

State	Location	State	Location
Jharkhand	5. Bokaro		14. Balasore
	6. Deoghar		15. Jajpur
	7. Dhanbad		16. Koraput (Jeypore)
	8. Jamshedpur		17. Sambalpur
Madhya Pradesh	9. Bhopal	Punjab	18. Amritsar
	10. Chhindwada	Tripura	19. Agartala
	11. Jabalpur	Uttar Pradesh	20. Agra
Nagaland	12. Kohima- Dimapur		21. Gorakhpur
			22. Meerut
Odisha	13. Angul		23. Varanasi

Law on data security breach

2789. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to introduce a legislation on data security breach in the light of recent security breach of around 6 lakh ATM cards, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is any mechanism in place that mandates public disclosure when such security breach occurs, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provides adequate legal framework for data security breach. Section 43, Section 43 A, Section 72 and Section 72 A of the IT Act, 2000 provides for privacy and security of data in digital form. Further, payments systems including ATM's are governed by Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 and regulations framed thereunder. Currently there is no proposal with the Government to introduce a new legislation for data protection in India.

(b) Banks are required to report cyber incidents to Reserve Bank of India. Further, banks also disclose major incidents to stock exchanges.

Privacy and data protection laws related to Aadhaar card

2790. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to initiate broad-ranging privacy and data protection laws that can address systematic concerns relating to breach of privacy of citizens while implementing the Aadhaar Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to ensure absolute safety of biometric authentication and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 [Act 18 of 2016], was passed by the Parliament on 16-03-2016. It is designed to promote good governance, financial inclusion and for targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services to deserving individuals in a transparent manner. In the Act, all important, legally validated and well certified principles of data privacy and protection of information have been incorporated. The specific provisions of the Act, in this regard, are as follows:-

- (i) The Act provides that the resident shall be informed, at the time of enrolment, of the manner in which the information collected shall be used and the nature of recipients with whom the information is intended to be shared during authentication [Section 3(2)]. Further, consent of the individual would be obtained for using his identity information during authentication and he would also be informed of the nature of information that may be shared upon authentication and usage thereof [Section 8 and 29(3)].
- (ii) Section 29 provides that no core biometric information (iris and fingerprints) shall be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever and the same shall not be used for any purpose other than Aadhaar generation and authentication. It further provides that no Aadhaar number or core biometrics collected or created under this Act in respect of an Aadhaar number holder shall be published, displayed or posted publicly, except for the purposes as may be specifically provided for by the regulations framed under this Act.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, passed by the Parliament on 16.03.2016 and subsequently, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section I, dated the 26th March, 2016 as Act No. 18 of 2016, provide that no core-biometric information (fingerprints, iris scan) shall be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever (Sec. 29) and that the biometric information shall not be used for any other purpose

other than generation of Aadhaar and authentication. Further, the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 have also been notified in September, 2016. These Regulations *inter alia* provide for biometric authentication to be done only by authentication Users Agency (AUA) authorized by UIDAI, transmission of biometric information in encrypted form, use of only certified device, etc.

Programme to develop IT and computer education in rural areas

2791. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes launched by Government to develop Information Technology (IT) and computer education in rural areas of the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the amount earmarked for this purpose in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Electronics and IT has implemented two digital literacy schemes viz. National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) and Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan (DISHA) to impart Digital Literacy training to 52.5 lakh beneficiaries (one person per household) across the country including rural areas. In the state of Uttar Pradesh 6,02,602 beneficiaries have been certified under these two Schemes.

National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), an autonomous society under the Ministry of Electronics and IT is implementing following projects for spreading IT Education in rural areas:—

- (i) 'Courses on Computer Education in Rural India' for Training and Certification of one lakh Common Service Centre (CSC) Operators / village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE) in every state of the country with financial support of ₹ 750.00 lakh. So far, 16,861 VLEs have been registered in Uttar Pradesh, out of which 4051 have been certified.
- (ii) 'Empowering Women in Rural India through Digital Literacy' (WDLP) with financial support of ₹ 287.50 lakh by MeitY, with an aim at training and empowering 25,000 rural women on the course of Basic Computer Concepts (BCC) to acquire digital literacy skills and enable them to further their education, gain employment etc.