

(c) whether an Aadhaar holder can relinquish or cancel their Aadhaar, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) number of complaints of unauthorized access of information/fraudulent authentication that have been received by Ministry so far, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Every time an Aadhaar number is authenticated using biometric/One Time Password (OTP) with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), a notification is sent to the registered email id of the Aadhaar number holder.

(b) There is a provision for Aadhaar number holder to lock/unlock his biometric authentication.

(c) There is no provision for cancelling/relinquishing Aadhaar number, by the Aadhaar number holder.

(d) No such case has been reported so far.

#### **Issuance of Aadhaar card on fake documents**

2327. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past, three Pakistani nationals were issued with Aadhaar card, based on fake documents, at Bengaluru;

(b) whether any action has been initiated against the officer who was responsible for verifying the original documents before logging in the details of those individuals; and

(c) in view of the above, the measures UIDAI is taking to ensure that such mishaps do not happen in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) For enrolment of Aadhaar, one has to submit Proof of Identity and Proof of Address. Certificate of Identity/Address having photo on it, is one of the valid proofs of Identity/Address. There has been instance where three alleged Pakistani nationals have submitted the said certificate during enrolment and subsequently got Aadhaar.

(b) FIR has been lodged against the Officer who had issued the certificate without verifying details of the individuals.

(c) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) conducts workshops from time to time for the enrolment agencies/operators sensitizing them on various issues relating to enrolment processes.

### **Common Service Centres in Telangana**

2328. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 9,000 Common Service Centres (CSCs) were aimed to be set up in Gram Panchayats in Telangana under Phase-II;

(b) whether target to set up CSCs in GPs in Phase-I has been achieved;

(c) if not, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(d) the services that are likely to be provided through these CSCs in GPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government of India has approved CSC 2.0 Project under Phase-II in August, 2015 with an aim to set up at least one Common Services Centre (CSC) at 2.5 lakhs of Gram Panchayats (GPs) across the country. This includes the 8,787 Gram Panchayats in the State of Telangana. The project is to be completed within 4 years by August, 2019.

As on 30th June, 2017, 3,00,774 Common Services Centres (CSCs) have been registered across the country, out of which, 1,96,922 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level covering around 1,66,537 GPs against the target of 2.5 lakhs of GPs. Out of the total registered CSCs, 2,61,071 CSCs are functioning and transacting for delivery of e-Services, out of which, 1,63,226 CSCs are functioning at GP level.

As on 30th June, 2017, 5,564 Common Services Centres (CSCs) have been registered across the State of Telangana, out of which, 3,180 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level covering around 3,180 GPs against the target of 8,787 GPs. Out of the total registered CSCs, 5,043 CSCs are functioning and transacting for delivery of e-Services, out of which, 2,855 CSCs are functioning at GP level.

(b) The Phase-I of CSC Scheme launched in September 2006, targeted to cover all 6 lakhs census villages by one lakh CSCs, as per 1:6 ratio equitably spread across rural India. Accordingly, the total number of CSCs which were made operational across the country in Phase-I till November, 2015 (prior to start of implementation of CSC 2.0 Project under Digital India) was 144,875, out of which 92,106 CSCs were at GP level.