

incidents through a combination of institutional structures, people, processes, technology and cooperation". Implementing the provisions of the policy is a continuing process in keeping with the dynamic nature of cyber space environment. The actions for implementation of the components of the Policy are to be taken by Government, Public and Private sector. Accordingly, steps have been taken up for prioritized implementation of the policy and creation of national level systems, processes, structures and mechanisms to understand and deal with the existing and potential cyber security threats.

(c) There are number of provisions in the Information Technology Act 2000 which deal with various aspects of actions in the cyber space. Section 43, Section 43A and Section 72A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides a legal framework for protection of privacy and Security of data in digital form. Section 70 provides for declaration of any computer resource which directly or indirectly affects the facility of Critical Information Infrastructure, to be a protected system. Section 70A provides for establishment of a National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIIPC) as a national nodal agency in respect of Critical Information Infrastructure Protection. Section 65, 66, 66A, 66B, 66C, 66D, 66E, 66F, 67, 67A and 67B contain provisions for deterrent punishment against host of cyber related offences; In addition, Section 70B and Section 69B of the IT Act provide for seeking information and collection of data/information related to cyber incidents. These provisions help in security incidents prevention and prediction. Section 84A allows for prescription of suitable modes or methods of encryption for promotion of secure e-commerce and e-governance in the country. Separate rules for cyber cafes help in regulating the malicious activities that can be carried out in cyber cafes and provide a mechanism to prevent and deal with instances of cyber crime in an effective manner.

#### **Easing FDI norms in pharma sector**

\*178. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is largely dependent on China for bulk drugs, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether, with a view to attract investment into pharma sector, Government is planning to ease the norms for FDI in pharma sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) Department of Pharmaceuticals does not maintain data regarding production of bulk drugs by indigenous drug manufacturing companies in the country

and bulk drugs imported. However, as per the Boston Consulting Group report of 2013, the estimated production of bulk drugs by indigenous drug manufacturing companies in 2013 was US \$ 10.4 billion and import for the period was US \$ 3.5 billion which came primarily from China.

(b) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion in November, 2011 revised the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy which at present provides that 100 Per cent FDI in pharmaceutical sector is permissible through automatic route for greenfield investment and through Government approval route for brownfield investment. Further in brownfield investment 'non-compete' clause is not allowed except in special circumstances with the approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). Also, FDI upto 100% through automatic route for manufacturing of medical devices has been allowed.

#### **Sale of 500 drugs through Jan Aushadhi and local drug stores**

\*179. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to sell 500 low-cost drugs through Jan Aushadhi Stores and local drug stores;

(b) if so, the details of the drugs and the price at which each drug is proposed to be sold;

(c) whether the 500 drugs are going to be procured from public sector units or private pharma companies or from both; and

(d) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to take doctors on board to prescribe low cost and generic medicines, so as to expand its plan to provide low-cost drugs to the poor and the needy?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Government has launched 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme' to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, especially the poor, throughout the country, through outlets known as Jan Aushadhi Drug Stores (JASs). 178 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened since the inception of the scheme in November, 2008. Out of this 98 are presently functional as on date. The Jan Aushadhi Scheme is being implemented through Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI), which is a society under Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The medicines are procured by BPPI from CPSUs and also from private manufacturers.