

developing core components, including chipsets and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

One of the objectives of NPE 2019 is to promote domestic manufacturing and export in the entire value-chain of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) for economic development to achieve a turnover of USD 400 billion by 2025. The objective includes targeted production of 1.0 billion mobile handsets by 2025, valued at USD 190 billion, including 600 million mobile handsets valued at USD 110 billion for export.

(c) and (d) In order to incentivize exports from India, under the Foreign Trade Policy, the Government of India is implementing various schemes such as Advance Authorization, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Transport and Marketing Assistance, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme, among others.

#### **Launch of Digital Literacy Mission**

1157. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Digital Literacy Mission for millions of rural Indians with a view to make people digitally literate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of institutes/labs functioning in the country as on date, State-wise; and

(d) whether any survey has been conducted to be shared with companies investing in startup projects to propagate digital literacy and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a scheme titled “Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan” (PMGDISHA) in February, 2017 for ushering in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 Crore rural households (one person per household) at a Total outlay of ₹ 2,351.38 crore (approx.). It is implemented as a Central Sector Scheme by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) through an implementing agency namely CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV), with active collaboration of all the State Governments and UT Administrations, District e-Governance Society (DeGS), etc. Besides digital literacy, the scheme also focuses on training the beneficiaries on use of Electronic Payment System.

Under the scheme, as on 25.11.2019, more than 2.98 crore beneficiaries have been enrolled, 2.34 crore have been trained out of which 1.72 crore have been certified by duly authorized 3rd party certifying agencies. The State-wise training targets and achievements of the scheme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of the training centres affiliated with CSC-SPV under the PMGDISHA scheme are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has published the 71st Round Survey Report titled 'Social Consumption - Education Survey 2014', which *inter alia* covered IT Literacy. As per this report, the proportion of households in the country having computer was around 14% (only 6% of rural households and 29% of urban households possessed computer). Among people in the age group of 14-29 years in rural India, only 18% were able to operate a computer. Similarly, in the age group of 30-45 years, the percentage dropped further to 4%. In the age group of 46-60 years, the percentage was just more than 1%. This highlighted that more than 15 crore rural households (@ 94% of 16.85 crore households) did not have computers and a significant number of these households were likely to be digitally illiterate.

The above findings from the 71st NSSO survey were taken into account while formulating the PMGDISHA scheme. The findings of NSSO survey and the State-wise targets of PMGDISHA scheme is available in public domain for any company planning to invest in start-up projects to propagate digital literacy.

#### Statement-I

##### State-wise training targets and achievement made under the PMGDISHA scheme

Sl. No.	State	Training Target	Achievement (no. of beneficiaries)		
			Registered	Trained	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1,11,71,000	71,52,713	57,58,248	42,09,813
2.	Bihar	66,30,000	26,39,489	20,62,503	14,83,116
3.	Madhya Pradesh	37,84,000	21,96,336	17,62,166	12,42,154
4.	Odisha	25,17,000	17,75,995	13,73,422	10,35,836
5.	Chhattisgarh	14,12,000	17,07,431	13,85,084	10,42,311
6.	Assam	19,29,000	16,61,041	13,26,279	10,22,919
7.	Maharashtra	44,33,000	16,42,282	12,38,546	8,98,541

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Rajasthan	37,12,000	16,14,871	12,55,802	9,34,981
9.	Jharkhand	18,03,000	15,15,177	11,42,571	8,24,912
10.	Gujarat	24,97,000	14,30,021	11,77,648	8,49,582
11.	Haryana	11,91,000	13,18,896	10,83,466	8,08,715
12.	West Bengal	44,81,000	9,34,586	6,47,340	4,89,784
13.	Punjab	12,47,000	8,68,128	7,32,439	5,63,964
14.	Andhra Pradesh	20,28,000	6,65,141	4,61,079	3,28,681
15.	Tamil Nadu	26,79,000	6,24,336	5,04,120	3,58,761
16.	Karnataka	27,05,000	6,12,749	4,71,702	3,17,106
17.	Telangana	20,28,000	4,48,255	3,51,261	2,51,990
18.	Uttarakhand	5,06,000	3,39,294	2,67,506	2,03,881
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,58,000	2,95,174	2,25,609	1,68,461
20.	Himachal Pradesh	4,44,000	1,69,063	1,10,004	81,177
21.	Tripura	1,95,000	96,369	61,760	47,054
22.	Meghalaya	1,71,000	69,221	47,783	30,701
23.	Kerala	12,57,000	32,087	14,862	11,871
24.	Puducherry	28,000	10,694	7,306	5,077
25.	Manipur	1,37,000	8,679	4,660	2,871
26.	Mizoram	38,000	7,017	4,955	2,858
27.	Nagaland	1,01,000	4,575	3,254	2,399
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	77,000	2,969	970	672
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,000	864	299	237
30.	Daman and Diu	4,000	646	447	307
31.	Sikkim	33,000	288	99	73
32.	Goa	40,000	266	118	79
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18,000	227	58	18
34.	Lakshadweep	1,000	19	0	0
35.	Delhi	30,000	2	2	0
36.	Chandigarh	2,000	0	0	0
TOTAL		6,00,00,000	2,98,44,901	2,34,83,368	1,72,20,902

**Statement-II**

*Details of State-wise training centres affiliated with CSC-SPV under the PMGDISHA schemes*

Sl. No.	State	Training Centre
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	46,239
2.	Bihar	31,827
3.	Maharashtra	21,534
4.	Madhya Pradesh	14,989
5.	Rajasthan	13,695
6.	Assam	11,586
7.	Odisha	10,542
8.	Chhattisgarh	10,440
9.	Gujarat	9,913
10.	Andhra Pradesh	9,670
11.	Jharkhand	8,803
12.	Haryana	8,739
13.	Punjab	7,611
14.	West Bengal	6,504
15.	Tamil Nadu	6,340
16.	Karnataka	5,240
17.	Uttarakhand	3,633
18.	Telangana	3,442
19.	Himachal Pradesh	2,462
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,334
21.	Kerala	1,188
22.	Meghalaya	958
23.	Tripura	737
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	263

1	2	3
25.	Manipur	222
26.	Puducherry	187
27.	Mizoram	138
28.	Nagaland	115
29.	Chandigarh	104
30.	Delhi	61
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51
32.	Goa	39
33.	Sikkim	25
34.	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	14
35.	Daman And Diu	10
36.	Lakshadweep	2
TOTAL		2,39,657

#### **Hacking of Government websites**

1158. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been instances of hacking of Indian Government websites from foreign locations during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken up investigation into such incidents with foreign Governments; and
- (d) if so, the details and outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) a TOTAL number of 110 and 48 websites of Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments were hacked during the year 2018 and 2019 (till October) respectively.