Aadhaar card holders in States

527. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any States where the total number of Aadhaar card holders is greater than the population;

(b) if so, whether some of these could be attributed to deceased Aadhaar card holders; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to flag such numbers as deceased if appropriate documents are submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Seven (7) States have Aadhaar more than the projected population as on 31.12.2019.

(b) No, Sir. Estimated number of deaths of Aadhaar holders has been accounted in Aadhaar saturation. These could be attributed to error in projection of population, migration of population etc.

(c) No, Sir. There is no plan to flag deceased Aadhaar holders.

Mass production of FPGA, hardware and chip manufacturing hubs

528. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to setup mass production of Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), Hardware and Chip Manufacturing Hubs in India similar to LT Technology Parks, SEZ's etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) The Government attaches high priority to electronics hardware manufacturing, and it is one of the important pillars of both "Make in India" and "Digital India" programmes of Government of India.The Government has notified the National Policy on Electronics

2019 (NPE 2019) on 25.02.2019, with the vision to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and create an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology notified the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) scheme to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment in ESDM sector. The assistance for the projects for setting up of Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters is 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹50 crore for 100 acres of land. For setting up of Brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Cluster, 75% of the cost of infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of ₹50 crore is provided. The scheme was open for receipt of application for a period of 5 years *i.e.* upto October, 2017. Under the scheme, 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centers (CFCs) measuring an area of 3,565 acres with project cost of ₹3,898 crore, including Government Grant-in-aid of ₹ 1,577 crore have been approved in 15 States across the country.

In order to attract investment for setting up of Semiconductor FAB facilities in the country to enable mass production of Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)and Chip Manufacturing, capital subsidy of 20% - 25% was available under the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SJPS) till 31.12.2018. However, no proposal was received for setting up of Semiconductor FAB under M-SIPS.

Following incentives are available to companies for setting up of Semiconductor FAB facilities in India:–

(i) Basic Customs Duty (BCD) exemption on capital goods for setting up of Semiconductor FAB.

(ii) Investment linked deduction under Section 35 AD of the Income-tax Act.

(iii) Deduction of expenditure on research and development as admissible under Section 35(2AB) of the Income-tax Act.

(iv) New domestic companies making fresh investment in manufacturing and starting operations before March 31, 2023 have an option to pay corporate income tax at reduced rate of 15%. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

The manufacturing facilities for semiconductors are highly capital intensive and have to deal with constantly changing technology. Further, the semiconductor fabrication

capability for leading/cutting edge technology nodes is available with only few companies globally.Assured business out of the market demand is the key factor to establish and operate a sustainable semiconductor FAB.

Amount spent on Semiconductor Manufacturing Ecosystem

529. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the amount spent on Semiconductor Manufacturing Ecosystem to encourage and empower the sector along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): While there is no commercial semiconductor fabrication (FAB) facility in the country, Government has been making serious efforts to set up semiconductor FABs in the country. Government had approved two proposals for setting up of Semiconductor FAB facility in India -one from the consortium led by M/s. HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. (with ST Microelectronics and Silterra Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. as partners) with a project cost of LNR 29,013 crore and the other from consortium led by M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. (with IBM, USA and Tower Semiconductor Limited, Israel as partners) with a project cost of ₹ 34,399 crore.

Letter of Intent (LoI) dated 19.03.2014 were issued to both the consortia. The following main incentives were extended to both the consortia:–

(i) 25% subsidy on capital expenditure and tax reimbursement as admissible under ModifiedSpecial Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) Policy.

(ii) Exemption of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) for non-covered capital items.

(iii) Deduction on expenditure on R&D as admissible under Section 35 (2AB) of the Income-tax Act.

(iv) Investment linked deduction under Section 35 AD of the Income-tax Act.

(v) Interest free loan of approximately ₹ 5,124 crore each (Exact to be calculated on appraisal of Detailed Project Reports), with a cap of 20% of the capital expenditure (as admissible under M-SIPS).