process of de-duplication. The demographic and biometric attributes of residents are collected by various agencies of the Central and the State Governments and others who, in normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. These entities are 'Registrars' of the UIDAI. The information is subsequently uploaded by these agencies to UIDAI where it undergoes a number of quality checks and biometric de-duplication before an Aadhaar is generated.

The verification procedure for demographic data submitted by the resident during enrolment includes supporting documents, introducer system and National Population Register process of public scrutiny. Major portion of the enrolment is document based. There are well defined lists of Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA). Under document based enrolment, a resident has to submit any of the PoI/PoA from the said list.

There are well defined processes and guidelines of Aadhaar enrolment that the Registrars and Enrolment Agencies are bound to follow. A proper deterring mechanism is in place discouraging any deviation from these laid down processes and guidelines. The complete trail of each and every enrolment is maintained. There is provision for concurrent evaluation of the Enrolment Centres.

Aadhaar is generated after a number of quality checks and biometric de-duplication. Every attempt is made to ensure that fake/bogus enrolments are identified through quality checks and biometric de-duplication process, and rejected. In a miniscule number of cases, where an ineligible enrolment may slip through, there are provisions for taking action against the delinquent operator/supervisor/enrolment agency; financial penalties; and criminal proceedings by lodging of FIR, besides cancellation of such Aadhaars.

Aadhaar verification service is available on a public portal *https:// resident.uidai.net.in* where any person can check the validity of an Aadhaar instantaneously. The entities requiring a resident to produce Aadhaar as a proof of identity can authenticate the Aadhaar holder online, anytime and anywhere.

Common Service Centres

2793. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued a framework where all Government departments and bodies, belonging to both-Centre and State, should make their payments in a cashless manner, if so, the details thereof;

(b)   the State-wise data regarding the number of Common Service Centres (CSCs) that have been set up; and

(c)   whether CSCs are being made internet hubs in villages across the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Department of Economic Affairs under Ministry of Finance, Government of India has issued the Guidelines on 29th February, 2016 for the promotion of cashless payments through cards and digital means.

The detailed guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance *vide* Office Memorandum No. F.No-01/02/2015-Cy.I dated 29th February, 2016 are available at the following link: *http://dea.gov.in/sites/default/files/Promo_PaymentsMeans_Card_Digital_0.pdf*

(b)   The State/UT-wise status of Common Service Centres (CSCs) that have been set up across the country is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c)   The CSCs are internet enabled access points for delivery of various e-Services to the citizens. The CSC ecosystem has been designed not only to enable delivery of eServices, but also to mitigate digital divide in the rural areas. Altogether, these CSCs are becoming a game changer by providing a common Information Technology (IT) platform for rural citizens. In this regard, the Government is extending the CSC network till Gram Panchayat (GP) level under Digital India Programme.

Presently, CSCs are acting as the following:¬

•   Service Delivery Centres for - Government to Citizen (G2C), Business to Consumer (B2C), Utility Services, etc.

•   Permanent Enrolment Centres (PEC) for Aadhaar, and Aadhaar Printing Centres

•   Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) under Financial Inclusion for Banking services

•   Insurance Service Centres

•   Educational and Skill Development Centres

•   Electoral Registration Centres

•   Information Centre for various schemes of the Government for creating awareness leading to empowerment among the citizens, etc.

Statement

State-wise Summary Statement of CSCs set up as on 31 October, 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	CSCs Set up
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6990
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212
3.	Assam	4507
4.	Bihar	13341
5.	Chhattisgarh	10330
6.	Goa	6
7.	Gujarat	16303
8.	Haryana	6393
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4243
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1984
11.	Jharkhand	6405
12.	Karnataka	4455
13.	Kerala	3287
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17660
15.	Maharashtra	36421
16.	Manipur	664
17.	Meghalaya	372
18.	Mizoram	474
19.	Nagaland	228
20.	Odisha	11115
21.	Punjab	7124
22.	Rajasthan	14722
23.	Sikkim	422
24.	Tamil Nadu	14466
25.	Telangana	4955
26.	Tripura	425
27.	Uttarakhand	5408

Sl. No.	State	CSCs Set up
28.	Uttar Pradesh	48242
29.	West Bengal	11051
	TOTAL	252205
	Union Territory (UT)	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	53
2.	Chandigarh	49
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18
4.	Daman and Diu	16
6.	Delhi	718
7.	Lakshadweep	15
8.	Puducherry	86
	TOTAL	955
	GRAND TOTAL	253160

Rumour-mongering through internet technology

2794. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that in recent past, rumour-mongering through the use of internet technology has emerged as a major challenge for law and order enforcing authorities across the country;

(b)   if so, the action Government has taken to ensure that no rumour-mongering can be done by the misuse of internet technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Internet technology has become a popular mode of communication for sharing audio, video, image, email, data etc. Sometimes, internet is misused for rumour- mongering which pose a challenge for the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).

(b)   The LEAs take appropriate action including barring of access to internet under existing legal provisions as and when required.

Digital Literacy Mission

2795. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state: