Fig 0

SECTION ONE

Box 7.4.1

Major Government Initiatives in the IT Sector

- Setting up of a new Ministry of Information Technology in October 1999, which was re-christened as Ministry of Communication and Information Technology in September 2001 given the increasing convergence between communication and IT.
- Setting up of National Task Force on Human Resources Development in IT in July 2000. The report of the Task Force is before the Government.
- Creation of an IT Venture Capital Fund of Rs. 100 crore in 1999.
- Upgradation of the Education and Research Network (ERNET) connecting various universities and regional engineering colleges (RECs) through a high speed network.
- Upgrading all RECs to the level of National Institutes of Technology.
- Enactment of a comprehensive law called the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, which provides legal recognition for transactions through electronic data interchange.
- Lowering custom duties on IT products, allowing 100 per cent foreign direct investment (FDI) in the sector, raising the limit on the issue of American Depository Receipts/Global Depository Receipts (ADR/GDR) by stock swap from $50 million to $100 million or up to ten times the company's export earnings in the previous year.
- Computerisation of government departments by spending up to 3 per cent of the budget on IT. Many e-governance applications were initiated. A number of government portals were hosted. Technology development and content creation in Indian languages were promoted.
- The Government initiated moves to set up 487 Community Information Centres at the block headquarters in the northeastern states and Sikkim for bridging the digital divide.
- The Media Lab Asia project was initiated in 2001 for taking IT to masses.
- Human resource development (HRD) for the IT sector was promoted through a multi-pronged approach to IT education revolving around increasing the availability and improving the quality of education. Many states set up Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) as centres of excellence.
- Research and development (R&D) in the emerging areas of technology and supercomputing are being pursued.

of 25 per cent in production and 46.5 per cent in exports. While software sector registered an impressive CAGR of 50 per cent, the growth in the hardware sector lagged at 10 per cent. The performance of the industry during Ninth Plan period is given in Table 7.4.1.

STRATEGY FOR THE TENTH PLAN

Hardware Development

7.4.5 The major reasons for the stagnant growth in IT hardware production are distorted tariff structure, poor infrastructure, high cost of finance and stiff competition from multinational corporations (MNCs). This sector is likely to face even harder competition after 2005 when the zero duty regime comes into place in line with the Information Technology Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (ITA-WTO). Although under this regime, import duty on finished products would come down to zero, it is unlikely that duties on various inputs such as chemicals and metals used in hardware production would also be brought down to zero. In such a scenario, the viability of domestic manufacturing will be adversely affected. A comprehensive package

Fig 1

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973

Whereas it has been made to appear before me that the Jat reservation agitation has spread throughout the District Hisar. There are ongoing instances and further likelihood of blockade of Railway track, highway and other roads by the agitators. Similarly, there is likelihood of damage to public property and commission of cognizable offences related to safety and security of individuals and property. This has caused a great inconvenience to the general public and adversely affected the essential services and supply of commodities. Many gatherings of these agitators are being facilitated by way of spreading disinformation and rumours through various social media such as Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Flickr, Tumblr, Google+, on mobile phones. Similarly, SMS services on mobile phones are being used to spread disinformation and for facilitating gatherings of agitators. As per reports received, there is imminent danger of disturbance of public tranquility due to inflammatory material being transmitted/ circulated to the public through social media/ messaging services on internet 2G/3G/Edge/ GPRS.

This order is issued to prevent any disturbance of peace and public order in the jurisdiction of Haryana and shall remain in effect till further orders.

This Order is being passed ex-parte in view of the emergent situation.

In case of violation of the aforesaid order, person found guilty shall be liable to be punished as per Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this day, 18th February 2016.

District Magistrate
Hisar.

No. 1194-1256 /PA(MA , dated 18/02/2016

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action please:-

1. The Deputy Director General, TERM Cell (H), Rohtak.
2. All Telecom Service Providers operating in Haryana Telecom Circle.
3. The Chief Secretary to Govt. Haryana. (For information)
4. The Addl. Chief Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Home Department, Chandigarh. (For information)
5. The Director General of Police, Haryana, Panchkula. (For information)
6. The Addl. Director General of Police, CID (H) Panchkula. (For information)
7. Divisional Commissioner, Hisar .
8. District & Session Judge, Hisar.
9. All District Magistrates in the state.
10. The Superintendent of Police Hisar with 5 spare copies
11. SDM Hisar/Hansi/Barwala.
12. CTM Hisar.
13. Civil Surgeon Hisar.
14. All Tehsildars/Naib Tehsildars in District Hisar.
15. All BDPOs in District Hisar.
16. DIPRO Hisar.
17. PA to DM Hisar.

Fig 2

120

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that there is likelihood of causing tension, annoyance, obstruction or injury to persons, danger to human life and property, disturbance of public peace & tranquility within the limits of Jind District by some agitators, miscreats and antisocial elements on account of spreading of Jat reservation agitation throughout the District Jind.

And whereas ,there is imminent danger of disturbance of public tranquillity due to inflammatory ...rial being transmitted/circulated to the public through social media/messaging services on interest ...G/3G/EDGE/GPRS.

And whereas, to thwart and prevent occurrence of any possibility i.e. unlawful activities, blocking of highways, other roads, passages, railway tracks, water channel, power houses etc. and damage to public property and commission of cognizable offences related to safety and security of individuals and property activities causing a great inconvenience to the general public and adversely affecting the essential services and supply of commodities by way of spreading disinformation and rumours through various social media such as Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Flicker, Tumbir, Google+, on mobiles phones, sending bulk SMS services on mobile phones and for facilitating gatherings of agitators, it has become necessary to take steps and measure to maintain law and order in District Jind in public interest.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by virtue of section 144 of Code of Criminal procedure, 1973. I, Vinay Singh, IAS, District Magistrate, Jind do hereby order immediate stoppage the internet services (2G,EDGE,3G,4G,GPRS) and bulk messages provided on mobiles networks in the territorial jurisdiction of Jind District, Haryana. Telecom Service Providers are hereby directed to ensure compliance of this order.

This order is issued to prevent any disturbance of peace and public order in the jurisdiction of Haryana and shall come into force with effect from 18-02-2016 and shall remain enforce for a period of one month upto 17 03-2016 (both days inclusive) unless withdrawn earlier.

This order is being passed ex-parte in view of the emergent situation. It shall be published for the information public through press and publicity Van of the public Relations Department and by affixing the copies of this order on the Notice Boards of the District, Sub Divisional Magistrate, and Tehsil Courts, BD&POs, Gram Panchayats, Municipal Council/ Committees, Bus Stands and public places, Police Stations as well as in the Cinema Halls.

Any person found guilty for violation of aforesaid order, will be liable for punishment under ...ion 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court of this day 18th February, 2016.

District Magistrate
Jind

Endst. No. 97- 120 /P.A. /MA Dated 18.2.2016

A copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action please:-

1. The Chief Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh.
2. The Addl. Chief Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Home Deptt., Chandigarh.
3. The Director General of Police, Haryana, Chandigarh.
4. The Commissioner Hisar Division, Hisar.
5. Inspector General of Police, Hisar .
6. District & Sessions Judge, Jind.
7. Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Jind.
8. Superintendent of Police, Jind.
9. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Jind/ Narwana/Safidon.
10. District Information & Public Relation Officer, Jind.
11. All head of offices in district Jind.
12. All Telecom Services Providers operating in Haryana Telecom Circle.

...r. District Magistrate,

Fig 3

Press release and visual media

Quarantine Watch Mobile App for phones by Govt of Karnataka

All persons under order of Home Quarantine shall send their selfie to Government every 1 hour from home.

Selfie or photo contains GPS coordinates. So the location of the sender gets known.

If Home Quarantine person fails to send selfie every 1 hour (except sleeping time from 10 PM to 7 AM) then Govt Team will reach such defaulters and they are liable to be shifted them to Govt created MASS QUARANTINE.

Every selfie sent by Home Quarantine person is seen by Government Photo Verification Team. So if wrong photos are sent then also defaulters will be shifted to Mass Quarantine.

Even Govt Quarantine Check Teams while visiting house to house will use the app and click Photo of Home Quarantined persons and send to Govt.

App is Available in Google Play store.

download link: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.bmc.qrtnwatch

Dr. K. Sudhakar,

Hon Minister of Medical Education

Government of Karnataka

Fig 4

'While investigating Jamia and NE riot cases, Delhi Police has done its job sincerely and impartially. All the arrests made have been based on analysis of scientific and forensic evidence, including video footages, technical & other footprints.

Delhi Police is committed to upholding the Rule of Law and bringing the conspirators, abettors and culprits of NE riots to books and secure justice to the innocent victims. It will not be deterred by the false propaganda and rumors floated by some vested elements who try to twist facts to their convenience. We continue to work tirelessly and relentlessly towards our motto ..Shanti, Seva and Nyaya.

Jai Hind'

Fig 5

MOST IMMEDIATE

F. No. 101/2/1/2020-CA.IV

भारत सरकार /Government of India

मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय /Cabinet Secretariat

राष्ट्रपति भवन /Rashtrapati Bhawan

***

New Delhi, the 3rd April, 2020

Subject: Constitution of Committee for developing and implementing a Citizen App technology platform for combating COVID-19.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a wide range of technology products and applications have come up to bring citizens onto a common platform. Technology experts, academicians and private companies have also reached out to the Government offering solutions and services. Developing a single nation-wide technology platform on-boarding all citizens can be a powerful tool in combating the pandemic.

2. In view of the above, it has been decided to create an enabling mechanism through a public private partnership model to develop and implement a Citizen App technology platform, on-boarding all citizens in combating COVID-19, evaluating and converging related technology solutions and suggestions. A Committee is constituted comprising of the following:

i. Shri R.S. Sharma, Chairman, TRAI
ii. Professor K. Vijay Raghvan, Principal Scientific Advisor to Govt. of India
iii. Shri Ajay Prakash Sawhney, Secretary, M/o Electronics & Information Technology
iv. Shri Anshu Prakash, Secretary, D/o Telecommunications
v. Shri Anand Mahindra, Chairman, Mahindra & Mahindra
vi. Shri N. Chandrasekaran, Chairman, Tata Sons
vii. Professor V. Kamakoti, Member, NSAB, IIT Chennai

3. M/o Electronics & Information Technology will provide secretarial support to the Committee. The Committee will be further assisted by Shri Manharsinh Yadav, Deputy Secretary, Prime Minister's Office.

4. The Committee may co-opt any member as per requirement. The Committee shall complete its work within 3 months.

(Amrapali Kata)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel: 2301 3507

To,

1. Shri R.S. Sharma, Chairman, TRAI
2. Professor K. Vijay Raghvan, Principal Scientific Advisor to Govt. of India
3. Shri Ajay Prakash Sawhney, Secretary, M/o Electronics & Information Technology
4. Shri Anshu Prakash, Secretary, D/o Telecommunications
5. Shri Anand Mahindra, Chairman, Mahindra & Mahindra
6. Shri N. Chandrasekaran, Chairman, Tata Sons
7. Professor V. Kamakoti, Member, NSAB, IIT Chennai
8. Shri Manharsinh, Deputy Secretary, Prime Minister's Office

Copy, for information, to:

1. Dr. Hardik Shah, Deputy Secretary, Prime Minister's Office w.r.t. O.M. No. 5239411/2020 dated 02.04.2020.
2. SO to Cabinet Secretary

Fig 6

Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (Under Ministry Of Information and Broadcasting) C-56A/17, Sector-62, Noida- 201307

Tender No. BECIL/PROJ/ITS&AV/Healthcare/2020 Dated: 10-04-2020

Corrigendum / Addendum No. 1

Subject: Corrigendum to Expression of Interest for EMPANELMENT OF AGENCY FOR SUPPLY OF HEALTHCARE EQUIPMENTS

Tender No. BECIL/PROJ/ITS&AV/Healthcare/2020 Dated: 10-04-2020

1. The following items are included in the EOI and their Technical specifications are attached as Appendix to this corrigendum.

a) HAND HELD THERMAL IMAGING SYSTEM

b) OPTICAL THERMAL FEVER SENSING SYSTEM

c) COVID – 19 PATIENT TRACKING TOOL

2. The Pre – Bid queries of all the prospective bidders are attached as Appendix to this corrigendum.

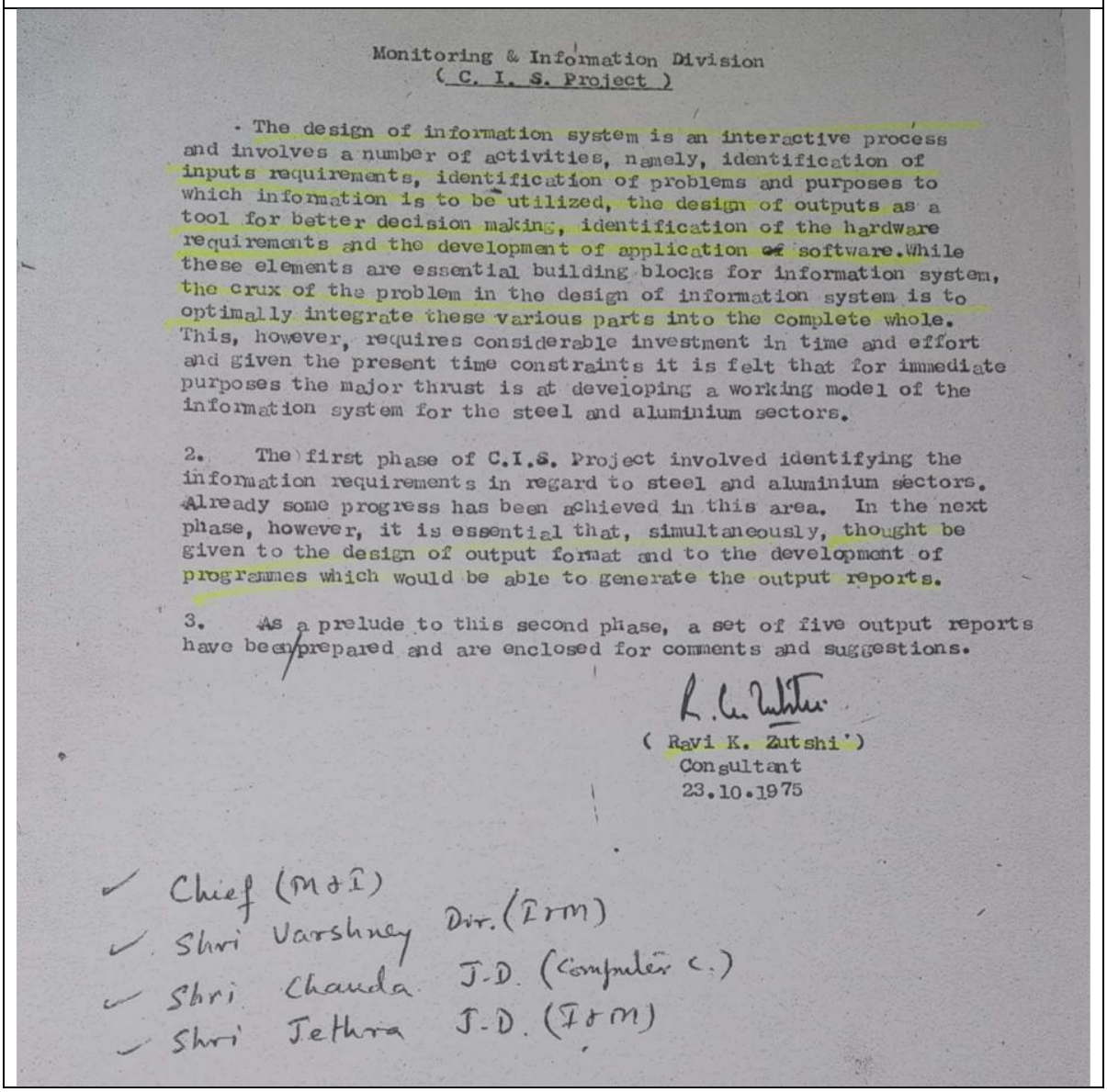
3. The Important Dates of EOI has been amended as follows:

COVID -19 PATIENT TRACKING TOOL

S.No	Specifications
1.	Intelligence investigation platform & tactical tool to detect, prevent and investigate threats to national security using CDR, IPDR, Tower, Mobile Phone Forensics Data.
2.	Should be an advanced analytics and intelligence software that uses Telecom & Internet Data to identify suspect Locations, Associations & Behaviour.
3.	Should Trace contacts & connections of infected persons
4.	Should Identify unknowing contacts with infected persons.
5.	Should be able to Geo locate possible COVID-19 infected persons
6.	Location based Analysis - Easily Geo- Fence an area of interest (eg Meeting place, airport, mosque, railway station, bus stand etc) and identify all the people present at the location at the time of event
7.	Should allow Investigator to identify the how many cell towers from different service providers are covering an incident place or a location on a map.
8.	Should Identify the movement of COVID infected suspects, their cross-border movements, the people they come in contact with etc.
9.	Trace where this person has been and if he or she has been to areas known for being high risk locations.
10.	Should be able to Easily identify close contacts, frequent contacts as well as occasional contacts such as Uber drivers etc.
11.	Should be able to collect information like where the suspect has spent most of his/her time and who all he or she has met. Zero in on connections with Watch List suspects
12.	Should be able to Identify a suspects behaviour, see what he or she does on specific days of the week, where does he or she order food from, where does the suspect go for regular walks, where does he/she work during the day, where does he/she sleep at night etc.

Fig 7

SECTION TWO



Monitoring & Information Division
(C. I. S. Project)

The design of information system is an interactive process and involves a number of activities, namely, identification of inputs requirements, identification of problems and purposes to which information is to be utilized, the design of outputs as a tool for better decision making, identification of the hardware requirements and the development of application of software. While these elements are essential building blocks for information system, the crux of the problem in the design of information system is to optimally integrate these various parts into the complete whole. This, however, requires considerable investment in time and effort and given the present time constraints it is felt that for immediate purposes the major thrust is at developing a working model of the information system for the steel and aluminium sectors.

2. The first phase of C.I.S. Project involved identifying the information requirements in regard to steel and aluminium sectors. Already some progress has been achieved in this area. In the next phase, however, it is essential that, simultaneously, thought be given to the design of output format and to the development of programmes which would be able to generate the output reports.

3. As a prelude to this second phase, a set of five output reports have been prepared and are enclosed for comments and suggestions.

(Ravi K. Zutshi)
Consultant
23.10.1975

✓ Chief (M & I)
✓ Shri Varshney Dir. (I & M)
✓ Shri Chanda J.D. (Computer C.)
✓ Shri Jethra J.D. (I & M)

Fig 8

P. A. C. No. 518

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(1975-76)

(FIFTH LOK SABHA)

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

COMPUTERISATION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
April, 1976 Vaisakha, 1898 (S)
Price : Rs. 8.80

CHAPTER V

DATA SECURITY

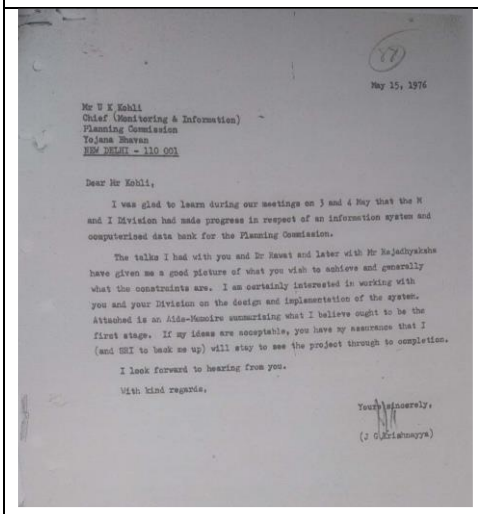
5.1. For an expert bent on crime, it is said cracking a computer system's defence is only 'as difficult as doing a hard Sunday cross-word puzzle'. According to a story entitled 'Waiting for the Great Computer Rip-off' published in FORTUNE. July, '74, ZARF, a joint project of the U.S. Air Force and MITRE Corporation—a defence research out-fit, is said to have 'subverted everyone of the system's (Multies)** safeguards' which has been designed' with security as an upper most consideration. This is an instance of the vulnerability of the modern electronic data processing systems. Until not long ago computer manufacturers and users saw little reason to fear that an unscrupulous person at one terminal could be able to read, alter or delete another user's data or tamper with the intricate programmes that manipulate this data. But in the recent years even the manufacturers have come to acknowledge that it is not very difficult for some one with a lot of skill to do things like that even with the most secured systems now in existence. Robert Courtney the man responsible for safeguards that go into IBM equipment is stated to have classified computer related risks into 6 categories. Among these he has mentioned the "category that includes remote manipulation of the system by outsiders".

5.2. There are various subtle methods by which unauthorised persons can have access to the information sorted in the computers:

> "The programmers who write the software can subvert supposed protective features or instal "trapdoors" for subsequent entry. Operators may have daily opportunity to tamper with data or files. Maintenance men may incorporate subversive instructions into the test programmes they employ to test for mal-functions. Wiretaps and various bugging devices can intercept data transmissions or even pick up electromagnetic emanations from wires and terminals. The tappers may use intercepted passwords to "masquerade" as legitimate users, or may even insert "piggyback" data into legitimate transmissions. Sometimes legitimate users borrow passwords to masquerade or

**A new computer system designed by Honeywell Inc.

Fig 9



May 15, 1976

Mr U K Kohli
Chief (Monitoring & Information)
Planning Commission
Yojana Bhavan
NEW DELHI - 110 001

Dear Mr Kohli,

I was glad to learn during our meetings on 3 and 4 May that the M and I Division had made progress in respect of an information system and computerised data bank for the Planning Commission.

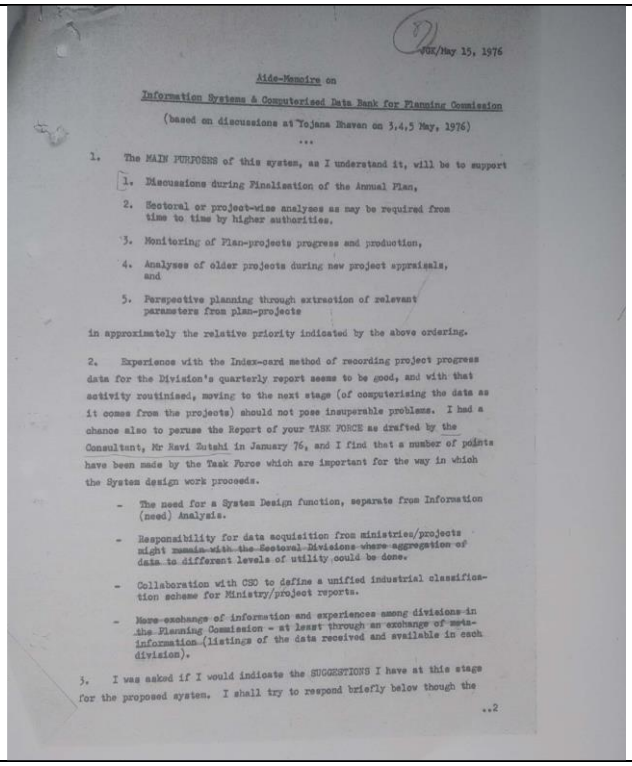
The talks I had with you and Dr Rawat and later with Mr Rajadhyaksha have given me a good picture of what you wish to achieve and generally what the constraints are. I am certainly interested in working with you and your Division on the design and implementation of the system. Attached is an Aide-Memoire summarising what I believe ought to be the first stage. If my ideas are acceptable, you have my assurance that I (and SRI to back me up) will stay to see the project through to completion.

I look forward to hearing from you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(J G Krishnayya)



JGK/May 15, 1976

Aide-Memoire on

Information Systems & Computerised Data Bank for Planning Commission

(based on discussions at Yojana Bhavan on 3,4,5 May, 1976)

...

1. The MAIN PURPOSES of this system, as I understand it, will be to support

   1. Discussions during Finalisation of the Annual Plan,
   2. Sectoral or project-wise analyses as may be required from time to time by higher authorities.
   3. Monitoring of Plan-projects progress and production,
   4. Analyses of older projects during new project appraisals, and
   5. Perspective planning through extraction of relevant parameters from plan-projects

in approximately the relative priority indicated by the above ordering.

2. Experience with the Index-card method of recording project progress data for the Division's quarterly report seems to be good, and with that activity routinised, moving to the next stage (of computerising the data as it comes from the projects) should not pose insuperable problems. I had a chance also to peruse the Report of your TASK FORCE as drafted by the Consultant, Mr Ravi Sutshi in January 76, and I find that a number of points have been made by the Task Force which are important for the way in which the System design work proceeds.

- The need for a System Design function, separate from Information (need) Analysis.
- Responsibility for data acquisition from ministries/projects might remain with the Sectoral Divisions where aggregation of data to different levels of utility could be done.
- Collaboration with CSO to define a unified industrial classification scheme for Ministry/project reports.
- More exchange of information and experiences among divisions in the Planning Commission - at least through an exchange of meta-information (listings of the data received and available in each division).

3. I was asked if I would indicate the SUGGESTIONS I have at this stage for the proposed system. I shall try to respond briefly below though the

..2

Fig 10

NICNET — A Hierarchic Distributed Computer Communication Network for Decision Support in the Indian Government

N. Seshagiri, K.K.K. Kutty, N. Vijayaditya,
Y.K. Sharma, D.P. Bobde, M. Moni

National Informatics Centre
Department of Electronics, Government of India
New Delhi 110 003

A decision support information system for the Indian Government is being evolved, based on the design of a predominantly query-based computer network with hierarchic distributed databases and random access communication. The four level hierarchy spans 439 districts at the lowest level, the Central Government headquarters in New Delhi, the set of 32 State Capitals and Union Territories, and the set of four Regional Centres.

With interference tolerance and random access as two guiding principles behind the choice, Spread Spectrum transmission and Code Division Multiple Access system of satellite communication was adopted. Each node of the network is a 32-bit computer which is capable of local bulk storage of up to three units of 300 megabytes each for purposes of query-accessible distributed databases. The design and implementation of such a distributed database has endowed the network with the capability to distribute the data related to such databases over various nodes in the network so as to be able to accept a query from any of the nodes.

1. INTRODUCTION

From the genesis of the concept of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) in 1973 to its nucleation in 1975 followed by the commissioning of NICNET in 1977, it was a phase of innovation penetrating through barriers of conservatism in Governmental organisations.

The NIC, now an organisation structured around nearly 2000 personnel, including nearly 1500 computer specialists, is giving full-fledged Management Information System (MIS) and computerisation services to several Ministries/Departments and associated organisations in the Central and State Governments by catalysing the growth of computerisation where none existed earlier. The most important function of NIC is to put to use the new technology of computer networking to enable efficient exchange of information between the Centre and the States, between the States and their Districts and among the

Fig 11

Indian Journal of Radio & Space Physics
Vol. 19, October & December 1990, pp. 281-296

621'39

281-96.

Global compunication — A 15-year technology forecast

N Seshagiri
National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission, A-Block, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110 003

A technology forecast for 1990-2005 A.D. is made for the global compunication technology, which is a synergetic merger of computer technology and communication technology. The trends in global compunication as it metamorphoses the office, the factory and the home services, are forecast, utilising the Harvard Map of Information products and services as well as Kobayashi's concept of integration of computer and communication. From the experience of setting up a nation-wide computer-communication network, NICNET, based on very small aperture terminals (VSATs) and spread spectrum code division multiple access technology, certain VSAT technology trends are analysed. In this product environment, the emerging profile of integrated services digital network (ISDN) is outlined based on a seven-layer protocol and broad-band application spectrum. Supplementary forecasts are made on trends in value added network, switched optical communication, cellular mobile communication, and personal communication network.

1 Introduction

In his treatise '*Understanding Media*', Marshall McLuhan predicted, 25 years ago, a world-wide coalescence of human activities into a single community tending to a "Global Village". Such a coalescence is already perceptible as global communication is increasing in complexity, variety and volume of interaction between the various countries of the world. Global networks of computers are already bringing about an information exchange between countries. This infrastructure is fostering increased international trade. The convergence of computer technology and communication technology is already becoming visible in the form of facsimile service, automatic bank teller machines, international television, answering machines, compact disks, among others.

Kobayashi[1] evolved a concept of integration of computer and communication (C&C) in which he forecast the features of communication technology which would be derived from computer technology and vice versa. Building up on this concept, the system of global compunication access that is likely to evolve in the next fifteen years has been derived as shown in Fig. 1. Basically this forecast is a combination of three functional elements: (a) terminals interfacing with people, (b) conventional transparent communication network, and (c) computer oriented information and communication service centres.

The transmission systems assumed are: (a) Terrestrial communication (Tercom): microwave/millimetre wave system, optical fibre cable system, coaxial cable system, paired cable system and submarine cable system, and (b) Satellite communication (Satcom): point-to-point communication with Ka-band (20-30 GHz) hubless very small aperture terminals (VSATs) and ADSATs with onboard switching facility (OBS), remote sensing satellites with OBS and high precision digital photography equipment, and mass media satellites for broadcasting.

Local area networks (LANs) in offices, factories and homes are connected to meteropolitan area switching systems. These switching systems also connect communication and information processing centres (CIPCs) (Videotex, data processing, databases, etc.), value added network (VAN) communication and information processing centres as well as radio and television broadcasting stations. The LAN and CIPC are connected to subscriber access systems which, in turn, along with VAN, are connected to the switch. The output of the switch multiplexes the radio base stations. Throughout, integrated services digital network (ISDN) will be the main infrastructure.

Broadcasting stations are connected directly to the transmission system. The radio base stations and the broadcasting station along with remote sensing satellites, point-to-point compunication satellites and mass media satellites provide the mobile compunication links for air transport, marine transport, surface transport and individual communication.

DISNIC-PLAN : A NICNET Based Distributed Database for Micro-level Planning in India

M.Moni
National Informatics Centre, New Delhi
E-Mail: moni@hub.nic.in

Micro-level Planning is gaining momentum in developing countries. The Planning steps, the data needs, the institutional requirements, the macro-micro linkages and the information flows are necessary to make the planning process effective. Indian planning and development process is aheading for a change from the centralised to more of decentralised approach in order to give due recognition to the micro-level needs and potentials in decision making. The committee on Study Group on Information Gap, constituted by the Planning Commission, Government of India, in 1989 has recommended for the creation of data bases on (i) Plan Information, (ii) Plan Monitoring, and (iii) Plan Evaluation, in districts. This committee has also recommended to develop databases with respect to (i) Socio-economic, (ii) Agro-economic, (iii) Infrastructure, (iv) Demographic, and (v) Natural resources.

A "village" or a "cluster of villages" is considered as a "suitable and manageable" geographic unit for planned development within the framework of district planning. Since India has its varied spatial peculiarities over different types of terrain, natural resources, climate, socio-economic conditions, political ideologies, etc., the micro-level planning and modeling requires a comprehensive village level spatial and non-spatial information system.

With the establishment of NICNET nodes in all 500 districts of India, which are the basic administrative spatial units at the sub-state level and also consistent with the decentralised planning concepts of the Government of India, National Informatics Centre(NIC) has launched "DISNIC - a NICNET based district government informatics programme" for strengthening planning and development, covering 28 sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, industry, education, environment, energy, rural development, etc., at the local levels. An integrated approach for database development across different sectors has been adopted, as it is essential for planning and development.

The National Informatics Centre, through its DISNIC-PLAN Programme, has created a distributed database on village level information for about 6 lakhs villages, in the country, using its NICNET facilities at 500 district nodes. Project activities have been taken-up to link these databases with the spatial database in the form of maps to provide an effective spatial analysis under Geographical Information System(GIS) environment. Further, development of INTRANET site over NICNET National Info-Highway, on DISNIC-PLAN Programme has also been undertaken.

Proceedings of the 22nd VLDB Conference
Mumbai(Bombay), India, 1996

Fig 13

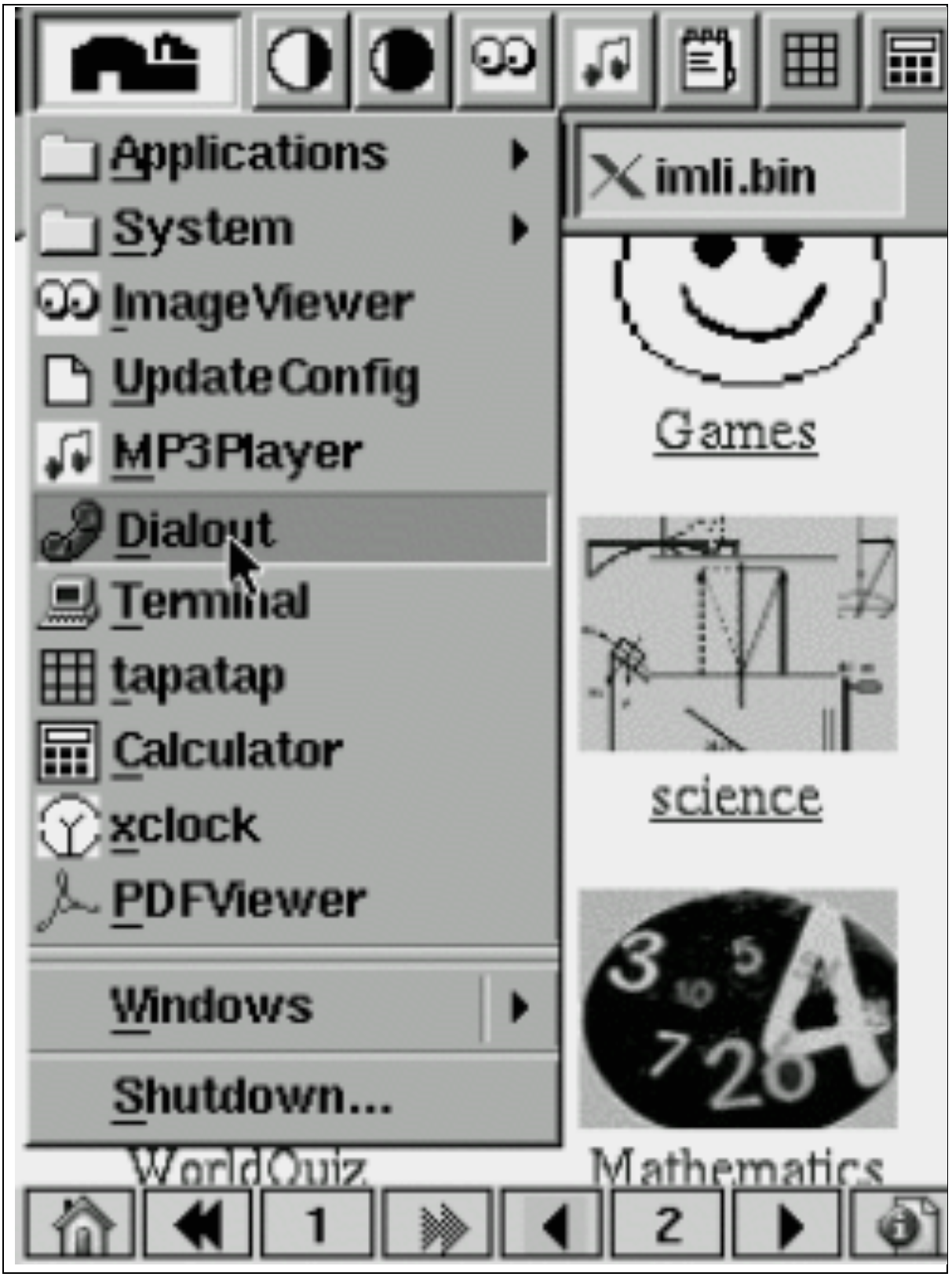

Applications
System
ImageViewer
UpdateConfig
MP3Player
Dialout
Terminal
tapatap
Calculator
xclock
PDFViewer
Windows
Shutdown...
imli.bin
Games
science
Mathematics
WorldQuiz
1
2

Fig 14

रजिस्ट्री सं. डीएल-33004/2000 REGISTERED NO. DL-33004/2000

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II — खण्ड 1
PART II — Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 27] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, जून 9, 2000 / ज्येष्ठ 19, 1922
No. 27] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2000 / JYAISTHA 19, 1922

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2000/Jyaistha 19, 1922 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 9th June, 2000, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000
(No. 21 or 2000)

[*9th June, 2000*]

An Act to provide legal recognition for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "electronic commerce", which involve the use of alternatives to paper-based methods of communication and storage of information, to facilitate electronic filing of documents with the Government agencies and further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the United Nations by resolution A/RES/51/162, dated the 30th January, 1997 has adopted the Model Law on Electronic Commerce adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

AND WHEREAS the said resolution recommends *inter alia* that all States give favourable consideration to the said Model Law when they enact or revise their laws, in view of the need for uniformity of the law applicable to alternatives to paper-based methods of communication and storage of information;

AND WHEREAS it is considered necessary to give effect to the said resolution and to promote efficient delivery of Government services by means of reliable electronic records.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent, commencement and application.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of India and, save as otherwise provided in this Act, it applies also to any offence or contravention thereunder committed outside India by any person.

been compromised.

CHAPTER IX
PENALTIES AND ADJUDICATION

Penalty for damage to computer, computer system, etc.

43. If any person without permission of the owner or any other person who is incharge of a computer, computer system or computer network,—

(*a*) accesses or secures access to such computer, computer system or computer network;

(*b*) downloads, copies or extracts any data, computer data base or information from such computer, computer system or computer network including information or data held or stored in any removable storage medium;

(*c*) introduces or causes to be introduced any computer contaminant or computer virus into any computer, computer system or computer network;

(*d*) damages or causes to be damaged any computer, computer system or computer network, data, computer data base or any other programmes residing in such computer, computer system or computer network;

(*e*) disrupts or causes disruption of any computer, computer system or computer network;

(*f*) denies or causes the denial of access to any person authorised to access any computer, computer system or computer network by any means;

(*g*) provides any assistance to any person to facilitate access to a computer, computer system or computer network in contravention of the provisions of this Act, rules or regulations made thereunder;

(*h*) charges the services availed of by a person to the account of another person by tampering with or manipulating any computer, computer system, or computer network,

he shall be liable to pay damages by way of compensation not exceeding one crore rupees to the person so affected.

Hacking with computer system.

66. (*1*) Whoever with the intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or any person destroys or deletes or alters any information residing in a computer resource or diminishes its value or utility or affects it injuriously by any means, commits hacking.

(2) Whoever commits hacking shall be punished with imprisonment up to three years, or with fine which may extend upto two lakh rupees, or with both.

Directions of Controller to a subscriber to extend facilities to decrypt information.

69. (*1*) If the Controller is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interest of the sovereignty or integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct any agency of the Government to intercept any information transmitted through any computer resource.

Fig 15

THE CITIZENSHIP
(REGISTRATION OF CITIZENS AND ISSUE OF
NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS)
RULES, 2003[1]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (3) of Section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely—

CONTENTS

1. Published in the Gazette of India, 2003 Extraordinary Part II, s.3(ii), dated 10th December, 2003, Vide G.S.R. 937(E), dated 10th December, 2003.

1. Short title and commencement— (1) These rules may be called the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.

(2) They shall come into force on the date' of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions— In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Act" means the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955);

(b) "Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths" means the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (18 of 1969);

(c) "Citizen" means the citizen of India in terms of the Constitution of India and provisions of the Act;

(d) "Director of Citizen Registration" means the Director of Census in a State or Union territory appointed by the Central Government under the Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948), who shall also function as the Director of Citizen Registration in that State, or as the case may be, in the Union territory;

(e) "District Register of Indian Citizens" means the register containing details of Indian citizens usually residing in the district;

(f) "District Registrar of Citizen Registration" means the District Magistrate of every revenue district, by whatever name known, who shall act as the District Registrar of Citizen Registration;

(g) "Local Register of Indian Citizens" means the register containing details of Indian citizens usually residing in a village or rural area or town or ward or demarcated area (demarcated by the Registrar General of Citizen Registration) within a ward in a town or urban area;

(h) "Local Registrar of Citizen Registration" means a local officer, or a revenue officer, appointed by the State Government 'at the lowest geographical jurisdiction, that is to say, of a village or rural area or town, or ward or demarcated area (demarcated by the Registrar General of Citizen Registration) within a ward in a town or urban area, who shall function as Local Registrar for the purpose of preparation of Local Register of Indian Citizens;

1. Come into force 10th December, 2003.

Fig 16

Table 8.1: Whose "Transparency and Efficiency"?

Taluks / Villages / Respondents	Pre- Bhoomi		Post Bhoomi		Other details
	RTC (copy/correction)	**Mutation**	**RTC (copy/correction)**	**Mutation or *khata* change**	
Locations: 3 Villages in a relatively less intensively urbanizing taluk. **Respondents:** Local politicians: 3 (current and former Village Presidents) Taluk and village level officials: 4 (RI: 1, VAs: 3) Small farmers: 10 Brokers: 2	Rs.5 to Rs.100 Immediate	Rs.1000 2-4 days	Rs.15 + Rs.35 plus expenses of Rs.100 for agent to visit the taluk office Time taken is 2-3 months	Rs.3000 in addition to transport expenses for several visits. While there is an official one-month rule, in reality this normally extends to 3-4 months.	**Bribes are on a transaction basis**
Locations: 2 villages in an urbanized taluk in the city's peri-urban area **Respondents** Taluk and village officials: 5 Politicians: 5 Small and medium farmers: 10 Brokers	Rs.3 to Rs.50 Immediate	Rs.500 to Rs.5000 2-4 days	Rs 15 (individual) and Rs. 100 processed via an agent. Correction for individual is not possible due to the need to visit the office for 10 days. Application via an agent is Rs.300.	Rs.3000 to Rs.5000 If there is a problem, the amount can go upto Rs. 15,000 to Rs.20,000	**Bribes on an acre basis** Investors from Andhra Pradesh, and large developers and layouts catering to NRIs and IT firms, dominate the land market.
Location: 2 villages in an urbanized and in some parts, very rapidly urbanizing taluk in the city's peri-urban area. **Respondents**	Time limit = 1 or 2 days Cost Rs.5 to Rs.50 Fewer corrections were required in the manual system. In those cases, a correction could be made immediately if needed. Previously, the medium	Rs.500 to Rs. 5000 depending on the size of land and the complexity of *khata* involved. Following are categories of land sanctions:	The fees depend on the type of work and the reality of visiting the taluk office. Copy of RTC: Rs.15 (fee) and a bus ticket of Rs.40. There is the additional problem of equipment downtime at the kiosk,	The bribe ranges between Rs. 1000 and Rs.3000. Here, the lower amount is for those seen as 'small farmers' with no significant problems. But having land with no 'problem' is rare, as most small farmers are situated on	**Bribes on an acre basis**

Fig 17

Web Services & Localisation: A Way forward to Realise Digital Inclusion and Development in Rural India*

Madaswamy Moni
Deputy Director General
National Informatics Centre
Government of India
moni@nic.in

1 Digital Economy – An Economic Transformation, Now Intensifying

Most of rural India is yet to accept the idea of an inclusive India, and presents a baffling dichotomy of images: poverty and growing potential of rural markets, where over 70 % of the Indian population lives. Rural India desires to take advantage of "knowledge-intensive" techniques for sustainability of its stakeholders: farm and non-farm linkages, through grassroots level information access (contents) and grassroots level access to information (networking). India is also a highly multilingual country with more than 20 officially recognized languages and hundreds of dialects in use, and only 5% of the Indian populace speaking the English language. Breaking the language barrier is like providing an essential infrastructure for good governance, peace & prosperity at grassroots level. Rural connectivity is strength, wealth, and progress and hence to face the SWOT in respect of:

- Reaching the unreached : Public Services
- From digital divide to digital opportunities for sustainable development and economic growth
- Fostering agricultural growth, poverty reduction and sustainable resources use
- Sustainable development & earth care policies - water, energy, education, health, agriculture & rural development, biodiversity
- A Cluster of villages - sustainable societies in viable rural space

This has led to a growth of supply capacity through capital-augmenting technological change, which in turn, changed the capital and labour markets, and has generated greatest demand in: Web Services Development, User Interface Design, Business Domain Expertise, Security Expertise, Mobile Application Development, and Ubiquitous Computing. Indian IT & ITES industries have tremendous potential to become an engine of growth and productivity improvement, through localisation, for all sectors of the economy. Data may need to be abstracted from more than 200 different document formats (HTML, PDF, Word, PPT, etc) encountered on the Web. An economic transformation - digital economy - is now intensifying and leading to a rapid economic growth in India [1].

2 ICT Diffusion for Development with a Rural Focus

The Indian government has initiated several Digital Initiatives: Digital Networks for Farmers (DNF), as a follow up of ISDA95 [2] recommendations, to ensure digital inclusion for fostering rural prosperity and reducing spatial disparities in India. Rural India should be given a chance through Digital Networks for Farmers (DNF), DISNIC Programme, e-Cooperatives, and digital SMEs. [2], [3], [4] and [5] dealt with the Digital Initiatives, so as to help 'bridge theory and reality at grassroots':

- e-Cooperatives & CoopNet : an Internet enterprise development programme for fostering agricultural and rural industries;
- AGMARKNET : A network connecting about 2500 Agricultural Produces Wholesale Markets to transmit daily market prices of more than 300 commodities and 2000 varieties – facilitating a DATAWAREHOUSE for rural empowerment to achieve 24-7-365-Supply–Chain; with a road map to cover 7000 and 32000 rural markets (http://agmarknet.nic.in)

*Published in CSI Communications (India), March 2006

Fig 18

GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL ROLLOUT eDistrict

1. BACKGROUND

a. NeGP was approved by the Government in May 2006, with the following vision:

> "*Make all Government Services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man*".

b. To realize this vision, 27 Central, State and Integrated Mission Mode projects (MMPs) along with 8 support components were identified and approved under NeGP **(Annexure II).** States have been given flexibility to identify upto 5 additional state-specific projects, which are particularly relevant for the economic development of the State. NeGP also envisages creation of the core IT infrastructure in the form of SWANs, SDCs and one lakh front ends namely CSCs in rural areas across the country to deliver public services electronically.

c. **e-District** is one of the 27 MMPs under NeGP, with the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India (GoI) as the nodal Department, to be implemented by State Government or their designated agencies. **This MMP aims at electronic delivery of identified high volume citizen centric services, at district and sub-district level, those are not part of any other MMP.** To achieve these objectives service levels and outcomes for each of these services will be clearly laid down by the concerned State, with a view to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the service delivery. The MMP envisages leveraging and utilizing the four pillars of e-infrastructure namely, SDCs, SWANs, SSDGs and CSCs, optimally to deliver public services electronically to citizens at their door steps. Initially only those high volume citizen-centric services will be taken up for implementation which have high priority for the State. New services will be added to the portfolio subsequently, once the demand for the initial set of e-enabled services increases.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the e District Mission Mode Project are to ensure the following:

a. Undertake backend computerization of District and Tehsil level offices to ensure electronic delivery of high volume citizen centric services at the district level.

Fig 19

Report of Expert Committee on Metadata and Data Standards For Person Identification

1.0 Scope

1.1 Objective of Person Identification Codification

To identify each and every person uniquely at the national level to ensure interoperability of information related to individuals collected by various Govt./non Gov. organization. Also to ensure data integrity and smooth horizontal and vertical data exchange related to the individuals across the domain applications.

1.2 Description

a. Identification of generic data elements for person identification and their business formats
b. Mechanism for the codification / nomenclature of the generic data elements to reflect parent-child relationship among them
c. Identification of code directories and their ownerships for updation.
d. Identification of attributes of the code directories on the basis of identified generic data elements
e. Standardization of values in the code directories
f. Identification of Person Identification attributes
g. Identification of metadata Qualifiers
h. Preparation of metadata of the data elements
i. Metadata and Data Standards implementation steps / procedure in domain applications

1.3 Approach to be adopted:

Phase 1

a. Mechanism of codification of data elements
b. Identify generic data elements for person identity
c. Identify code directories & their ownership
d. Identify basic qualifiers for metadata
e. Describe metadata of identified data elements

Fig 20

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SECOND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

ELEVENTH REPORT

PROMOTING e-GOVERNANCE
The SMART Way Forward

DECEMBER 2008

PREFACE

In his *Grundlegung Zur Metaphysik de Sitton*, Immanual Kant says, *"So act as treat humanity, whether in their own person or in that of any other, in every case an end withal, never as means only"*. Kant's observation is even more valid today. T citizens are ends in themselves, rather than as means to other ends. The colonial vi of the Government used to be as a 'controller' and 'ruler'. It is now that of a coordina and provider. Government is responsible for providing certain services to the citizens, j like an organisation is responsible for managing a value chain that leads to output. Busin corporations have discovered over the last few decades that information technology c make the value chain more efficient and lead to quality improvements and cost savin Similarly, Governments have discovered that information technology can make the provis of services to the citizen more efficient and transparent, can save costs and lead to a hig level of efficiency.

e-Governance is in essence, the application of Information and Communicatio Technology to government functioning in order to create 'Simple, Moral, Accountab Responsive and Transparent'[1] (SMART) governance. In this report on e-Governance, Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) has tried to analyse the successes a failures of e-Governance initiatives in India and at the global level, in order to extrapol the best practices, key reform principles and recommendations that can help the governm to implement a new paradigm of governance in the country. This new paradigm wo focus on the use of information technology to bring public services to the doorsteps of c citizens and businesses on the basis of revolutionary changes in our institutional structur procedures and practices that would transform the relationships between our three lev of government, our businesses and our citizens.

The revolution in Information and Communications Technology (ICT) has brou a whole new agenda for governance into the realm of possibility. e-Governance compri decisional processes and the use of ICT for wider participation of citizens in public affa Citizens are participants in e-Governance. The purpose of implementing e-Governanc to improve governance processes and outcomes with a view to improving the delivery public services to citizens. Some authors have defined e-Governance as the e-business of

[1]Paragraph 83, Report of the Working Group on Convergence and E-Governance for The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), Planning Commission, November, 2001

Fig 21

Annexure I

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART-I, SECTION-2 OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION

Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi, 28th January,2009

NOTIFICATION

No. A-43011/02/2009-Admn.I: In pursuance of Empowered Group of Ministers' fourth meeting, dated 4th November 2008, the **Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)** is hereby constituted and notified as an attached office under aegis of Planning Commission with following terms of reference and initial core staff composition:-

COMPOSITION:

2. UIDAI shall be set up with an initial core team of 115 officials and staff as per details given below:

Post	Level	No. of Posts
UID Authority of India		
Director General & Mission Director	Additional Secretary Govt. of India	1
Deputy Director General (DDG)	Joint Secretary, Govt. of India	1
Assistant Director General (ADG)	Director, Govt. of India	1
Support Staff		
PS	PS	3
Peon	Peon	2
Driver	Driver	2
	Total Manpower	10
State /UT Units of UIDAI		
State / UT UID Commissioner	Joint Secretary, Govt. of India	35
Support Staff		
PS	PS	35
Peon	Peon	35
	Total Manpower	105
Grand Total		**115**

Unique Identification Authority of India

Creating a unique identity number for every resident in India

Fig 23

Executive Summary

Overview

In India, an inability to prove identity is one of the biggest barriers preventing the poor from accessing benefits and subsidies. Public as well as private sector agencies across the country typically require proof of identity before providing individuals with services. But till date, there remains no nationally accepted, verified identity number that both residents and agencies can use with ease and confidence.

As a result, every time an individual tries to access a benefit or service, they must undergo a full cycle of identity verification. Different service providers also often have different requirements in the documents they demand, the forms that require filling out, and the information they collect on the individual.

Such duplication of effort and 'identity silos' increase overall costs of identification, and cause extreme inconvenience to the individual. This approach is especially unfair to India's poor and underprivileged residents, who usually lack documentation, and find it difficult to meet the costs of multiple verification processes.

There are clearly, immense benefits from a mechanism that uniquely identifies a person, and ensures instant identity verification. The need to prove identity only once will bring down transaction costs for the poor. A clear identity number would also transform the delivery of social welfare programs by making them more inclusive of communities now cut off from such benefits due to their lack of identification. It would enable the government to shift from indirect to direct benefits, and help verify whether the intended beneficiaries actually receive funds/subsidies.

A single, universal identity number will also be transformational in eliminating fraud and duplicate identities, since individuals will no longer be able to represent themselves differently to different agencies. This will result in significant savings to the state exchequer. As an example, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas can save over Rs.1200 crores a year in subsidies now reportedly lost on LPG cylinders registered under duplicate or ghost identities.

duplicate and fake identities, and (b) can be verified and authenticated in an easy, cost-effective way. The UIDAI's approach will keep in mind the learnings from the government's previous efforts at issuing identity.

The UIDAI will be created as a statutory body under a separate legislation to fulfill its objectives. The law will also stipulate rules, regulations, processes and protocols to be followed by different agencies partnering with the Authority in issuing and verifying unique identity numbers.

Features of the UIDAI model

The UID number will only provide identity: The UIDAI's purview will be limited to the issue of unique identification numbers linked to a person's demographic and biometric information. The UID number will only guarantee identity, not rights, benefits or entitlements.

The UID will prove identity, not citizenship: All residents in the country can be issued a unique ID. The UID is proof of identity and does not confer citizenship.

A pro-poor approach: The UIDAI envisions full enrolment of residents, with a focus on enrolling India's poor and underprivileged communities. The Registrars that the Authority plans to partner with in its first phase – the NREGA, RSBY, and PDS – will help bring large numbers of the poor and underprivileged into the UID system. The UID method of authentication will also improve service delivery for the poor.

Enrolment of residents with proper verification: Existing identity databases in India are fraught with problems of fraud and duplicate/ghost beneficiaries. To prevent this from seeping into the UIDAI database, the Authority plans to enrol residents into its database with proper verification of their demographic and biometric information. This will ensure that the data collected is clean from the start of the program.

However, much of the poor and underserved population lack identity documents, and the UID may be the first form of identification they have access to. The Authority will ensure that the Know Your Resident (KYR) standards don't become a barrier for enrolling the poor, and will devise suitable procedures to ensure their inclusion without compromising the integrity of the data.

A partnership model: The UIDAI approach leverages the existing infrastructure of government and private agencies across India. The UIDAI will be the regulatory authority managing a Central ID Data Repository (CIDR), which will issue UID numbers, update resident information, and authenticate the identity of residents as required.

In addition, the Authority will partner with agencies such as central and state departments and private sector agencies who will be 'Registrars' for the UIDAI. Registrars will process UID applications, and connect to the CIDR to de-duplicate resident information and receive UID numbers. These Registrars can either be enrollers, or will appoint agencies as enrollers, who

- Name
- Date of birth
- Place of birth
- Gender
- Father's name[1]
- Father's UID number (optional for adult residents)
- Mother's name
- Mother's UID number (optional for adult residents)
- Address (Permanent and Present)
- Expiry date
- Photograph
- Finger prints

Fig 24

Envisioning a role for Aadhaar in the Public Distribution System

Unique Identification Authority of India
Planning Commission,
Government of India

Working Paper – version 1
6/24/2010

2 Areas for PDS reform

The Indian government and the Department of Food and Public Distribution have pinpointed critical aspects of the PDS that need reform, for the program to function more effectively. These include:

i) Beneficiary identification, and addressing inclusion/exclusion errors
ii) Addressing diversions and leakages
iii) Managing foodgrain storage and ensuring timely distribution
iv) Effective accountability and monitoring, and enabling community monitoring
v) Mechanisms for grievance redressal
vi) Ensuring food security

2.1 A role for Aadhaar within the PDS

Aadhaar can be a potent tool for the government, in making the PDS more effective across these identified areas. The following features of the number would be instrumental for delivering food entitlements to the beneficiary:

i) **One Aadhaar = one beneficiary**: Aadhaar is a unique number, and no resident can have a duplicate number since it is linked to their individual biometrics. Using Aadhaar to identify beneficiaries in PDS databases will eliminate duplicate and fake beneficiaries from the rolls, and make identification for entitlements far more effective.

ii) **Portability in identification:** Aadhaar is a universal number, and agencies and services can contact the central Unique Identification database from anywhere in the country to confirm a beneficiary's identity. The number thus gives individuals a universal, portable form of identification.

iii) **Aadhaar-based authentication to confirm entitlement delivered to the beneficiary**: Aadhaar enables remote, online biometric and demographic authentication of identity. Such Aadhaar-based authentication can take place in real-time, and can even be performed through a mobile phone. Using Aadhaar for real-time identity verification at the FPS, when beneficiaries collect their entitlements, will help governments verify that the benefits reached the person they were meant for[2].

One challenge here is ensuring that such authentication is carried out at the FPS. Governments can ensure that Aadhaar-based authentication is implemented by the FPS owner by **linking future FPS allocations to authenticated offtake by beneficiaries**. The fewer Aadhaar-based authentications happen at the outlet, the less grain the FPS receives from the government. This will give the FPS owner a strong incentive to ensure

[2] This meets the recommendations of the Planning Commission and Wadhwa Committee, which have suggested biometric authentication of beneficiaries while delivering food entitlements.

Fig 24 continued

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
योजना आयोग, भारत सरकार

आधार

ENROLMENT FORM (आवेदन पत्र)

Please use CAPITAL letters (कृपया स्पष्ट अक्षरो में भरें)
Date (दिनांक): _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _

Part A – Primary Details / (क) प्राथमिक जानकारी

Name: (नाम):_____

Date of Birth: जन्म तिथि: _ _/_ _/_ _ _ _ If not known, Age: यदि नहीं पता, आयु: _ _ _

Gender: लिंग: ☐ Male पुरुष ☐ Female स्त्री ☐ Transgender ट्रांसजेंडर

Residential address: आवासीय पता:
c/o:_____

House No. and name: घर क्रमांक और नाम:_____

_____

Street No. and name: मौहल्ला / गली क्रमांक और नाम:
_____

Landmark: मुख्य पहचान:
_____

Village / Town / City: ग्राम / शहर:
_____

District: ज़िला:
_____

State: राज्य:_____ Pin code: पिन कोड: ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Part B - Relation Details (compulsory for children less than 5 years of age)
(ख) रिश्तेदार की जानकारी (5 साल आयु से कम बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य)

Name: नाम:_____

Relationship (Mother, Father, Wife, Husband or Guardian), AADHAAR/enrolment number: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
रिश्ता (माता, पिता, पत्नी, पति या संरक्षक) आधार / आवेदन क्रमांक : _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Part C - Additional Information / (ग) (अन्य जानकारी)

Phone No. / Mobile No. (optional): फोन क्रमांक / मोबाइल क्रमांक (इच्छाधीन): _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Email (optional): ईमेल (इच्छाधीन): _____

Part D - Financial Information / (घ) (वित्तीय जानकारी)

☐ I want to link my existing bank A/c to Aadhaar.
मैं चाहता / चाहती हूँ कि मेरे वर्तमान बैंक खाते को आधार के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए।

Branch (शाखा) _____ A/c No. (खाता संख्या) _____

Name (नाम) _____ IFSC Code (आइएफएससी कोड) _____

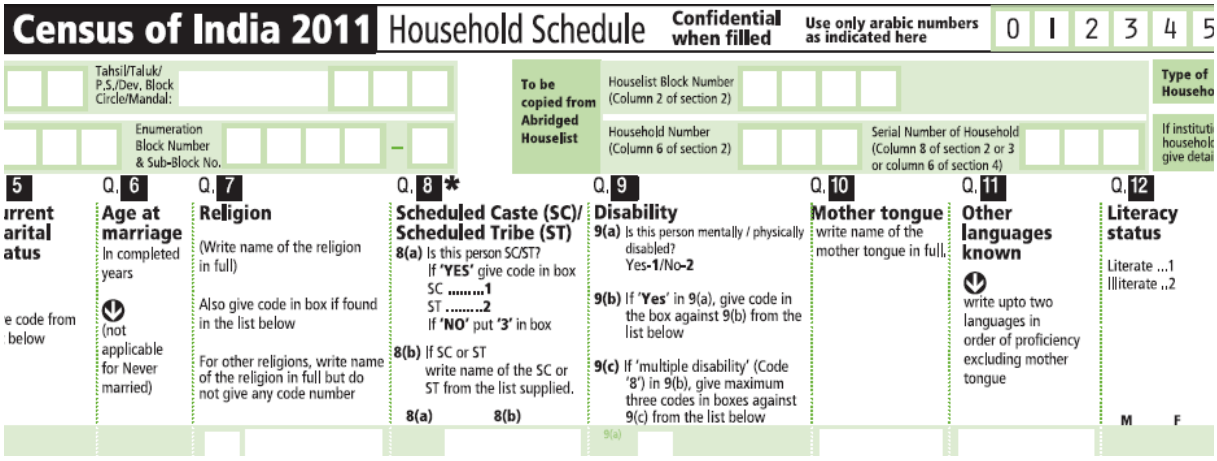
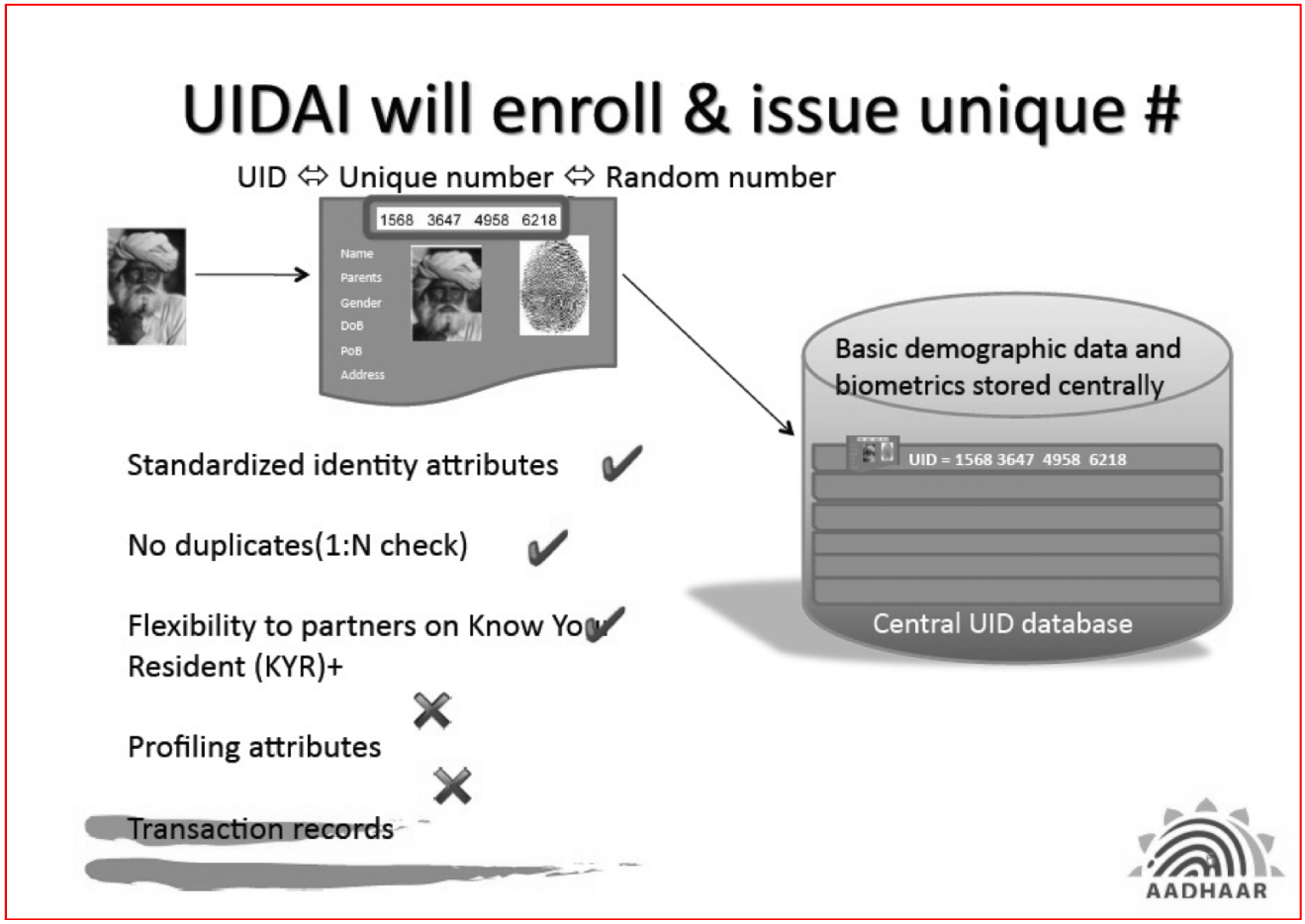


Fig 25


UIDAI will enroll & issue unique #
UID ⇔ Unique number ⇔ Random number
1568 3647 4958 6218
Name
Parents
Gender
DoB
PoB
Address
Basic demographic data and biometrics stored centrally
UID = 1568 3647 4958 6218
Central UID database
Standardized identity attributes
No duplicates(1:N check)
Flexibility to partners on Know Your Resident (KYR)+
Profiling attributes
Transaction records
AADHAAR

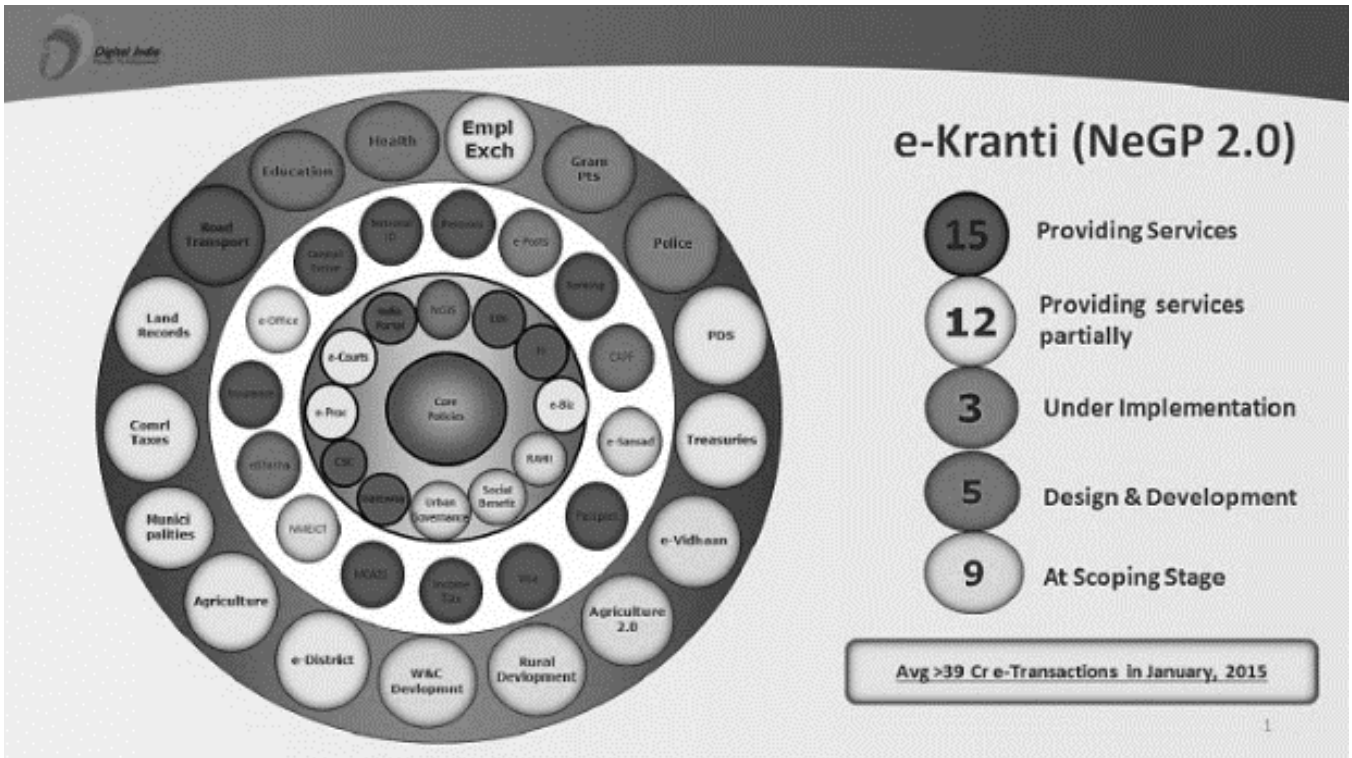

Digital India
Health
Empl Exch
Education
Police
Road Transport
Land Records
PDS
Comrl Taxes
Treasuries
Municipalities
e-Vidhaan
Agriculture
Agriculture 2.0
e-District
W&C Development
Rural Development
e-Office
e-Courts
e-Pros
e-Biz
e-Sansad
Core Policies
e-Kranti (NeGP 2.0)
15 Providing Services
12 Providing services partially
3 Under Implementation
5 Design & Development
9 At Scoping Stage
Avg >39 Cr e-Transactions in January, 2015

Fig 26


Act Now to Save Free Basics in India
Free Basics is a first step to connecting 1 billion Indians to the opportunities online – and achieving digital equality in India. But without your support, it could be banned in a matter of weeks.
Send a message to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and tell them you support Free Basics in India.
Name:
Ayush Kaushik
Subject:
I support Free Basics in India

Fig 27

the person (Sections 23(2)(g) of the Aadhaar Act and Regulation 27 and 28 of the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Updates) Act, 2016).

(d) By making Aadhaar compulsory for other activities such as air travel, rail travel, directorship in companies, services and benefits extended by State governments and municipal corporations etc. there will be virtually no zone of activity left where the citizen is not under the gaze of the State. This will have a chilling effect on the citizen.

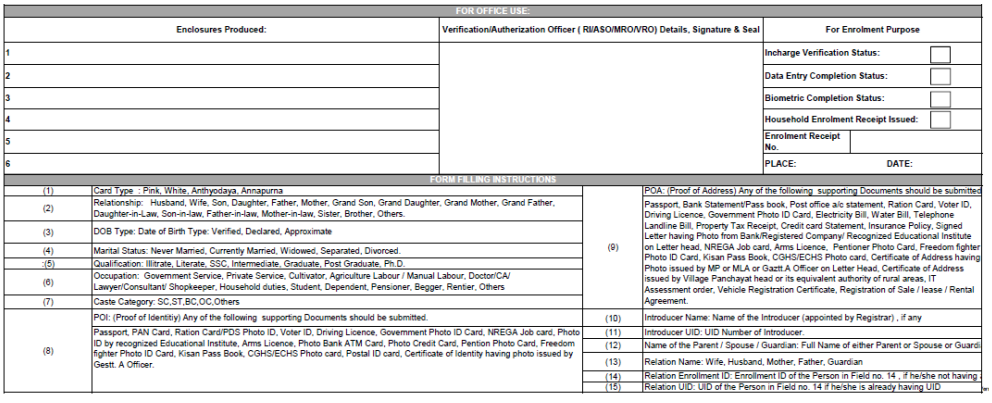
(e) In such a society, there is little or no personal autonomy. The State is pervasive, and dignity of the individual stands extinguished.

(f) This is an inversion of the accountability in the Right to Information age: instead of the State being transparent to the citizen, it is the citizen who is rendered transparent to the State.

383) Mr. Sibal also added that accountability of governments and the state is a phenomenon which is accepted across the world. In furtherance of the Right to information Act, 2005 was passed intended to ensure transparency and state accountability. Through Aadhaar, on the other hand, the state seeks transparency and accountability of an individual's multifarious

Fig 28

House of Parliament	**Lok Sabha**
Question No.	**666**
Ministry	**MEITY**
Date	**June 26, 2019**
Question asked by	**Sunil Kumar Mondal**
Political Party	**Trinamool Congress**
Question answered by	**Ravishankar Prasad**
Type of question	**Unstarred Question**
Subhead	**Issuance of Aadhaar Card**
Question	**(a)** Whether the Government has separate details of Aadhaar cards issued to all women, children, senior citizens, persons with a disability, unskilled and unorganised workers, nomadic tribes and such other persons who do not have any permanent dwelling house; and **(b)** If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?
Answer	**(a) and (b)**: Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) only collects name, gender, date of birth, address and other relevant information at the time of enrolment for Aadhaar of an individual in accordance with Section 2 (k) of Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and the Aadhaar (Enrolment & Update) Regulations 3-6 thereunder. UIDAI do not collect information regarding race, religion, caste, tribe etc.



FOR OFFICE USE:

Enclosures Produced:	Verification/Autherization Officer (RI/ASO/MRO/VRO) Details, Signature & Seal	For Enrolment Purpose
1		Incharge Verification Status: ☐
2		Data Entry Completion Status: ☐
3		Biometric Completion Status: ☐
4		Household Enrolment Receipt Issued: ☐
5		Enrolment Receipt No.
6		PLACE: DATE:

FORM FILLING INSTRUCTIONS

(1)	Card Type : Pink, White, Anthyodaya, Annapurna	(9)	POA: (Proof of Address) Any of the following supporting Documents should be submitted Passport, Bank Statement/Pass book, Post office a/c statement, Ration Card, Voter ID, Driving Licence, Government Photo ID Card, Electricity Bill, Water Bill, Telephone Landline Bill, Property Tax Receipt, Credit card Statement, Insurance Policy, Signed Letter having Photo from Bank/Registered Company/ Recognized Educational Institute on Letter head, NREGA Job card, Arms Licence, Pentioner Photo Card, Freedom fighter Photo ID Card, Kisan Pass Book, CGHS/ECHS Photo card, Certificate of Address having Photo issued by MP or MLA or Gazzt.A Officer on Letter Head, Certificate of Address issued by Village Panchayat head or its equivalent authority of rural areas, IT Assessment order, Vehicle Registration Certificate, Registration of Sale / lease / Rental Agreement.
(2)	Relationship: Husband, Wife, Son, Daughter, Father, Mother, Grand Son, Grand Daughter, Grand Mother, Grand Father, Daughter-in-Law, Son-in-law, Father-in-law, Mother-in-law, Sister, Brother, Others.		
(3)	DOB Type: Date of Birth Type: Verified, Declared, Approximate		
(4)	Marital Status: Never Married, Currently Married, Widowed, Separated, Divorced.		
(5)	Qualification: Illitrate, Literate, SSC, Intermediate, Graduate, Post Graduate, Ph.D.		
(6)	Occupation: Government Service, Private Service, Cultivator, Agriculture Labour / Manual Labour, Doctor/CA/ Lawyer/Consultant/ Shopkeeper, Household duties, Student, Dependent, Pensioner, Begger, Rentier, Others		
(7)	Caste Category: SC,ST,BC,OC,Others		
(8)	POI: (Proof of Identitiy) Any of the following supporting Documents should be submitted. Passport, PAN Card, Ration Card/PDS Photo ID, Voter ID, Driving Licence, Government Photo ID Card, NREGA Job card, Photo ID by recognized Educational Institute, Arms Licence, Photo Bank ATM Card, Photo Credit Card, Pention Photo Card, Freedom fighter Photo ID Card, Kisan Pass Book, CGHS/ECHS Photo card, Postal ID card, Certificate of Identity having photo issued by Gestt. A Officer.	(10)	Introducer Name: Name of the Introducer (appointed by Registrar) , if any
		(11)	Introducer UID: UID Number of Introducer.
		(12)	Name of the Parent / Spouse / Guardian: Full Name of either Parent or Spouse or Guardi
		(13)	Relation Name: Wife, Husband, Mother, Father, Guardian
		(14)	Relation Enrollment ID: Enrollment ID of the Person in Field no. 14 , if he/she not having
		(15)	Relation UID: UID of the Person in Field no. 14 if he/she is already having UID

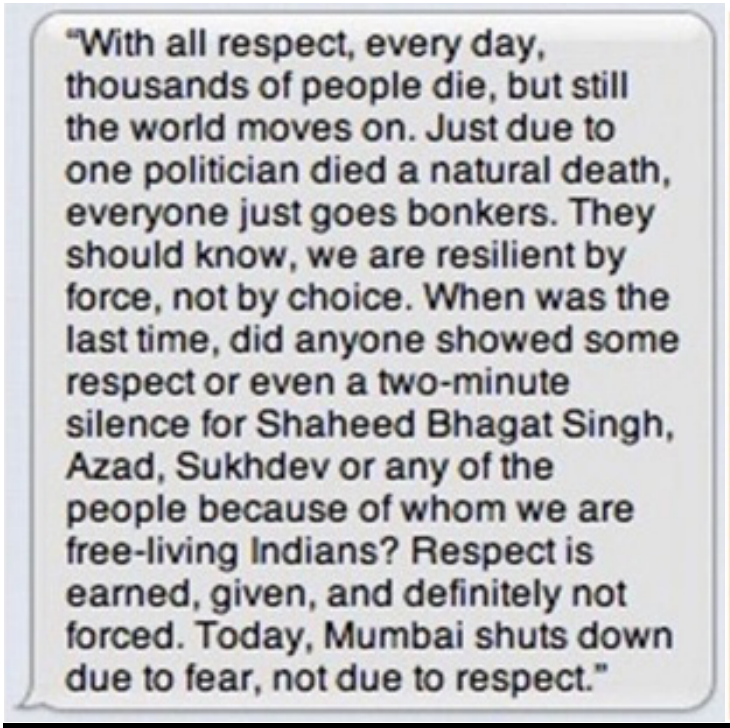
Fig 29

SECTION THREE

UID Registrar	Primary Access[1]	Additional Acces[2]	Potential Overlap	Effective Enrolment
	Crore Residents			
LPG (Oil PSU)	8.4[3]	16.8[4]	20%	20.2
LIC (Life Insurance)	13.5	13.5	50%	13.5
PAN Cards	4.0	-	75%	1.0
Passports	6.0	-	80%	1.2
Urban Enrolment				35.9
Lic (Life Insurance)	3.5	3.5	90%	0.7
NREGA	10.0	20.0	10%	27.0
BPL Ration Cards	7.0	21.0	60%	11.2
State BPL/APL	15.0	45.0	50%	30.0
Old Age Pensioners	1.5	1.0	70%	0.8
Women/Child Welfare	1.0	2.0	70%	0.9
Social Welfare	1.0	2.0	70%	0.9
RSBY	0.5	1.0	70%	0.5
Rural Enrolment				72.0
Total Enrolment				107.9

In addition to these enrollers, the UIDAI will also partner with the Registrar General of India (RGI) – who will prepare the National Population Register through the Census 2011 – to reach as many residents as possible and enrol them into the UID database. This may require incorporating some additional procedures into the RGI data collection mechanism, in order to make it UID-ready.

Fig 30


"With all respect, every day, thousands of people die, but still the world moves on. Just due to one politician died a natural death, everyone just goes bonkers. They should know, we are resilient by force, not by choice. When was the last time, did anyone showed some respect or even a two-minute silence for Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Azad, Sukhdev or any of the people because of whom we are free-living Indians? Respect is earned, given, and definitely not forced. Today, Mumbai shuts down due to fear, not due to respect."


This Valentines day
Send the Sri Ram Sena a Pink Chaddi.
Because chaddis are Forever


SHAMI WITNESS
Shami Witness
Musings on Blad ash Sham,Sunni Revolutions,Economic Collapse, Post-industrial society,Technology,History etc. RTs ≠ endorsements,Following ≠ endorsements
Planet Earth
shamiwitness.blogspot.com
Joined July 2009
Tweet to Shami Witness
130K
898
17.8K
18K
2
Follow
Tweets
Tweets & replies
Photos & videos
Shami Witness
"Ya Allah! The Revealer of the Book,the Mover of the clouds,and Defeater of Al-Ahzab, defeat them and grant us victory over them."
(2)
Who to follow
Follow
Julia Chandler
Alex Schillemore

Fig 31

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA
AND
THE NATIONAL COALITION OF ORGANISATIONS FOR SECURITY OF MIGRANT WORKERS

TO ENABLE THE ENROLLMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been executed on the 29th day of July, 2010 between the **Unique Identification Authority of India** (hereinafter referred to as "UIDAI") and the **National Coalition of Organisations for Security of Migrant Workers** (hereinafter referred to together as the "Coalition"). The Coalition has authorized "**Aajeevika Bureau"** (hereinafter referred to as "Aajeevika") as the signatory for the Coalition and a representative "Working Group" selected from members of the coalition as the endorsing signatories to this MoU.

Preamble

Whereas, the Government of India has set up the UIDAI with the mandate to issue unique identification numbers (hereinafter "AADHAAR") to all residents of India (hereinafter "UID project").

Whereas, it is the mandate of the UIDAI to take special measures to ensure that AADHAAR is made available to poor and marginalised persons, including street/orphaned children, widows and other disadvantaged women, migrant workers, the homeless, senior citizens, nomadic communities, including tribals, and the differently abled. AADHAAR may enable such marginalized communities access to various government schemes designed for them as well as to banking and other financial services.

Whereas, the UIDAI seeks to collaborate with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) serving the marginalized communities in developing outreach strategies and action plans to help their inclusion.

Whereas, the UIDAI and the Coalition have agreed to formalize their outreach partnership for expanding inclusion of migrant workers through this MoU.

The Parties

The UIDAI is implementing the UID project through a network of 'Registrars' across the country. Registrars are departments or agencies of the Central or State Government/Union territory, public sector undertakings, and other agencies and organisations, which, in the normal course of implementation of some of their programs, activities or operations interact with residents. Examples of such Registrars are Rural Development Department (for MGREGS) or Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department (for PDS), insurance companies such as Life Insurance Corporation, and Banks such as the State Bank of India.

Fig 32

(v) "Information" includes data, message, text, images, sound, voice, codes, computer programmes, software and databases or micro film or computer generated micro fiche."

Two things will be noticed. The first is that the definition is an inclusive one. Second, the definition does not refer to what the content of information can be. In fact, it refers only to the medium through which such information is disseminated. It is clear, therefore, that the petitioners are correct in saying that the public's right to know is directly affected by Section 66A. Information of all kinds is roped in - such information may have scientific, literary or artistic value, it may refer to current events, it may be obscene or seditious. That such information may cause annoyance or inconvenience to some is how the offence is made out. It is clear that the right of the people to know - the market place of ideas - which the internet provides to persons of all kinds is what attracts Section 66A. That the information sent has to be annoying, inconvenient, grossly offensive etc., also shows that no distinction is made between mere discussion or advocacy of a particular point of view which may be annoying or inconvenient or grossly offensive to some and incitement by which such words lead to an imminent causal connection with public disorder, security of State etc. The petitioners are right in saying that Section 66A in creating an offence against persons who use the internet and annoy or cause inconvenience to others very clearly affects the freedom of speech and expression of the citizenry of India at large in that such speech or expression is directly curbed by the creation of the offence contained in Section 66A.

Fig 33

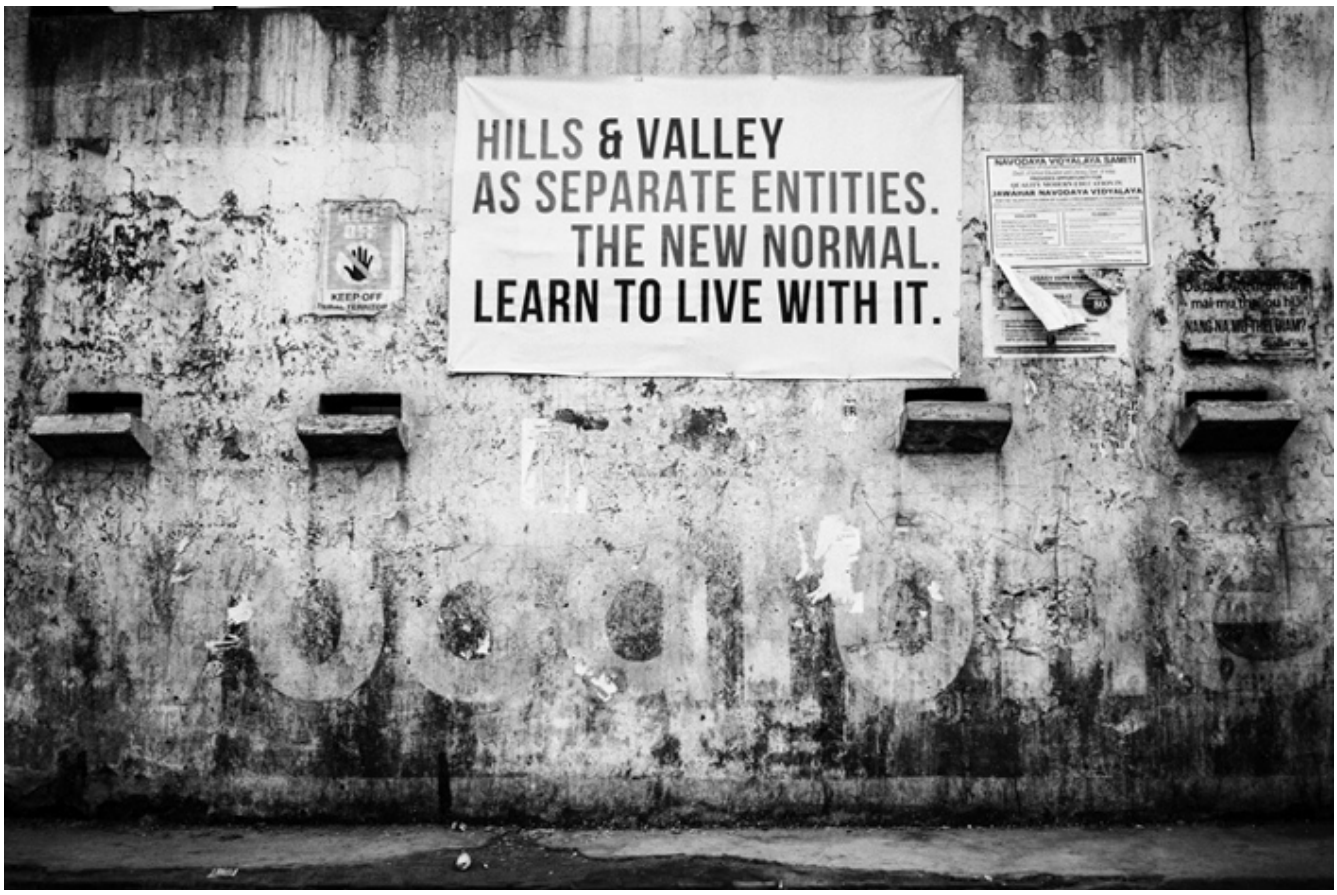

HILLS & VALLEY
AS SEPARATE ENTITIES.
THE NEW NORMAL.
LEARN TO LIVE WITH IT.
KEEP OFF
NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI
JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA

Fig 34

[फा. सं. 800-37/2016-एएस.II]

प्रमोद कुमार मित्तल, वरिष्ठ उप-महानिदेशक (एएस)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Telecommunications)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 7th August, 2017

G.S.R. 998(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to regulate the temporary suspension of telecom services due to public emergency or public safety, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. (1) Directions to suspend the telecom services shall not be issued except by an order made by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of Government of

India or by the Secretary to the State Government in-charge of the Home Department in the case of a State Government (hereinafter referred to as the competent authority), and in unavoidable circumstances, where obtaining of prior direction is not feasible, such order may be issued by an officer, not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India, who has been duly authorised by the Union Home Secretary or the State Home Secretary, as the case may be:

Provided that the order for suspension of telecom services, issued by the officer authorised by the Union Home Secretary or the State Home Secretary, shall be subject to the confirmation from the competent authority within 24 hours of issuing such order:

Provided further that the order of suspension of telecom services shall cease to exist in case of failure of receipt of confirmation from the competent authority within the said period of 24 hours.

(2) Any order issued by the competent authority under sub-rule (1) shall contain reasons for such direction and a copy of such order shall be forwarded to the concerned Review Committee latest by next working day.

Fig 35

from de-identification which involves the masking or removal of identifiers from data sets to make identification more difficult.[100] Given the pace of technological advancement, it is desirable not to precisely define or prescribe standards which anonymisation must meet in the law. It is appropriate to leave it to the DPA to specify standards for anonymisation and data sets that meet these standards need not be governed by the law because they cease to be personal data.

A general standard in the definition of anonymisation regarding the possibility of identification, should be sufficient to guide the DPA in prescribing these standards. While the possibility of identification must be eliminated for a data set to be exempted from the rigours of the law, any absolute standard requiring the elimination of every risk including extremely remote risks of re-identification may be too high a barrier and may have the effect of minimal privacy gains at the cost of greater benefits from the use of such data sets.[101]

For other techniques of removing or masking identifiers from data including pseudonymisation, we adopt the term de-identification. The use of such techniques is encouraged and forms an important component of privacy by design. Despite the removal of identifiers from data, de-identified data carries with it a higher risk of re-identification.[102] Hence it is appropriate to continue to treat de-identified data as personal data. Here again, the precise standards that these processes must meet will be specified by the DPA from time to time. In addition to technical standards, this could also include specification of measures for safekeeping of the key or additional information that could lead to re-identification from pseudonymised data.

(b) Sensitive Personal Data

Most data protection legislations set out the rules or grounds in accordance with which personal data may be processed to prevent any harm to data principals. However, it has been observed that despite the existence of such rules or grounds, the processing of certain types of data (usually relating to an integral part of an individual's identity) [103] could result in greater harm to the individual. Consequently, processing of these types of data will require stricter rules or grounds in law to minimise such harm.

While there has been no clear-cut approach towards categorising sensitive personal data, some authors have suggested a contextual approach, i.e., where any personal data can become sensitive depending on the circumstances and the manner in which it is being processed.[104]

[100] Mark Elliot, Elaine Mackey, Kieron O'Hara and Caroline Tudor, The Anonymisation Decision-Making Framework (UKAN, 2016) at p.16.
[101] Polonetsky, Tene and Finch, Shades of Gray: Seeing the Full Spectrum of Practical Data De-identification, 56 Santa Clara Law Review (2016) at p. 619.
[102] Mark Elliot, Elaine Mackey, Kieron O'Hara and Caroline Tudor, The Anonymisation Decision-Making Framework (UKAN, 2016) at p.16.
[103] Edward J. Bloustein, Privacy as an Aspect of Human Dignity- An Answer to Dean Prosser (New York University, School of Law, 1964).
[104] Helen Nissenbaum, Privacy as Contextual Integrity, 79(11) Washington Law Review (2004).

Fig 36

However, this approach may place significant burden on data fiduciaries and regulatory resources as they would have to determine whether the personal data in question is sensitive or not, and whether it is capable of causing great harm to the individual, on a case by case basis. Therefore, by identifying certain types of data as sensitive in the law itself, and setting out specific obligations that must be met by the data fiduciary while processing such data, potentially significant harms may be pre-empted.

Data sensitivity, in one view, can depend on the legal and sociological context of a country.[105] However, certain categories of personal data are capable of giving rise to privacy harms regardless of context and an objective method of identifying such kinds of data becomes necessary. Hence, we have considered the following criteria to categorise what is 'sensitive':

(i) the likelihood that processing of a category of personal data would cause significant harm to the data principal;
(ii) any expectation of confidentiality that might be applicable to that category of personal data;
(iii) whether a significantly discernible class of data principals could suffer harm of a similar or relatable nature;[106]
(iv) the adequacy of general rules to personal data.

Based on the above criteria, the Committee has thought fit to categorise the following as sensitive personal data under a data protection law:

a. Passwords;
b. Financial data;
c. Health data;
d. Official identifiers which would include government issued identity cards;
e. Sex life and sexual orientation;
f. Biometric and genetic data;
g. Transgender status or intersex status;[107]
h. Caste or tribe; and
i. Religious or political beliefs or affiliations.

[105] See Karen McCullagh, Data Sensitivity: Proposals for Resolving the Conundrum, 2(4) Journal of International Commercial Law and Technology (2007) at p. 191.
[106] Please note that these factors are adapted from those identified by Paul Ohm in Sensitive Information, 88 Southern California Law Review (2015) at p. 35.
[107] Personal data revealing the condition of a person as being transgender or intersex should be protected as sensitive personal data. The additional protection afforded by this categorisation is required due to the discrimination that they may be subjected to in society. Such persons are free to reveal their status voluntarily. We understand a transgender person to be one whose gender does not match the gender assigned to them at birth. On the other hand, an intersex person is one who is neither wholly female nor wholly male, or a combination of female or male, or neither female nor male (this may be due to physical, hormonal or genetic features).

Fig 36 continued

THE PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION BILL, 2019

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CHAPTER II

Obligations of Data Fiduciary

Prohibition of processing of personal data.

4. No personal data shall be processed by any person, except for any specific, clear and lawful purpose.

Limitation on purpose of processing of personal data.

5. Every person processing personal data of a data principal shall process such personal data—

(*a*) in a fair and reasonable manner and ensure the privacy of the data principal; and

(*b*) for the purpose consented to by the data principal or which is incidental to or connected with such purpose, and which the data principal would reasonably expect that such personal data shall be used for, having regard to the purpose, and in the context and circumstances in which the personal data was collected.

Limitation on collection of personal data.

6. The personal data shall be collected only to the extent that is necessary for the purposes of processing of such personal data.

Requirement of notice for collection or processing of personal data.

7. (*1*) Every data fiduciary shall give to the data principal a notice, at the time of collection of the personal data, or if the data is not collected from the data principal, as soon as reasonably practicable, containing the following information, namely:—

(*a*) the purposes for which the personal data is to be processed;

(*b*) the nature and categories of personal data being collected;

(*c*) the identity and contact details of the data fiduciary and the contact details of the data protection officer, if applicable;

(*d*) the right of the data principal to withdraw his consent, and the procedure for such withdrawal, if the personal data is intended to be processed on the basis of consent;

(*e*) the basis for such processing, and the consequences of the failure to provide such personal data, if the processing of the personal data is based on the grounds specified in sections 12 to 14;

(*f*) the source of such collection, if the personal data is not collected from the data principal;

CHAPTER VIII

Exemptions

Power of Central Government to exempt any agency of Government from application of Act.

35. Where the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient,—

(*i*) in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order; or

(*ii*) for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order,

it may, by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any agency of the Government in respect of processing of such personal data, as may be specified in the order subject to such procedure, safeguards and oversight mechanism to be followed by the agency, as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(*i*) the term "cognizable offence" means the offence as defined in clause (*c*) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;

(*ii*) the expression "processing of such personal data" includes sharing by or sharing with such agency of the Government by any data fiduciary, data processor or data principal.

Fig 37

रजिस्ट्री सं॰ डी॰ एल॰—(एन)04/0007/2003—19 REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—19

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II — खण्ड 1
PART II — Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं॰ 47] नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, अगस्त 8, 2019/ श्रावण 17, 1941 (शक)
No. 47] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 2019/SHRAVANA 17, 1941 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 8*th August,* 2019/*Shravana* 17, 1941 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 8th August, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2019

No. 28 OF 2019

[8*th August*, 2019.]

An Act further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2019.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment of section 2.

37 of 1967.

2. In the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) in clause (*d*), for the word and figures "section 21", the word and figures "section 22" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in clause (*ha*), for the words "the Schedule", the words "a Schedule" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in clause (*m*), for the word "Schedule", the words "First Schedule" shall be substituted.

Fig 38

Amendment of section 25.

3. In section 25 of the principal Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "in which such property is situated, make an order", the words "in which such property is situated, or where the investigation is conducted by an officer of the National Investigation Agency, with the prior approval of the Director General of National Investigation Agency, make an order" shall be substituted.

Amendment of heading of Chapter VI.

4. In Chapter VI of the principal Act, for the Chapter heading, the following Chapter heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS".

Amendment of section 35.

5. In section 35 of the principal Act,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*A*) in clause (*a*), after the words "First Schedule", the words "or the name of an individual in the Fourth Schedule" shall be inserted;

(*B*) in clause (*b*), after the words "United Nations", the words "or the name of an individual in the Fourth Schedule" shall be inserted;

(*C*) in clause (*c*), after the words "First Schedule", the words "or the name of an individual from the Fourth Schedule" shall be inserted;

(*D*) in clause (*d*), after the words "First Schedule", the words "or the Fourth Schedule" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "an organisation only if it believes that it is", the words "an organisation or an individual only if it believes that such organisation or individual is" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-section (*3*), for the words "an organisation shall be deemed to be involved in terrorism if it", the words "an organisation or an individual shall be deemed to be involved in terrorism if such organisation or individual" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 36.

6. In section 36 of the principal Act,—

(*i*) in the marginal heading, for the words "a terrorist organisation", the words "terrorist organisation or individual" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "an organisation from the Schedule", the words "an organisation from the First Schedule, or as the case may be, the name of an individual from the Fourth Schedule" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-section (*2*),—

(*A*) in clause (*b*), for the words "Schedule as a terrorist organisation", the words "First Schedule as a terrorist organisation, or" shall be substituted;

(*B*) after clause (*b*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*c*) any person affected by inclusion of his name in the Fourth Schedule as a terrorist.";

(*iv*) in sub-section (*5*), for the words "an organisation from the Schedule", the words "an organisation from the First Schedule or the name of an individual from the Fourth Schedule" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-section (*6*), after the words "an organisation", the words "or an individual" shall be inserted;

(*vi*) in sub-section (*7*), for the word "Schedule", the words "First Schedule or the name of an individual from the Fourth Schedule" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 38.

7. In section 38 of the principal Act, in sub-section (*1*), in the proviso, in clause (*b*), for the word "Schedule", the words "First Schedule" shall be substituted.

Fig 38 continued

रजिस्ट्री सं॰ डी॰ एल॰—(एन)04/0007/2003—19 REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—19

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II — खण्ड 1
PART II — Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं॰ 71] नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, दिसम्बर 12, 2019/ अग्रहायण 21, 1941 (शक)
No. 71] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 2019/AGRAHAYANA 21, 1941 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 12*th December,* 2019/*Agrahayana* 21, 1941 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 12th December, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019

NO. 47 OF 2019

[12*th December,* 2019.]

An Act further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Fig 39

Amendment of section 2.

2. In the Citizenship Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*b*), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:— 57 of 1955.

"Provided that any person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, who entered into India on or before the 31st day of December, 2014 and who has been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule or order made thereunder, shall not be treated as illegal migrant for the purposes of this Act;". 34 of 1920. 31 of 1946.

Insertion of new section 6B.

3. After section 6A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Special provisions as to citizenship of person covered by proviso to clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2.

'6B. (*1*) The Central Government or an authority specified by it in this behalf may, subject to such conditions, restrictions and manner as may be prescribed, on an application made in this behalf, grant a certificate of registration or certificate of naturalisation to a person referred to in the proviso to clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2.

(*2*) Subject to fulfilment of the conditions specified in section 5 or the qualifications for naturalisation under the provisions of the Third Schedule, a person granted the certificate of registration or certificate of naturalisation under sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to be a citizen of India from the date of his entry into India.

(*3*) On and from the date of commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, any proceeding pending against a person under this section in respect of illegal migration or citizenship shall stand abated on conferment of citizenship to him:

Provided that such person shall not be disqualified for making application for citizenship under this section on the ground that the proceeding is pending against him and the Central Government or authority specified by it in this behalf shall not reject his application on that ground if he is otherwise found qualified for grant of citizenship under this section:

Provided further that the person who makes the application for citizenship under this section shall not be deprived of his rights and privileges to which he was entitled on the date of receipt of his application on the ground of making such application.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall apply to tribal area of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and the area covered under "The Inner Line" notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.'. Reg. 5 of 1873.

Amendment of section 7D.

4. In section 7D of the principal Act,—

(*i*) after clause (*d*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*da*) the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has violated any of the provisions of this Act or provisions of any other law for time being in force as may be specified by the Central Government in the notification published in the Official Gazette; or";

(*ii*) after clause (*f*), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that no order under this section shall be passed unless the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.".

Amendment of section 18.

5. In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (*2*), after clause (*ee*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*eei*) the conditions, restrictions and manner for granting certificate of registration or certificate of naturalisation under sub-section (*1*) of section 6B;".

Fig 39 continued

भारत सरकार
Government of India
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स निकेतन, 6, सी जी ओ कॉम्प्लेक्स, नई दिल्ली-110003
Electronics Niketan, 6, C G O Complex, New Delhi-110003
Website: www.meity.gov.in

संख्या No. 16(1) /2020–CLES

दिनांक Date 20.03.2020

To

All Social media platforms:

Subject: ADVISORY TO CURB FALSE NEWS / MISINFORMATION ON CORONA VIRUS"

The Corona virus (Covid-19) outbreak has become a global concern with World Health Organisation declaring it a global health emergency. Countries across the world are trying their best to mitigate the spread of corona virus. However, it has been reported in media that there is a trend of circulation of misinformation/false news and sharing anonymous data related to Corona virus in various social media platforms creating panic among public.

2. Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined under section 2(1)(w) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and are required to follow due diligence as prescribed in *the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under section 79 of the IT Act.* They must inform their users not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that may affect public order and unlawful in any way.

3. Therefore, Intermediaries are urged to:

(i) initiate awareness campaign on their platforms for the users not to upload/circulate any false news/misinformation concerning corona virus which are likely to create panic among public and disturb the public order and social tranquillity;

(ii) take immediate action to disable /remove such content hosted on their platforms on priority basis;

(iii) promote dissemination of authentic information related to corona virus as far as possible.

(Rakesh Maheshwari)
Group Coordinator (Cyber Laws and E-Security)
Email : gccyberlaw@meity.gov.in / cyberlaw@meity.gov.in

Digital India
Power To Empower

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

ELECTRONICS INDIA
Billion Needs Million Chips

Fig 40

the email from the person using Varavara Rao's email account, he was actually opening a link to a malicious command and control ("C2") server - see Image 3.

From: Rona Wilson <[redacted]>
To: va ravaraao <[redacted]>
Sent: Monday, 13 June 2016 6:18 PM
Subject: Re: Re: from kobad

this time I could download. But a corrupt file of a statement in the CLC letter head opened. only the letter head is readable. The text is all gibberish.

On 13 June 2016 at 16:13, va ravaraao <[redacted]> wrote:

not sure what the issue is... i am not too good with computers!
i remember someone told me about dropbox which works in my phone too

www_dropbox.com/s/87uw538ccja27v4/another%20victory.rar?dl=0

Image 1


CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CLC) AP STATE

Image 2

```
<a rel="nofollow" shape="rect" href="http://185.106.122.233/another%20victory.rar" target="
_blank">www_dropbox.com/s/87uw538ccja27v4/another%20victory.rar?dl=0</a>
```

Image 3

Arsenal used a variety of techniques to determine that Mr. Wilson's computer was compromised by the same attacker between June 13, 2016 and April 17, 2018 - just over 22 months. Rebuilding the partial chain of events involved in the compromise of Mr. Wilson's computer (as well as subsequent attacker activity) was quite challenging, in part due to a mixture of both legitimate and illegitimate use of secure deletion tools such as CCleaner, Quick Heal PC Tuner, and SDelete. Rebuilding these events required the use of Arsenal's own digital forensics tools.[9]

Government of Jammu and Kashmir
Home Department
Civil Secretariat, Jammu

Subject: Temporary suspension of Telecom Services-directions reg;

Reference: Letter Nos. JZ/Internet/2020/21 dated 13.01.2020 and KZ/CS/Misc/2020/606 dated 13.01.2020 from IGP, Jammu & IGP, Kashmir, respectively.

Government Order No: Home -03 (TSTS) of 2020
Dated: 14.01.2020

Whereas, the police authorities have brought to notice material relating to the terror modules operating in the UT of J&K, including handlers from across the border, and activities of separatists/ anti-national elements within who are attempting to aid and incite people by transmission of fake news and targeted messages through use of internet to propagate terrorism, indulge in rumour-mongering, support fallacious proxy wars, spread propaganda/ideologies, and cause disaffection and discontent; and

2. Whereas, based on the intelligence inputs and assessment of the law and order situation obtaining on ground, the law enforcement agencies, while detailing the present situation, have inter-alia reported about the sustained efforts being made by the terrorists to infiltrate from across the border, re-activate their cadres and scale up anti-national activities in Kashmir Division as well as terrorism affected areas of the Jammu Division, by communicating effectively with their operatives within the UT of J&K through Voice on Internet Protocol (VOIP) and encrypted mobile communication through various social media applications to co-ordinate & plan terror acts; and

3. Whereas, the misuse of data services by anti-national elements has the potential to cause large scale violence and disturb public order which has till now been maintained due to various pre-emptive measures, including restrictions on access to internet with relaxations in a calibrated and gradual manner, after due consideration of the ground situation; and

4. Whereas, as on date, mobile internet activity of all kinds has been suspended in the UT of J&K. However, internet through fixed line broadband facility exists in Jammu Division while in the Kashmir Division, to facilitate the general public, students, etc., 844 e-terminals have been established besides 69 special counters for tourists, apart from separate terminals for filing of GST returns and application forms for various examinations. Also, among others, a number of Government departments including those

Fig 42

148. The principle of chilling effect was utilized initially in a limited context, that a person could be restricted from exercising his protected right due to the ambiguous nature of an overbroad statute. In this regard, the chilling effect was restricted to the analysis of the First Amendment right. The work of Frederick Schauer provides a detailed analysis in his seminal work on the First Amendment.[22] This analysis was replicated in the context of privacy and internet usage in a regulatory set up by Daniel J. Solove. These panopticon concerns have been accepted in the case of ***K.S. Puttaswamy (Privacy-9J.)*** (*supra*).

149. We need to concern ourselves herein as to theoretical question of drawing lines as to when a regulation stops short of impinging upon free speech. A regulatory legislation will have a direct or indirect impact on various rights of different degrees. Individual rights cannot be viewed as silos, rather they should be viewed in a cumulative manner which may be affected in different ways. The technical rule of causal link cannot be made applicable in the case of human rights. Human rights are an inherent feature of every human and there is no question of the State not

22 Frederick Schauer, *Fear, Risk and the First Amendment: Unraveling the Chilling Effect* (1978).

rights should be in consonance with the mandate under Article 19 (2) and (6) of the Constitution, inclusive of the test of proportionality.

c. An order suspending internet services indefinitely is impermissible under the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Service) Rules, 2017. Suspension can be utilized for temporary duration only.
d. Any order suspending internet issued under the Suspension Rules, must adhere to the principle of proportionality and must not extend beyond necessary duration.
e. Any order suspending internet under the Suspension Rules is subject to judicial review based on the parameters set out herein.
f. The existing Suspension Rules neither provide for a periodic review nor a time limitation for an order issued under the Suspension Rules. Till this gap is filled, we direct that the Review Committee constituted under Rule 2(5) of the Suspension Rules must conduct a periodic review within seven working days of the previous review, in terms of the requirements under Rule 2(6).
g. We direct the respondent State/competent authorities to review all orders suspending internet services forthwith.
h. Orders not in accordance with the law laid down above, must be revoked. Further, in future, if there is a necessity to pass fresh orders, the law laid down herein must be followed.
i. In any case, the State/concerned authorities are directed to consider forthwith allowing government websites, localized/limited e-banking facilities, hospitals services and

Fig 43

Government of India
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
Policy & Plan Division
NDMA Bhawan, A-1, Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi -110 029

No. 1-29/2020-PP (Pt.II) Dated : 24th March, 2020

ORDER

Whereas, the National Disaster Management Authority is satisfied that the country is threatened by the spread of COVID-19, which has been declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organisation, and that it is necessary to take effective measures to prevent its spread across the country and for mitigation of the threatening disaster situation;

And whereas, experts, keeping in view the global experiences of countries which have been successful in containing the spread of COVID-19 unlike some others where thousands of people died, have recommended that effective measures for social distancing should be taken to contain the spread of this pandemic;

And whereas, there is a need for consistency in the application and implementation of various measures across the country while ensuring maintenance of essential services and supplies, including health infrastructure;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers under section 6(2)(i) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority has decided to direct Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, State Governments and State Authorities to take measures for ensuring social distancing so as to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the country. Necessary guidelines in this regard shall be issued immediately under section 10(2)(l) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 by the National Executive Committee. These measures shall be in force for a period of twenty one days w. e. f. 25th March, 2020.

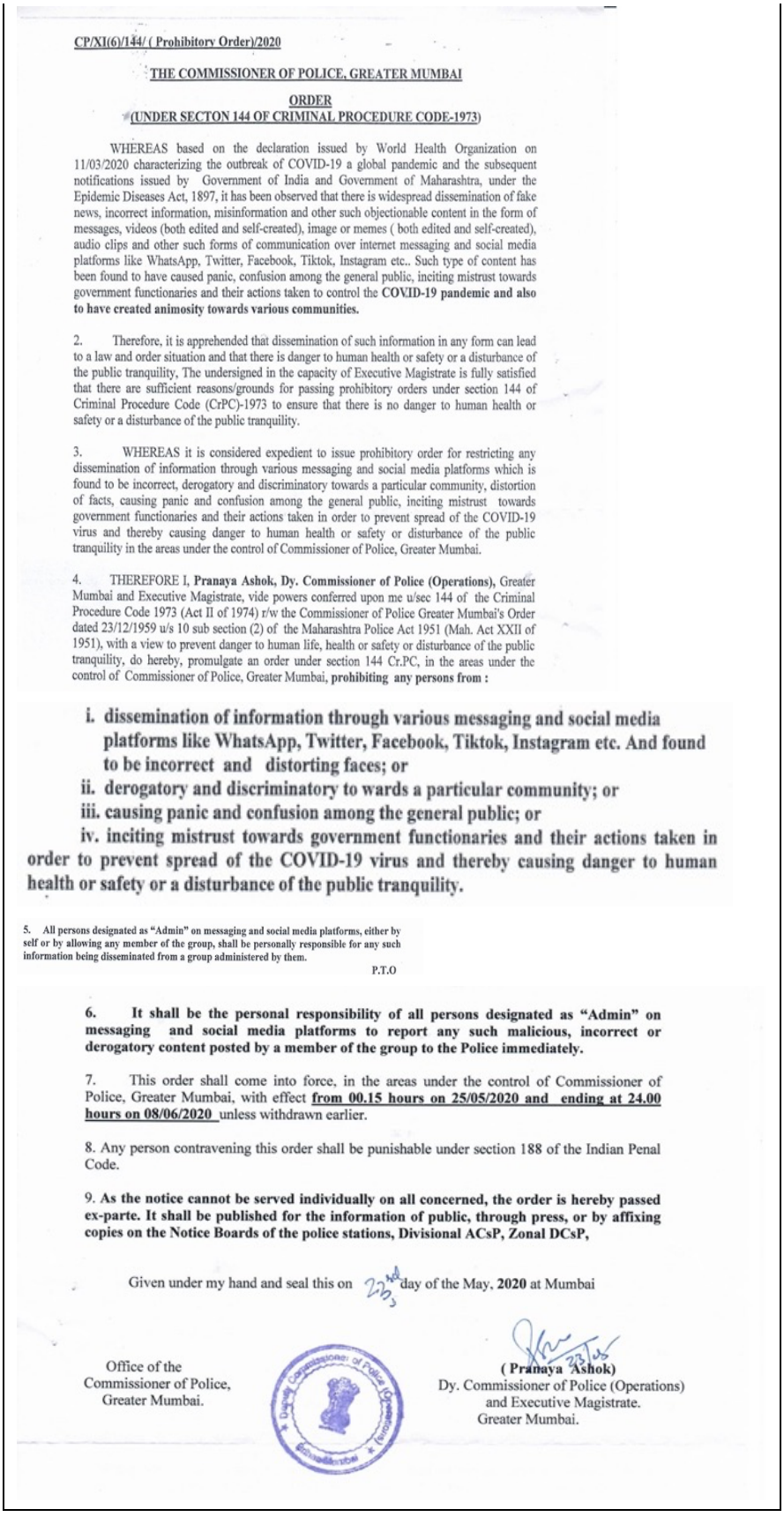
24/3/2020

Member Secretary, NDMA

To

Union Home Secretary,
North Block, New Delhi-110001

Fig 44



CP/XI(6)/144/ (Prohibitory Order)/2020

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, GREATER MUMBAI

ORDER
(UNDER SECTON 144 OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE-1973)

WHEREAS based on the declaration issued by World Health Organization on 11/03/2020 characterizing the outbreak of COVID-19 a global pandemic and the subsequent notifications issued by Government of India and Government of Maharashtra, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, it has been observed that there is widespread dissemination of fake news, incorrect information, misinformation and other such objectionable content in the form of messages, videos (both edited and self-created), image or memes (both edited and self-created), audio clips and other such forms of communication over internet messaging and social media platforms like WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, Tiktok, Instagram etc.. Such type of content has been found to have caused panic, confusion among the general public, inciting mistrust towards government functionaries and their actions taken to control the **COVID-19 pandemic and also to have created animosity towards various communities.**

2. Therefore, it is apprehended that dissemination of such information in any form can lead to a law and order situation and that there is danger to human health or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquility, The undersigned in the capacity of Executive Magistrate is fully satisfied that there are sufficient reasons/grounds for passing prohibitory orders under section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)-1973 to ensure that there is no danger to human health or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquility.

3. WHEREAS it is considered expedient to issue prohibitory order for restricting any dissemination of information through various messaging and social media platforms which is found to be incorrect, derogatory and discriminatory towards a particular community, distortion of facts, causing panic and confusion among the general public, inciting mistrust towards government functionaries and their actions taken in order to prevent spread of the COVID-19 virus and thereby causing danger to human health or safety or disturbance of the public tranquility in the areas under the control of Commissioner of Police, Greater Mumbai.

4. THEREFORE I, **Pranaya Ashok, Dy. Commissioner of Police (Operations),** Greater Mumbai and Executive Magistrate, vide powers conferred upon me u/sec 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 (Act II of 1974) r/w the Commissioner of Police Greater Mumbai's Order dated 23/12/1959 u/s 10 sub section (2) of the Maharashtra Police Act 1951 (Mah. Act XXII of 1951), with a view to prevent danger to human life, health or safety or disturbance of the public tranquility, do hereby, promulgate an order under section 144 Cr.PC, in the areas under the control of Commissioner of Police, Greater Mumbai, **prohibiting any persons from :**

i. dissemination of information through various messaging and social media platforms like WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, Tiktok, Instagram etc. And found to be incorrect and distorting faces; or
ii. derogatory and discriminatory to wards a particular community; or
iii. causing panic and confusion among the general public; or
iv. inciting mistrust towards government functionaries and their actions taken in order to prevent spread of the COVID-19 virus and thereby causing danger to human health or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquility.

5. **All persons designated as "Admin" on messaging and social media platforms, either by self or by allowing any member of the group, shall be personally responsible for any such information being disseminated from a group administered by them.**

P.T.O

6. It shall be the personal responsibility of all persons designated as "Admin" on messaging and social media platforms to report any such malicious, incorrect or derogatory content posted by a member of the group to the Police immediately.

7. This order shall come into force, in the areas under the control of Commissioner of Police, Greater Mumbai, with effect **from 00.15 hours on 25/05/2020 and ending at 24.00 hours on 08/06/2020** unless withdrawn earlier.

8. Any person contravening this order shall be punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

9. **As the notice cannot be served individually on all concerned, the order is hereby passed ex-parte. It shall be published for the information of public, through press, or by affixing copies on the Notice Boards of the police stations, Divisional ACsP, Zonal DCsP,**

Given under my hand and seal this on 23rd day of the May, **2020** at Mumbai

Office of the
Commissioner of Police,
Greater Mumbai.

(Pranaya Ashok)
Dy. Commissioner of Police (Operations)
and Executive Magistrate.
Greater Mumbai.

Fig 45

F.No. 11013/9/2014-Estt (A-III) **IMMEDIATE**

Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training
(Establishment, A-III Desk)

North Block, New Delhi.
Dated: 29.04.2020

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: **Effective use of 'Aarogyasetu' App for breaking the chain of transmission of COVID-19.**

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the following directions may strictly be followed to improve the safety of all Government officials:

(i) All the officers, staff (including outsourced staff) working in Central Government should download 'Aarogyasetu' App on their mobile phones, immediately.

(ii) Before starting for office, they must review their status on 'Aarogyasetu' and commute only when the app shows 'safe' or 'low risk' status.

(iii) The officers/staff are advised that in case the App shows a message that he/she has a 'moderate' or 'high risk' calculated on the basis of Bluetooth proximity ("recent contact with infected person"), he/she should not come to office and self isolate for 14 days or till the status becomes 'safe' or 'low risk'.

(iv) Joint Secretary (Administration) should ensure that above directions are strictly followed in the respective Ministry/Department.

(v) Ministries/Departments may issue similar instructions to all autonomous/statutory bodies, PSUs etc. attached to them.

(vi) Report on the action taken may be sent to the undersigned.

G. Jayanthi.

(G. Jayanthi)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To:

1. All Ministries/Departments of Government of India
2. PMO/Cabinet Secretariat
3. PS to MoS(PP)

Fig 46

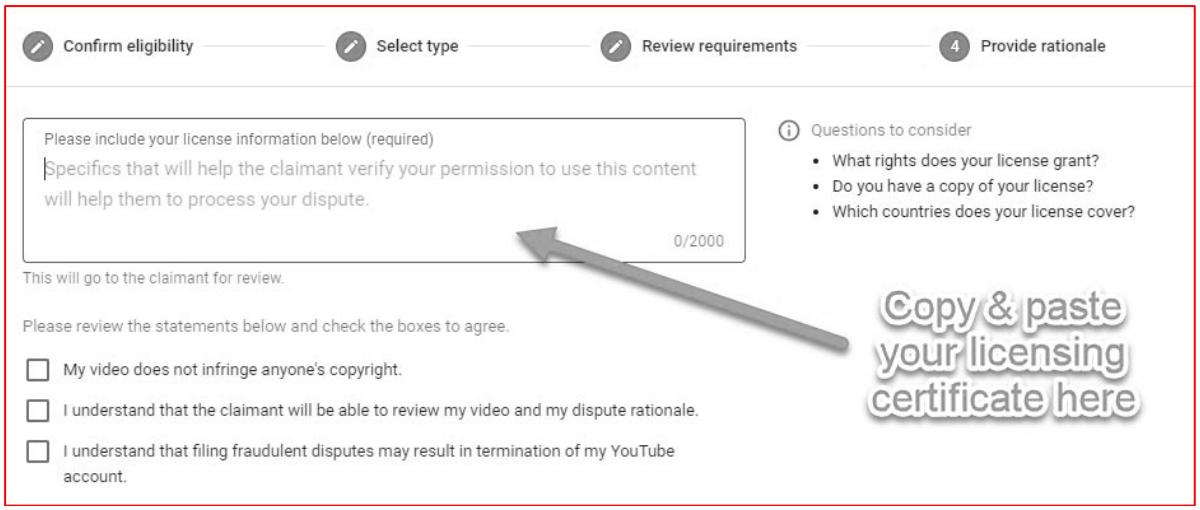

Confirm eligibility
Select type
Review requirements
4
Provide rationale
Please include your license information below (required)
Specifics that will help the claimant verify your permission to use this content will help them to process your dispute.
0/2000
This will go to the claimant for review.
Questions to consider
What rights does your license grant?
Do you have a copy of your license?
Which countries does your license cover?
Please review the statements below and check the boxes to agree.
My video does not infringe anyone's copyright.
I understand that the claimant will be able to review my video and my dispute rationale.
I understand that filing fraudulent disputes may result in termination of my YouTube account.
Copy & paste your licensing certificate here

Fig 47

Government of Jammu and Kashmir
Home Department
Civil Secretariat, Jammu

Subject: Temporary suspension of Telecom Services-directions reg;

Reference:Letter Nos. JZ/Rest-2020-39 dated 17.01.2020 and CS/KZ/20/24 dated 17.01.2020 from IGP, Jammu & IGP, Kashmir, respectively.

Government Order No: Home -04 (TSTS) of 2020
Dated: 18.01.2020

Assessment of the overall security scenario in the UT of J&K pursuant to directions dated 14.01.2020 relating to the regulation of telecom services does not indicate any immediate adverse impact in the areas where internet access was provided. However, there have been number of reports of the use of internet in cross border terrorism/terror activities, incitement, rumour-mongering, etc. as also misuse of pre-paid mobile connections by anti-national elements. Considering all the relevant factors, I, Principal Secretary to the Government, Home Department, being satisfied that it is absolutely necessary so to do, in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the Security of the State and for maintaining public order, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and sub-rule (1) of Rule 2 of the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017, hereby issue the followings directions, in addition to & in partial modification of Government Order No. Home -03 (TSTS) of 2020 Dated: 14.01.2020:

a) *Internet Service Providers (ISPs - BSNL/Private Service Providers) to provide fixed line internet connectivity, with precautions as already directed, to those companies that are engaged in Software (IT/ITES) Services.*

b) *2G mobile data services on the post-paid mobiles for accessing white-listed sites, as per the list forming* ***Annexure A,*** *shall be allowed in all the 10 districts of Jammu division and, to begin with, in the revenue districts of Kupwara & Bandipora of Kashmir Valley. The mobile internet connectivity shall, however, remain suspended in the districts of Srinagar, Budgam, Ganderbal, Baramulla, Anantnag, Kulgam, Shopian and Pulwama.*

c) *Voice and SMS facility only shall be restored on all local pre-paid sim cards across the UT of J&K. Further, in order to consider provision of mobile internet connectivity on such sim cards, the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) shall initiate the process for verification of credentials of these subscribers as per the norms applicable for post-paid connections.*

2. The IsGP, Kashmir/Jammu shall ensure communication of these directions to the service providers forthwith and ensure implementation of the directions with immediate effect.