तो क्या उसमें हम कोई कड़ा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री संजय शामराव धोत्रे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य ने बहुत ही महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछा है। सोशल मीडिया हमारे जीवन का एक अभिन्न अंग बन गया है। जब कोई भी टेक्नोलॉजी आती है, तो उसी समय उसका दुरुपयोग करने वाले, उसको क्रैक करने वाले लोग भी तैयार हो जाते हैं। उसके बाद उसके लिए अलग-अलग कानून बनते हैं।

इसके लिए आई.टी. एक्ट, 2000 बना हुआ है। हमने वर्ष 2011 में इससे संबंधित एक इंटरमिडियरी नोटिफिकेशन भी निकाला है। अगर सोशल मीडिया में कोई फेक न्यूज या कुछ गलत न्यूज चलती है, जिससे लॉ एंड ऑर्डर मेनटेन करने में परेशानी होती है, तो उसको ब्लॉक करने का भी प्रोविजन है। अभी एक नया बिल पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन का है, जिस पर जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी से आने पर चर्चा होगी।

माननीय सदस्य द्वारा दूसरी महत्त्वपूर्ण बात यह पूछी गई कि क्या इसके लिए कोई अवेयरनेस कैम्पेन चलाई गई है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि स्कूल्स एवं कई ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस हैं, कई विभाग भी इसमें अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, हमारे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और आई.टी. डिपार्टमेंट के भी कई इंस्टिट्यूट्स हैं, जैसे सी-डैक है, जो इसके बारे में बहुत-से पब्लिक कैम्पेन्स भी करता रहता है और वह बार-बार उसमें गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स को भी शामिल करता है।

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): I would like to ask the Government, through you, whether any mechanism has been formulated by the Central Government throughout the day to find out if any fake news is being published, printed and especially pornography and child pornography. If so, how many cases have been detected and how many culprits have been punished? There is an answer here that the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology and Ministry of Home Affairs are in regular touch with various social media platforms. With great respect, this is a very vague answer. I need a definite answer whether it has been done or not.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): The concern of the hon. Member regarding pornography, particularly child pornography is a serious menace. The global body has already taken a call that all countries need to work together. In the case of child pornography and abuse of social media for its propagation, we are also taking a lot of measures.

The Central Government, the State Governments, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Police are taking measures.

As regards the specific issue of number is concerned, I will ensure that it is provided to you. But I would like to convey one thing to this House because a very significant question has been raised. The entire country also needs to understand this menace. It is not only in this area. Revenge porn is rising in the country. Boy friend and girl friend have been good friends, they split up

and then we are hearing another disturbing phenomenon of seeking to defame young girls. These are issues on which the society, the country, the polity, and the Parliament have to work together. This is how we are working on it.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इस विषय पर बड़ी गंभीर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। इस पर अगले सत्र में आधे घंटे की चर्चा होनी ही चाहिए।

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, in the last Session also, we wanted a discussion on water related issues. Till now, the discussion is not being held.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब उस पर चर्चा होगी।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): सर, अगर कोई नोटिस आएगा और आपकी अनुमति होगी तो सरकार तैयार है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं आपकी इस राय से बिलकुल सहमत हूं। दूसरे सदन में आज से एक साल पहले इस पर चर्चा हुई थी। मैंने विस्तार से उत्तर दिया था। मैं भी इस सदन की भावना, विचार और आपके निर्देश को सुनना चाहूंगा। आज देश में एक कॉम्पीटिंग इन्ट्रेस्ट चल रहा है कि हमें बोलने का निर्बाधित अधिकार है, जब कि संविधान में उसकी सीमाएं हैं। हम सोशल मीडिया का पूरा सम्मान करते हैं, लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों का भी सम्मान करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान) इसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, इसके बारे में सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मैं इससे पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, part 'c' of the Question is like this.

> "What are the measures taken by the Government to keep a check on the spread of fake news, pornographic and anti-national content on the social media?"

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The answer given at point No. 4 is:

"The Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to address the issues of removing this content."

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मिनिस्ट्री सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म्स को निर्देश देती है कि अगर आपको ऐसा कोई भी हेटफुल कन्टेन्ट, इल्लीगल कन्टेन्ट, क्रिमिनल कन्टेन्ट मिले, आपको उसे हटा देना चाहिए । जामिया में जो पहला शूटर गोपाल था, वह अपनी पूरी मंशा फेसबुक पर लिख चुका था । उसके द्वारा पूरे फेसबुक पर इस प्रकार का हेट कन्टेन्ट लिखने के बाद भी आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने फेसबुक को क्यों इन्सट्रक्शन्स नहीं दिए कि इस कन्टेट को हटाया जाए? ...(व्यवधान) यह आदमी फेसबुक लाइव भी कर रहा था, पर आपकी मिनिस्ट्री से कोई जांच, कोई निर्देश नहीं दिया गया । यह चूक क्यों हुई? ...(व्यवधान) इस हेट से बहुत लोगों का मन डिस्टर्ब भी हुआ और यह साफ-साफ इल्लीगल है । ...(व्यवधान)

Second of all, many countries across the world are passing a law where their Governments are penalising social media companies for not removing contents which disturb communal harmony and imposing fine if they do not remove the content within a stipulated time frame. Will the Government of India also consider such a similar law?

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल: मंत्री जी, आम आदमी पार्टी का क्यों हटाया, यह भी बताइए । ...(व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के दूसरे प्रश्न के पक्ष को पहले रख दूं । माननीय उच्चतम न्यायलय के निर्देश के अनुसार इस पूरी गाइडलाइन पर एक विचार चल रहा है । इस पर

मंथन के बाद हम इसको भी लाएंगे । आपकी जानकारी के लिए, डेटा प्रोटेक्शन लॉ, जो सलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने है, जैसा हमारे माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने बताया, उसमें इस संदर्भ में पनिशमेन्ट, फाइन, वॉइलेंट्री आइडेंटिफिकेशन ऑफ सोशल मीडिया प्लेयर्स, इन सभी का विस्तार से विवरण है । जब आप सदन के सामने आएंगे तो आपको यह लगेगा और अगर आपको लगता है कि उसमें और सुधार की गुंजाइश है तो हमारी व्यापक सलेक्ट कमेटी के विद्वान सदस्यगण उसे देखेंगे ।

श्री गौरव गोगोई: माफ कीजिएगा, डेटा प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट में यह नहीं है । ...(व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमने भी उसको थोड़ा पढ़ा है, हमने उसको बनाया है । ...(व्यवधान) जब आप मुझसे सदन में बहस करेंगे, तब मैं उत्तर दूंगा । अभी उस पर बहस नहीं हो रही है । उस पर सलेक्ट कमेटी काम कर रही है । सलेक्ट कमेटी उसमें जोड़ भी सकती है । ...(व्यवधान)

सर, अब जो पहला सवाल है, जो चीज़ पुलिस इन्वेस्टिगेट कर रही है, वह कर रही है, फिर एक ही क्यों, दोनों प्लेयर्स की बात आएगी । पुलिस के अनुसंधान के बाद जो विषय आएगा, मैं उसे रखूंगा । अनुसंधान के बीच में इस पर कोई टिप्पणी करना हमारे लिए उचित नहीं है ।

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Hon. Speaker Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is specific to Part C. The Government has taken steps and the Courts have also ordered banning of all the porn sites and also banning of all the child pornography sites. You are doing a good job of banning it but you are aware that it is available to every Indian through VPN service, through fake VPN services, through proxy servers, which are still continuing. In fact, this ban is not being followed by anyone because this VPN service allows the end user to bypass all your security protocol and access it, whereas, the countries like UAE and China ensure that VPN services are banned when it comes to pornographic sites. Are you going to take steps or will you take steps to ensure that these VPN services are also regulated or banned in India?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I wish to assure this House that I have got the data of the last day. Under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, the total number of blockings done is 9,063. We keep on taking steps from time to time. The hon. Member is absolutely right that child pornography must be dealt with in a very hard manner, and there is a global consensus. But as far as adult pornography is concerned, there are competing interests. Some people say that it is their right to see it in the privacy of their house. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, we do take action as well. I told you the number of instances. I do not wish to join issue with you on any specific platform. That will not be fair for me as the Minister of this Department. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, by using Virtual Private Network, they are bypassing your system. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am telling you. ...(*Interruptions*) सर, हमने बताया कि हजारों चैनल्स को ब्लॉक किया है। कई बार हम यहां ब्लॉक कर देते हैं तो विदेशों में दूसरे चैनल्स पर आते हैं और उस पर चर्चा होती है। यह समस्या दुनिया की है। I would gently like to remind Mr. Maran, with great respect, that India should not be compared with China and some Middle-East countries. Ours is also a democracy. ...(*Interruptions*)

प्रो. सौगत राय: सर, मिनिस्टर का रिप्लाई ठीक नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: दादा, मैंने इस विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए आदेश दे दिए हैं। अब इस पर दोबारा डिबेट नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, making these kinds of sweeping comments against me is not fair. I do not want to join issue with you at all.

But Sir, there is another view that this VPN is also being used for a lot of good purposes. We all know it. I do not want to go into that debate. But it is being said that it is not being fair – that will not be a correct comment. When a full-scale debate arises, we will explain everything.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2833
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 11.03.2020

DATA CENTRE PARKS

2833.   DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a)   whether the Government proposes to build data centre parks in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b)   the estimated fund likely to be spent by the Government in this regard;

(c)   the target fixed by the Government with regard to building of such parks along with the time by which it is likely to be built; and

(d)   whether the Government has planned to build these parks in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof, district-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE)

(a): Yes, Sir. As per the budget announcement 2020-2021, Government proposes to soon bring out a policy to enable private sector to build Data Centre Parks throughout the country.

(b): No funds have been allocated so far.

(c): The policy shall be ready by end of the year 2020.

(d): The Data Centre parks will be built as per the policy.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2843
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 11.03.2020

IT INTERMEDIARY GUIDELINES

2843. MS. PRATIMA BHOUMIK
SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE :

Will the Minister of Electronics & Information Technology

(a) whether the Government is planning to amend the Information Technology (IT) intermediary guidelines to make the social media liable for advertisement and commissioned content on their platform and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any mechanism to stop/block the Uniform Resource Locater (URL) of any website which is spreading any misleading information or unlawful content and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of websites which were blocked by the Government in each of the last three years due to their misleading information or unlawful content?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE)

(a): Ministry of Electronics and Information technology is in the process of amending the Information Technology (intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011 to make the social media platforms more responsive and accountable. The rules are presently being finalized.

(b) and (c) : Section 69A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 empowers Government to block information from public access under specific conditions of (i) interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, (ii) defence of India, (iii) security of the State, (iv) friendly relations with foreign States or (v) public order or (vi) for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

The number of URLs blocked under section 69A of the IT Act, 2000 are 1385, 2799 and 3635 during the year 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2866
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2020

NATIONAL STRATEGY ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

2866. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence by NITI Aayog;

(b) the status of Centre of Excellence for Artificial Intelligence; and

(c) the number of countries with which NITI Aayog has partnered for knowledge sharing of Artificial Intelligence?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) and (b) NITI Aayog, after extensive consultation with various Ministries and leading academicians, institutions, practitioners and industry players, had released India's National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI) for the country in June 2018. The Strategy outlined proposed efforts in research, development, adoption and skilling in AI. The major recommendations of the Strategy include, inter alia, setting up Centres of Research Excellence (CORE)- focused on fundamental research; and International Centres on Transformational AI (ICTAI)- focused on applied research. The AI vertical of the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) programme of DST will be implemented as per the recommendations of the NSAI. The details of the implementation mechanism for the NSAI are being finalised.

(c) NITI Aayog has collaborated with several countries and entities for knowledge sharing in AI viz. Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS, Government of UK), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI, Japan), Nanyang Technological University (Singapore) and Treasury, Government of Australia.

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GOVERNMENT. OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 314
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.02.2021

PRODUCTION LINKED SCHEME

314. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI:
SHRI GAUTHAM SIGAMANI PON: SHRI PATEL HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI:
SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the Electronic Manufacturing Sector aimed at boosting the manufacture of laptops, tablets and servers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reached out to the manufactures of the said items to get their feedback and if so, the details and the response thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set any target of manufacturing hardware devices including laptops in the next five years in the State of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to accomplish the target;

(d) whether this scheme will be able to bring in more investment and big commitment of volumes by companies and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether earlier mega Production Linked Incentive schemes announced for boosting mobile manufacturing has been successful and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has received any commitment from various electronic companies under PLI scheme for the next five years and if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of value addition it would bring to our country as compared to 2018-19.

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE)

(a), (b), (c) and (d): The Union Cabinet gave its approval on 11.11.2020 to introduce the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme in 10 key sectors, including Electronic / Technology Products, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities and exports.

The proposal to introduce a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for boosting the manufacture of laptops, tablets and servers in the country, after due stakeholder consultation, is under consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f): The Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing has been notified under the aegis of National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) on April 1, 2020. The Scheme shall extend 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.
The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.07.2020.

The PLI Scheme has been a huge success in terms of the interest received from across the globe. A total of 16 applications have been approved as under:
Mobile Phones (Category - Invoice Value INR 15,000 and above): 5; Mobile Phones (Category: Domestic Companies): 5; Specified Electronic Components: 6

Over the next 5 years, the scheme is expected to lead to a total production of about INR 10.5 lakh crore (~USD 140 billion). The scheme is also expected to bring in additional investment in electronics manufacturing to the tune of INR 11,000 crore (~USD 1.5 billion). Domestic Value Addition is expected to grow to 35-40% for mobile phones and 45-50% for electronic components.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 342
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 03-02-2021

MISUSE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

342. SHRI M. SELVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the senior officials of the Ministry have held any meeting with legal experts and privacy advocates during the last two years to discuss various issues related to making social media safer and to govern social media platforms in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has since taken any concrete and effective steps to check the misuse of social media by criminals and anti-national elements; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE)

(a)   to (d):   Yes, Sir. The social media platforms are intermediaries under the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000. Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) had proposed to amend the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the IT Act, 2000. The proposed amendments to the said Rules were published on MeitY website on 24.12.2018 inviting public comments. The proposed amendments were intensely debated in the electronic and print media. In order to convey the perspectives of proposed amendments, a meeting was held with legal experts and the privacy advocates on 29.12.2018. Based on this discussions, and comments received through public consultation, the Rules are being finalised.

Further. section 69A of the IT Act empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Government regularly interacts with social media platforms regarding the steps to be taken to make social media safer.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1414
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 10.02.2021

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS

1414. SHRI S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to implement digital technology solutions in accessible rural areas of around 6,50,000 villages in the country; and

(b) whether the Government has drawn any action plan to connect all villages across the country with optic fiber cables within 1,000 days and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE)

(a):   Government of India has initiated the 'Digital India' programme with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge-based economy by ensuring digital access, digital inclusion, digital empowerment and bridging the digital divide. Under Digital India Programme, MeitY has effectively utilised Digital technologies to transform the lives of people at centres & rural areas, while ensuring digital inclusion of all the segments.

Various initiatives have been undertaken by Government for penetration of digital technology application across the country. Under Pillar 5: e-Kranti of Digital India programme, a total of 44 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) is being implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments, States, and State Departments. These MMPs are providing services in the areas such as education, healthcare, agriculture, justice, land records, social benefits, local governments, rural development, women & child development, legislature, transport, financial services, Income Tax (IT), Passport, Posts, etc. Some of the key initiatives implemented having impact across the country including rural areas are as follows:

- **Common Services Centre (CSC):** The Common Services Centres are service (Government to Citizen & Business to Citizen) delivery centres. As on 31st December 2020, 3.74 lakhs CSCs are functional in rural and urban areas.
- A"Digital Village Pilot Project" in October, 2018 covering 700 Gram Panchayats (GPs)/ villages(at least one Gram Panchayat/village per District per State/UT) is being implemented across the country. The project is being implemented by M/s CSC eGovernance Services India Limited. The digital services being offered are Digital Health Services (Tele-Health & Tele-Veterinary consultation), Education Service (NIELIT courses on BCC/CCC, Tally), Financial Inclusion Awareness Programme,

Skill Development, Solar panel powered street lights including Government to Citizens Services (G2C), Business to Citizen (B2C) Services.

- **Digital locker:** Digital Locker provides an ecosystem with collection of repositories and gateways for issuers to upload the documents in the digital repositories. So far 5.54 Crore are registered user and 426 Crore documents are available with DigiLocker.

- **Jeevan Pramaan:** Digital Life Certificate for Pensioners scheme known as Jeevan Pramaan envisages to digitize the whole process of securing the life certificate. So far 4.45 Crore Digital Life Certificate (DLC) submitted since 2014 out of which 3.46 Crore DLCs has been successfully processed.

- **Online Registration System(ORS)/eHospital:** Online Registration System (ORS) under eHospital includes online appointment and registration by new patients, viewing of lab reports, checking the status of blood availability and integration with payment gateway (PayGov). eHospital implemented in 420 hostpilats with 18.36 Crore transactions. ORS in 260 hospital with136.66b lakhs online appointments.

- **Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance (UMANG):** UMANG has been developed as a single mobile platform to deliver major Government.1051 services from 219 Central/state/UT Government departments along with 19474 Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) have been on-boarded on UMANG. It has 2.6 Crore registered users and 4.8 Crore downloads of UMANG app.

Delivery of these services at villages are possible by using the broadband/fiber optical connectivity (BharatNet) provided by the Department of Telecommunication.

(b): The BharatNet project for connecting 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) on Optical Fibre Connectivity (OFC) has been mandated to extend to over 6 lakhs in 1000 days and various models are being implemented to achieve the same such as Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) led, State led and through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The project is envisaged to be completed by May, 2023. The approval in this regard is under process. This connectivity will facilitate broad band access in rural areas for digital solutions to be implemented.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (MeitY)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2566
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 10.03.2021

DATA CENTRE INFRASTRUCTURE

2566 SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (RAJU BAAIYA):
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
SHRIMATI SARMISTHA SETHI:
SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:

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

(a) whether the development of data centre infrastructure in India for protection of the digital sovereignty in an increasingly connected world has become a necessity for the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
(c) whether the Government has proposed to set up the Data Centre Incentivisation (DCI) Scheme and Data Center Economic Zone (DCEZ) Scheme;
(d) if so, the details thereof;
(e) whether the Government has recently released the draft for Data Center Policy, 2020; and
(f) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to transform India into a global data center hub?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE)

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The growth in the Data Centre market in India is in conjunction with the volume of data generated via telecom, digital consumers, emerging businesses, digital government and emerging technologies. Thus, need for Data Centre infrastructure in the country already opens-up a potential opportunity for investments in sync with data localization provisions under proposed Data Protection Bill. In order to cater the data hosting requirements within the country, Data Centre sector needs to be facilitated by Government to mitigate the disabilities and facilitate them to develop Data Centre infrastructure in India.

(a) and (d): As of now, there is no such proposal.

(c) and (f): Yes Sir.The draft National Data Centre Policy 2021 was released for public consultation from 5th November 2020 to 30th November 2020 on this Ministry's website. Based

on the inputs received, the National Data Centre Policy is being finalised toenable India in becoming a global Data Centre hub.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2650
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2021

AADHAAR AUTHENTICATION

2650. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the details of Government authorities, non-Government entities and external private entities which were consulted before framing the Aadhaar Authentication for Good Governance (Social Welfare, Innovation, Knowledge) Rules, 2020;
(b) the list of companies which applied for Aadhaar authentication and have been granted permission under the aforementioned Rules;
(c) the list of private companies with access to Aadhaar APIs under various provisions; and
(d) the list of private firms that have been requesting for access to e-KYC authentication services to UIDAI under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE)

(a): The Aadhaar Authentica⁀ n for Good Governance (Social, Welfare, Innovation, Knowledge) Rules, 2020 were framed after consultation with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and Ministry of Law and Justice.

(b): As on date, following two proposals pertaining to companies have been received by the Ministry under Rule 4 of the Aadhaar Authentication for Good Governance (Social, Welfare, Innovation, Knowledge) Rules, 2020:
(i) Proposal of Ministry of Railways seeking Aadhaar authentication services, on voluntary basis, for authenticating the user IDs on E-Ticketing website IRCTC for booking e-tickets. The proposal has been approved and conveyed to Ministry of Railways on 23.12.2020.
(ii) Proposal of Department of Industries, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi seeking Aadhaar authentication services for its undertaking Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (DSIIDC). The same is under examination.

(c): Three types of Aadhaar authentication APIs are available in public domain to develop test applications in staging environment, namely (i) Authentication API (ii) eKYC API (iii) OTP API. Any entity can test its Authentication/eKYC application using these. However, for actual implementation, the prescribed on-boarding process is required to be followed.

(d): Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance has issued notifications dated 22.04.2020, 23.04.2020, 19.08.2020, 20.08.2020, 22.12.2020 and 28.01.2021 under section 11A of the Prevention

of Money Laundering Act, 2002 permitting use of Aadhaar authentication services to 65 entities, out of which 57 entities approached UIDAI with request to appoint them as AUA/KUA. Apart from these, 56 private banking companies, as reporting entities are also allowed Aadhaar authentication on voluntary basis under Section 11A(1)(a) of PMLA Act, 2002.

The list of such entities having requested for/ having access to e-KYC authentication services as aforementioned is enclosed at Annexure I.

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<div align="right"><u>Annexure-I</u></div>

List of private entities requested for/having access to e-KYC services of AadhaarUnder PMLA Act, 2002

(1) List of entities notified by Dept of Revenue

S.No.	Name of the Organization
1	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Limited
2	Computer Age Management Services Private Limited
3	CDSL Ventures Limited (CVL)
4	National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)
5	NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited (NSDL)
6	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Company Limited
7	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited
8	Max Life Insurance Company Limited
9	PNB Metlife India Insurance Company Limited
10	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited
11	Pramerica Life Insurance Limited
12	Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Company Limited
13	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Limited
14	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Company Limited
15	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited
16	Royal Sundaram General Insurance Company Limited
17	SBI General Insurance Company Limited
18	HDFC Ergo General Insurance Company Limited
19	Exide Life Insurance Company Limited
20	HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited
21	India First Life Insurance Company Limited
22	Future Generali India Life Insurance Company Limited
23	Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited
24	Aegon Life Insurance Company Limited
25	Shriram Life Insurance Company Limited
26	Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited
27	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Company Limited

28	Kotak Mahindra General Insurance Company Limited
29	Future Generali India Insurance Company Limited
30	Acko General Insurance Limited
31	Manipal Cigna Health Insurance Company Limited
32	Religare Health Insurance Company Limited
33	Aviva Life Insurance Co. India Limited
34	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited
35	TATA AIA Life Insurance Co Ltd
36	Universal Sompo General Insurance Co. Ltd
37	Max Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited
38	National Insurance Company Limited
39	Reliance General Insurance Company Limited (RGICL)
40	Shriram General Insurance Company Limited
41	Star Health and Allied Insurance Co Ltd.
42	Edelweiss General Insurance Company Limited
43	ICICI LOMBARD General Insurance Company Limited
44	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance Company Limited
45	Liberty General Insurance Limited
46	Aditya Birla Health Insurance Co. Limited
47	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Limited
48	Navi General Insurance Limited (Formerly known as DHFL General Insurance Limited)
49	Go Digit General Insurance Limited
50	The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.
51	Bombay Stock Exchange Limited
52	National Securities Depository Limited
53	NSE Data and Analytics Limited
54	National Stock Exchange of India Limited
55	CAMS Investor Services Private Limited
56	NSDL Database Management Limited
57	Central Depository Services (India) Limited
58	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company Limited
59	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co Ltd
60	TATA AIG General Insurance Company Limited
61	United India Insurance Co. Limited
62	LIC of India
63	Magma HDI General Insurance Company Limited
64	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Limited
65	Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd.

Note: Entities at Sl. No. 1 to 57 have approached UIDAI with request to appoint them as AUA/KUA

(2) List of private banking companies, as reporting entities under PMLA

1	Abhyudaya Co-operative Bank Ltd
2	AXIS Bank
3	Catholic Syrian Bank
4	City Union Bank Limited
5	DBS Bank India Limited
6	Deutsche Bank
7	Development Credit Bank Limited (DCB Bank Limited)
8	Gopinath Patil Parsik Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.
9	HDFC Bank
10	ICICI Bank
11	IDFC First Bank
12	IndusInd Bank
13	Jammu & Kashmir Bank
14	Karnataka Bank Limited
15	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.
16	Punjab & Maharashtra Co-operative Bank
17	Ratnakar Bank (RBL Bank Limited)
18	Shivalik Mercantile Co Operative Bank
19	South Indian Bank Ltd
20	Standard Chartered Bank
21	The A.P. Mahesh Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.
22	The Cosmos Co-Op Bank Ltd.
23	The Federal Bank Ltd
24	The Karur Vyasya Bank Limited
25	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited
26	The Mehsana Urban Co-Operative Bank Ltd.
27	The Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Limited
28	The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd.
29	SVC Co-operative Bank Limited
30	Thrissur District Cooperative Bank
31	Yes Bank
32	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.
33	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, India (HSBC)
34	ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited
35	Airtel Payments Bank Ltd.
36	Bandhan Bank Limited
37	Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited
38	Paytm Payments Bank Limited
39	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited
40	Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited
41	Au Small Finance Bank Limited
42	Suryoday Small Finance Bank Ltd.
43	The Surat People's Co-op. Bank Ltd.

44	Jio Payments Bank Limited
45	NSDL Payments Banks Limited
46	India Post Payments Bank
47	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Limited
48	Fino Payments Bank Limited
49	Citi Bank
50	The Nainital Bank Limited
51	Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited
52	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited
53	Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd.
54	Jana Small Finance Bank Limited
55	The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank Ltd.
56	SBM Bank (India) Ltd.

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Chapter 8

Assurances

8.1 During the course of reply given to a question or
a discussion, if a Minister gives an undertaking which
involves further action on the part of the Government in
reporting back to the House, it is called an 'assurance'.
Standard list of such expressions which normally constitute
assurances as approved by the Committee on Government
Assurances (CGA) of the respective House, is given at
Annex-3. As assurances are required to be implemented
within a specified time limit, care should be taken by all
concerned while drafting replies to the questions to restrict
the use of these expressions only to those occasions when
it is clearly intended to give an assurance on the floor of
the House.

Definition

8.2 An assurance given in either House is required to be
fulfilled within a period of three months from the date of
the assurance. This limit has to be strictly followed.

Time limit for fulfilling an assurance

8.3 To ensure early fulfillment of assurances, entire
process beginning from culling out of assurances from
the proceedings of the House to the submission of
Implementation Report including extension of time,
dropping and transfer of assurances have been automated
through a Software Application named "Online Assurances
Monitoring System" (OAMS). Requests for extension of
time, dropping or transfer of assurances and submission
of Implementation Report through any other offline mode
shall not be entertained under any circumstances.

Online Assurances Monitoring System (OAMS)

Culling out of Assurances

8.4 When an assurance is given by a Minister or when the Presiding Officer. directs the Government to furnish information to the House, it is extracted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, from the relevant proceedings and communicated to the Department concerned online through 'OAMS' normally within 20 working days of the date on which it is given on the floor of the House.

Deletion from the list of assurances

8.5 If the administrative Ministry/Department has any objection to treating such a statement as an assurance or finds that it would not be in the public interest to fulfill it. it may upload its request at 'OAMS' within a week of treating such statement as assurance for getting it deleted from the list of assurances. Such action will require prior approval of the Minister concerned and this fact should be clearly indicated in their communication containing the request. If such a request is made towards the end of stipulated period of three months, then it should invariably be accompanied with a request of extension of time. The department should continue to seek extension of time till the decision of the Committee on Government Assurances is conveyed through 'OAMS'. Requests received through offline mode shall not be entertained by either Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat or Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Extension of time for fulfilling an assurance

8.6 If the Department finds that it is not possible to fulfill the assurance within the stipulated period of three months or within the period of extension already granted. it may seek further extension of time as soon as the need for such extension becomes apparent, indicating the reasons for delay and the probable additional time required alongwith details of action taken/progress made in the matter. All such request should be submitted at 'OAMS' for decision by CGA thereon with the approval of the concerned Minister.

Registers of Assurances

8.7.1 The particulars of every assurance will be entered by the Parliament Unit of the Ministry/Department concerned in a register as at Annex 4 after which the assurance will be passed on to the concerned section

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8.7.2 Even ahead of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs through 'OAMS' the section concerned should take prompt action to fulfill such assurances and keep a watch thereon in a register as at Annex 5.

8.7.3 The registers referred to in paras 8.7.1 and 8.7.2 will be maintained separately for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha assurances, entries therein being made session wise.

The Section Officer in charge of the concerned section will: *Role of Section Officer and Branch Officer*

(a) scrutinize the registers once a week;

(b) ensure that necessary follow-up action is taken without any delay whatsoever;

(c) submit the registers to the branch officer every fortnight if the House concerned is in session and once a month otherwise, drawing his special attention to assurances which are not likely to be implemented within the period of three months; and

(d) review of pending assurances should be undertaken periodically at the highest level in order to minimize the delay in implementing the assurances.

8.8 The branch officer will likewise keep his higher officer and Minister informed of the progress made in the implementation of assurances, drawing their special attention to the causes of delay.

8.9.1 Every effort should be made to fulfill the assurance within the prescribed period. In case only part of the information is available and collection of the remaining information would involve considerable time, an Implementation Report(IR) containing the available information should be uploaded at 'OAMS' in part fulfillment of the assurance, within the prescribed time limit. However, efforts should continue to be made for expeditious collection of the remaining information for complete implementation of the assurance at the earliest. *Procedure for fulfillment of an assurance*

8.9.2 Information to be furnished in partial or complete fulfillment of an assurance should be approved by the Minister concerned before it is uploaded at 'OAMS' in both English and Hindi versions in the prescribed pro forma as at Annex-6 , together with its enclosures. After online submission of the Report for fulfillment of the assurance partial or complete as the case may be, four hard copies each in Hindi and English version with one copy of each version duly authenticated by the officer concerned should be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for laying until e-laying is adopted by the concerned House.

8.9.3 The Implementation Report should be submitted at 'OAMS' only. Implementation Report sent by any other mode or sent to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat directly, will not be considered for laying.

Laying of the Implementation Report on the Table of the House

8.10 The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, after scrutiny of the Implementation Report, will arrange to lay it on the Table of the House concerned. A copy of the Implementation Report, as laid on the Table, will be forwarded by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to the member(s) concerned. Details of laying of Implementation Report submitted by the Ministry/Department concerned would be made available by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs at 'OAMS'. The Parliament Unit of the Ministry/Department concerned and the concerned section will, on the basis of information available at 'OAMS', update their records.

Obligation to lay a paper on the Table of the House vis-à-vis assurance on the same subject

8.11 Where there is an obligation to lay any paper (rule/order/notification, etc.) on the Table of the House and for which an assurance has also been given, it will be laid on the Table, in the first instance, in fulfillment of the obligation, independent of the assurance given. After this, a formal report regarding implementation of the assurance indicating the date on which the paper was laid on the Table will be submitted at 'OAMS' in the prescribed pro forma (Annex-6) in the manner already described in para 8.9.2

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8.12 Each House of Parliament has a Committee on Government Assurances nominated by the Chairman/ Speaker. It scrutinizes the Implementation Reports and the time taken in the fulfillment of Government Assurances and focuses attention on the delays and other significant aspects, if any, pertaining to them. Instructions issued by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from time to time as available on 'OAMS' are to be followed strictly.

Committttees on Government Assurances
RSR 211-A
LSR 323, 324

8.13 The Ministries/Departments will, in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, scrutinize the reports of these two Committees for remedial action wherever called for.

Reports of the Committees on Government Assurances

8.14 On dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the pending assurances do not lapse. All assurances, promises or undertakings pending implementation are scrutinized by the new Committee on Government Assurances for selection of such of them as are of considerable public importance. The Committee then submits a report to the Lok Sabha with specific recommendations regarding the assurances to be dropped or retained for implementation by the Government.

Effect on assurances on dissolution of the Lok Sabha

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MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2021-2022)
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)
SIXTH SITTING
(11.01.2022)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1615 hours in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal   -   **Chairperson**

MEMBERS

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
4. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
5. Shri Santosh Pandey
6. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Pawan Kumar   - Joint Secretary
2. Shri S.L. Singh   - Deputy Secretary

WITNESSES

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

1. Shri Rakesh Maheshwari, Scientist 'G'
2. Shri S.K. Marwah, Scientist 'G'
3. Shri Shobhendra Bahadur, Director
4. Shri Roop Kishore, Director
5. Lt. Col. Sanjeev Yadav, Additional Director General, UIDAI

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

1. Shri P.K. Haldar   - Under Secretary

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened to (i) consider 25 Memoranda containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 41 pending Assurances; and (ii) take oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology regarding pending Assurances.

XXXXX   XXXXX   XXXXX   XXXXX   XXXXX   XXXXX

3.   Thereafter, the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs were ushered in. Welcoming the witnesses to the sitting of the Committee, the Chairperson impressed upon them not to disclose the deliberations of the Committee to any outsider. The Committee then took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology regarding pending Assurances. Considering the long pendency of a large number of Assurances of the Ministry, the Chairperson asked the representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology to give an overview of the pending Assurances of the Ministry and also enquired about the internal mechanism and system of monitoring and reviewing the implementation of pending Assurances in the Ministry.

4.   The representatives of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, accordingly briefed the Committee in this regard. The Chairperson asked the representatives of the Ministry to furnish the Minutes of their review meetings for monitoring of pending Assurances.

5.   The Chairperson and Members thereafter raised various queries and sought certain clarifications on the 25 pending Assurances (Annexure-III) taken up for the day. The witnesses responded to these queries and also provided clarifications. As some queries required detailed reply and inputs from various quarters, the Chairperson asked the witnesses to furnish written replies on the same in due course.

6.   The evidence was completed.

7.   The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for deposing before the Committee and furnishing the available information on the queries raised and clarifications sought by them.

8.   The witnesses, then, withdrew.

9.   A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2021-2022) LOK SABHA

Statement of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology discussed during Oral Evidence held on 11.01.2022.

S.No.	SQ/USQ No. dated	Subject
1.	USQ No. 1410 dated 30.11.2011	Guest Houses/Hostels
2.	USQ No. 1594 dated 30.11.2011	Transfer of Employees
3.	SQ No. 42 dated 27.02.2013 (Supplementary by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, MP)	Cyber Crimes
4.	SQ No. 42 dated 27.02.2013 (Supplementary by Dr. (Smt.) Ratna De(Nag), MP)	Cyber Crimes
5.	SQ No. 141 dated 03.12.2014 (Supplementary by Shri P.R. Sundaram, MP)	Super Computers
6.	SQ No. 349 dated 17.12.2014	Data Protection and Privacy
7.	USQ No. 1531 dated 04.03.2015	Cyber Crimes
8.	SQ No. 43 dated 20.07.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi, MP)	Digital Governance
9.	USQ No. 2369 dated 30.11.2016	Data Sharing and Validation Linkage
10.	USQ No. 1679 dated 13.02.2019	Development of Supercomputers
11.	USQ No. 1755 dated 13.02.2019	Cyber Criminals

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12.	USQ No. 1847 dated 03.07.2019	Localization of the Data
13.	USQ No. 1872 dated 03.07.2019	Centre for Research on Artificial Intelligence
14.	SQ No. 132 dated 27.11.2019 (Supplementary by Shri L.S. Tejasvi Surya, MP)	Incentives for Electronics Manufacturers
15.	USQ No. 1385 dated 27.11.2019	Use of Blockchain Technology
16.	SQ No. 44 dated 05.02.2020 (Supplementary by Shri Kalyan Banerjee, MP)	Linking Social Media Profiles with Aadhaar Number
17.	SQ No. 44 dated 05.02.2020 (Supplementary by Shri Gaurav Gogoi, MP)	Linking Social Media Profiles with Aadhaar Number
18.	USQ No. 2833 dated 11.03.2020	Data Centre Parks
19.	USQ No. 2843 dated 11.03.2020	IT Intermediary Guidelines
20.	USQ No. 2866 dated 11.03.2020	National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence
21.	USQ No. 314 dated 03.02.2021	Production Linked Scheme
22.	USQ No. 342 dated 03.02.2021	Misuse of Social Media
23.	USQ No. 1414 dated 10.02.2021	Digital Technology Solutions
24.	USQ No. 2566 dated 10.03.2021	Data Centre Infrastructure
25.	USQ No. 2650 dated 10.03.2021	Aadhaar Authentication

MINUTES
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2021-2022)
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)
TENTH SITTING
(04.07.2022)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal -   Chairperson

Members

2.   Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
3.   Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
4.   Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
5.   Shri M.K. Raghavan
6.   Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu

Secretariat

1.   Shri J.M. Baisakh   - Joint Secretary
2.   Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash   - Director
3.   Shri K.C. Pandey   - Deputy Secretary
4.   Smt. Vineeta Sachdeva   - Under Secretary

XXXXXX   XXXXXX   XXXXXX   XXXXXX   XXXXXX

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following three (03) draft Reports without any amendments:-

(i)   Draft Sixty-Fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology';

(ii)   Draft Sixty-Sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)'; and

(iii)   Draft Sixty-Seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)'

P.T.O.

2.   The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports at a later date.

XXXX   XXXX   XXXX   XXXX   XXXX   XXXX
XXXX   XXXX   XXXX   XXXX   XXXX   XXXX

The Committee then adjourned.