

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	13	-27.8	6	-53.8
31.	Chandigarh	11	55	400.0	77	40.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3	-	0	-100.0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.0	1	0.0
34.	Delhi UT	150	226	50.7	177	-21.7
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	-	0	-100.0
36.	Puducherry	5	1	-80.0	0	-100.0
TOTAL (UTs)		185	300	62.2	261	-13.0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5693	9622	69.0	11592	20.5

* Includes cases reported under IT Act and IPC sections involving computer as medium/source.

Includes cases reported under IT Act, IPC sections and SLL sections involving computer as medium/source.

Source: Crime in India.

Unauthorised authentication and impersonation by illegal storing Aadhaar data

1840. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that there have been attempts of unauthorised authentication and impersonation by illegally storing Aadhaar biometric data;

(b) the details of the number of cases of intentionally copying Aadhaar data provided under Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking steps to ensure data protection and encryption, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. An incidence has come to the notice where one Aadhaar Number Holder authenticated using his stored biometric. Formal FIR has been lodged and the police investigation is on.

(c) The Core Aadhaar Biometric data (Finger print/Iris) stored in the Central Identities Data Repository is never shared with any entity. The resident's Personal Identity Information (PII) data is encrypted for both enrolment and authentication transactions using 2048 bit public key of UIDAI. Once encrypted, it can be decrypted only by using UIDAI private key which is securely stored in Hardware Security Module (HSM) device.

Use of domestic parts in manufacturing of mobile and telecom instruments

†1841. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made the use of domestic parts mandatory for manufacturing of mobile and telecom instruments for exporters who get subsidy on the export of mobile and telecom instruments, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the year-wise details of total number of exporters in the country who have been given 3 percent subsidy during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Interest Equalization Scheme: The Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post Rupee Export Credit has been launched by the Government and notified *vide* RBI Circular no. 62 dated 04.12.2015. Under the scheme, the rate of interest equalization @ 3% per annum shall be available on Pre-and Post Rupee Export Credit and Post Shipment Rupee Credit. Department of Telecommunication(DoT) *vide* Gazette notification dated 28.10.2016 has notified Interest Equalization Guidelines for domestic telecom manufacturer exporters. DoT has therein notified certain minimum value addition qualifying criteria for telecom products (including mobile phones also). The domestic telecom manufacturer - exporter are now eligible under the Interest Equalization Scheme, subject to meeting the minimum value addition criterion. The DoT *vide* notification dated 28.10.2016 has notified the minimum value addition criterion for telecom products (*Available at http://www.dot.gov.in/sites/default/files/2016_11_07%20IEG%20IP.pdf*.)

(b) Based on the inputs provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the sector-wise details of reimbursement claims of banks for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (available at *http://meity.gov.in/sites/upload_files/dit/files/annexure-16-03-2017.pdf*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.