## MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

## DEMAND NO. 27

## **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology**

(In ₹ crores)

		1			l			l			(In a crores)			
		Actual 2023-2024		Budget 2024-2025		Revised 2024-2025			Budget 2025-2026					
		Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital		Revenue	Capital		Revenue	Capital	Total	
	Gross	12457.46	389.63	12847.09	21355.89	581.01	21936.90	17209.75	356.56	17566.31	25583.11	443.14	26026.25	
	Recoveries	-80.75		-80.75										
	Receipts													
	Net	12376.71	389.63	12766.34	21355.89	581.01	21936.90	17209.75	356.56	17566.31	25583.11	443.14	26026.25	
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:														
CENTRE'S EXPENDITURE														
Establishment Expenditure	of the Centre													
1. Secretariat		123.80	28.93	152.73	125.80	49.20	175.00	158.85	51.15	210.00	164.97	45.28	210.25	
<ol><li>National Informatics Cen</li></ol>	itre	1264.00	142.19	1406.19	1399.94	348.70	1748.64	1399.73	138.61	1538.34	1384.60	215.40	1600.00	
3. Regulatory Authorities														
	n Testing and Quality Certification	102.46	33.92	136.38	137.50	37.50	175.00	128.85	21.15	150.00	134.65	35.35	170.00	
(STQC) 3.02 Cyber Security	(CERT-In)	65.07	184.21	249.28	93.04	144.96	238.00	96.00	145.00	241.00	109.00	146.00	255.00	
3.03 Controller of Co	ertifying Authorities (CCA)	10.64	0.38	11.02	13.39	0.61	14.00	14.39	0.61	15.00	14.39	0.61	15.00	
3.04 Data Protection	n Board				1.96	0.04	2.00	1.96	0.04	2.00	4.50	0.50	5.00	
Total- Regulatory Author	rities	178.17	218.51	396.68	245.89	183.11	429.00	241.20	166.80	408.00	262.54	182.46	445.00	
Total-Establishment Expenditure of the Centre		1565.97	389.63	1955.60	1771.63	581.01	2352.64	1799.78	356.56	2156.34	1812.11	443.14	2255.25	
Central Sector Schemes/Production DIGITAL INDIA Program  4. Electronic Governance	ojects													
4.01 Program Comp	ponent	552.86		552.86	631.50		631.50	631.50		631.50	590.00		590.00	
4.02 EAP Compone	nt	18.78		18.78	18.50		18.50	24.50		24.50	27.00		27.00	
Total- Electronic Govern	ance	571.64		571.64	650.00		650.00	656.00		656.00	617.00		617.00	
<ol><li>National Knowledge Net</li></ol>	work	581.94		581.94	240.26		240.26	490.26		490.26	0.25		0.25	
(MSIPS, EDF and Manu		694.27		694.27	750.00		750.00	677.68		677.68	712.00		712.00	
7. Promotion of IT/ITeS Ind	lustries	115.76	•••	115.76	130.00	***	130.00	128.50	•••	128.50	130.00	•••	130.00	
8. Cyber Security Projects		316.51		316.51	759.00		759.00	322.00		322.00	782.00		782.00	
9. R and D in IT/Electronics	s/CCBT	877.09		877.09	1148.25		1148.25	1183.56		1183.56	1249.75		1249.75	

(In ₹ crores)

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		Actual 2023-2024		Budget 2024-2025		Revised 2024-2025			Budget 2025-2026					
	Describes of District assessed	Revenue	Capital		Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	
10.	Promotion of Digital payment	582.75	•••	582.75										
11.	Capacity Building and Skill Development Scheme	434.16		434.16	537.50		537.50	537.50		537.50	575.00		575.00	
12.	Promotion of Digital Transactions (excluding Digital Payments)				1.50		1.50	4.50		4.50	5.00		5.00	
Total-	DIGITAL INDIA Program	4174.12		4174.12	4216.51		4216.51	4000.00		4000.00	4071.00		4071.00	
13.	IndiaAl Mission				551.75		551.75	173.00		173.00	2000.00		2000.00	
14.	Modified Programme for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem in India  14.01 Modified Scheme for setting up of Compound Semiconducors/Silicon Photonics/Sensors Fab/Discrete Semiconductors Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP)/Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facilities in India	644.32		644.32	4203.00		4203.00	2500.00		2500.00	3900.00		3900.00	
	14.02 Modified Scheme for Setting up of Semiconductor Fabs in India				1500.00		1500.00	1200.00		1200.00	2499.96		2499.96	
	14.03 Modified Scheme for setting up of Display Fabs				100.00		100.00	0.01		0.01	0.04		0.04	
	in India 14.04 Modernisation of Semi-Conductor Laboratory,	6.23		6.23	900.00	***	900.00	11.00		11.00	400.00		400.00	
	Mohali 14.05 Design Linked Incentive Scheme	30.56	•••	30.56	200.00		200.00	105.46	•••	105.46	200.00	•••	200.00	
15.	Total- Modified Programme for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem in India Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI)	681.11		681.11	6903.00		6903.00	3816.47		3816.47	7000.00		7000.00	
	15.01 Production linked Incentive for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing	4230.30		4230.30	6125.00		6125.00	5747.00		5747.00	8885.00		8885.00	
	15.02 Production Linked Incentive for IT Hardware	54.10		54.10	75.00		75.00	30.00		30.00	115.00		115.00	
	Total- Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI)	4284.40	•••	4284.40	6200.00		6200.00	5777.00	•••	5777.00	9000.00	***	9000.00	
Total-Central Sector Schemes/Projects		9139.63		9139.63	17871.26		17871.26	13766.47		13766.47	22071.00		22071.00	
Other Ce	ntral Sector Expenditure													
Autonomou	is Bodies													
16.	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)	270.00		270.00	270.00		270.00	270.00		270.00	275.00		275.00	
17.	Centre for Materials for Electronics and Information	83.02		83.02	110.00		110.00	90.00		90.00	100.00		100.00	
18.	Technology (C-MET) Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering	150.00		150.00	160.00	***	160.00	160.00		160.00	160.00		160.00	
19.	and Research (SAMEER) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)	800.00		800.00	600.00		600.00	600.00		600.00	600.00		600.00	
20.	Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications	23.90		23.90	20.00		20.00	20.00		20.00	50.00		50.00	
21.	and Geo-Information Semi Conductor Laboratory (SCL)	409.94		409.94	540.00	***	540.00	490.00		490.00	500.00		500.00	
Total-Autonomous Bodies		1736.86		1736.86	1700.00		1700.00	1630.00		1630.00	1685.00		1685.00	
Others														
22.	Digital India Corporation erstwhile Media Lab Asia	15.00		15.00	13.00		13.00	13.50		13.50	15.00		15.00	
23. Actual Recoveries		-80.75		-80.75										
Total-	Others	-65.75		-65.75	13.00		13.00	13.50		13.50	15.00		15.00	

											(In	₹ crores)
	Actual 2023-2024			Budget 2024-2025			Revised 2024-2025			Budget 2025-2026		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
Total-Other Central Sector Expenditure		•••	1671.11	1713.00		1713.00			1643.50	1700.00		1700.00
Grand Total	12376.71	389.63	12766.34	21355.89	581.01	21936.90	17209.75	356.56	17566.31	25583.11	443.14	26026.25
B. Developmental Heads												
Economic Services												
1. Industries	10190.21		10190.21	17443.02		17443.02	13674.52		13674.52	21226.44		21226.44
2. Secretariat-Economic Services	1386.50		1386.50	1525.74		1525.74	1558.58		1558.58	1549.57		1549.57
3. Census Surveys and Statistics	800.00		800.00	600.00		600.00	600.00		600.00	600.00		600.00
Capital Outlay on Telecommunication and Electronic Industries		218.51	218.51		183.11	183.11		166.80	166.80		182.46	182.46
5. Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services		171.12	171.12		397.90	397.90		189.76	189.76	•••	260.68	260.68
Total-Economic Services Others	12376.71	389.63	12766.34	19568.76	581.01	20149.77	15833.10	356.56	16189.66	23376.01	443.14	23819.15
6. North Eastern Areas				1787.13		1787.13	1376.65		1376.65	2207.10		2207.10
Total-Others Grand Total	 12376.71	 389.63	 12766.34	1787.13 21355.89	 581.01	1787.13 21936.90		 356.56	1376.65 17566.31	2207.10 25583.11	 443.14	2207.10 26026.25

- Secretariat: The provision is for establishment related expenditure of MeitY Secretariat.
- 2. **National Informatics Centre:** National Informatics Centre (NIC), an attached office of the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), is a premier Scientific/Technical organization providing e-Governance ICT Infrastructure, applications and services for the delivery of citizen centric services.
- 3.01. Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC): Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate, an attached office under MeitY, provides testing, calibration and training services to the industries, PSUs and Government organizations (Centre and State) for assuring quality and reliability of electronics and information technology (IT) products. It also provides process certification services such as Quality Management Systems (ISO 9001), Information security management systems (ISO 27001) and product certification services such as Safety (S mark and CRS), Security (IoT and Biometric Devices) EPS, GIGW etc. Further STQC is also involved in the process audit of CSP and Digital Forensics lab enabling MeitY for empanelment of these organizations.
- 3.02. **Cyber Security (CERT-In):** In accordance with the provisions contained under the IT Act 2000, CERT-In has been established. CERT-In serves as the national agency for incident response to perform various functions in the area of cyber security like collection, analysis and dissemination of information on cyber incidents, issue of guidelines, advisories, vulnerability notes and whitepapers relating to information security practices, procedures, prevention, response and reporting of cyber incidents, forecast and alerts of cyber security incidents, emergency measures for handling cyber security incidents, coordination of cyber security incidents, etc. It is also the authorised agency to monitor and collect traffic data or information through any computer resource to enhance cyber security and for identification, analysis and prevention of intrusion or spread of computer contaminant in the country.

- 3.03. **Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA):** CCA issues licences to Certifying Authorities (CAs) for issue of Digital Signature Certificates (DSC). CCA certifies the Public Keys of CAs, lays down the standards to be maintained by CAs and carries out other functions as included in Section 18 of the IT Act, 2000.
- 3.04. **Data Protection Board:** The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 has been enacted on 11th August 2023. This Act provides for the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognizes both the rights of the individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Chapter V of Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 provides for setting up of a Data Protection Board DPB. The budget provision is towards meeting the salary and other establishment expenses of DPB.
- 4. **Electronic Governance:** The objective of e-Governance, in broader terms, is to deliver all Government services electronically to the citizens in his/her locality through integrated and inter-operable systems via multiple modes, while ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs. The World Bank supported India: e-Delivery of Public Services project is an externally aided project under Electronic Governance scheme. It visualises Digital Governance as a way ahead and Digital Public Infrastructure as the cornerstone for a robust, dynamic and secure digital ecosystem.

The allocation includes provision for Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA).

- 5. **National Knowledge Network:** The scheme has been initiated for establishing the National Knowledge Network with multiple gigabit bandwidth to connect Knowledge Institutions across the country with research and education focus along with Government network which will help to benefit the Digital ecosystem in India.
- 6. Promotion of Electronics and IT HW Manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters): The Government has been taking several initiatives for promotion of electronics manufacturing in the

country to provide an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally. Electronics manufacturing is one of the important pillars of the Digital India and Make in India Programmes. Its target to achieve net zero imports is a striking demonstration of intent. The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) envisions positioning India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

- 7. **Promotion of IT/ITeS Industries:** Two schemes (NEBPS and IBPS) under IT for Jobs pillar have been launched under Digital India Programme to incentivize BPO/ITES operations across the country, particularly digitally deficit areas for creation of employment opportunities for the youths and the balanced regional growth of IT/ITES Industry.
- 8. **Cyber Security Projects:** The objective of the scheme is to adopt a holistic approach towards securing the cyber space of the country by pursuing multiple initiatives like Security Policy, Compliance and Assurance, Security, Incident-Early warning & Response, Security Training, Enabling Legal Framework and Collaboration.
- 9. R and D in IT/Electronics/CCBT: Proliferation and absorption of emerging technology by supporting R&D is one of the important objectives of this program apart from creating essential R&D infrastructure and scientific & technical human capital. The outcome of these endeavours is expected to increase the start-up base in the country, enhance the IP portfolio, development of indigenous technologies and know-how and its transfer to Indian companies for manufacturing. The focused R&D being supported by the department are classified as R&D in Electronics (Electronics System Design & Application, Microelectronics, Nanoelectronics, Electronic Component & Material Technology, Medical Electronics & Health Informatics, Innovation Promotion & start-ups, National Language Technology Mission (NLTM) under TDIL, High Performance Computing (HPC) including National Supercomputing Mission); R&D in IT (Blockchain, Quantum Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, Perception Engineering and Data Analytics); R&D in CC&BT (Next Generation Communication-5G & beyond, Cognitive & Software Defined Radio and Networks, Cloud Communications, IoT, Big Data Analytics, Broadband Wireless Technology and Strategic Electronics); and Security Specific R&D.
- 11. Capacity Building and Skill Development Scheme: The objective of the program is to ensure the availability of trained human resources for the manufacturing & service sectors of Electronics and IT industry. Initiatives include identifying gaps emerging from the formal sector and planning programmes in non-formal and formal sectors for meeting these gaps. This includes Skill Development in the domain of Electronics & IT and related areas. The PMGDISHA component of this scheme is aimed at empowering the citizens in rural areas by imparting them training to operate computer or digital access devices, especially for digital payments to actively participate in the process of nation-building.
- 12. **Promotion of Digital Transactions (excluding Digital Payments):** The objective of the scheme is to promote overall digitisation for the development of systems, apps for the efficient delivery of citizen centric services and empowerment of citizens which would help in growth of Digital Transactions in the country which interalia includes the inter-connected matters having cascading effect for Promotion of Digital Payments scheme including study to estimate and measure digital economy of India, including suggesting a measurement framework, and providing suitable policy recommendations for boosting the size and growth of the digital economy in India by leveraging the Digital technologies.
- 13. IndiaAl Mission: The Government of India approved the IndiaAl Mission on 7th March 2024, a comprehensive national level program to democratize and catalyze the Al innovation ecosystem in the country and ensure the global competitiveness of Al startups and researchers of India. The Mission aims to establish a robust Al ecosystem through strategic programs and partnerships across the public and private sectors. By democratizing computing access, improving data quality, developing indigenous Al capabilities, attracting top Al talent, enabling industry collaboration, providing startup risk capital, ensuring socially impactful Al projects and bolstering ethical Al, it will drive responsible, inclusive growth of Al ecosystem of India. The Mission would encompass 7 following components: IndiaAl Compute Capacity, IndiaAl Innovation Centre, IndiaAl Datasets Platform, IndiaAl Application Development Initiative, IndiaAl FutureSkills, IndiaAl Startup Financing, and Safe and Trusted Al.

- 14. Modified Programme for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem in India: In furtherance of the vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and positioning India as the global hub for electronic system designing and manufacturing, ESDM, a comprehensive programme for the development of semiconductors and display manufacturing ecosystem in India has been approved by Government of India with an outlay of ₹76,000 crore. The Programme contained various schemes to attract investments in the field of semiconductors and display manufacturing. The programme aims to provide attractive incentive support to companies or consortia that are engaged in Silicon Semiconductor Fabs, Display Fabs, Compound Semiconductors, Silicon Photonics, Sensors, including MEMS, Fabs, Discrete Semiconductor Fabs, Semiconductor Packaging, ATMP or OSAT and Semiconductor Design.
- 15. **Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI):** The two Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes offer production linked incentives to boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in Mobile Phones & Specified Electronic Components, and IT Hardware respectively. Under the PLI Scheme for Mobile Phones & Specified Electronic Components, incentives of 6% to 3% shall be extended on incremental sales (over the base year 2019-20) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment to eligible companies for a period of five years. The PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware extends an average incentive of around 5% (based on localization of components/sub-assemblies) on net incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment, to eligible companies, for a period of six years. The target segment includes (i) Laptops (ii) Tablets (iii) All-in-one PCs (iv) Servers and (v) USFF (Ultra Small Form Factor).
- 16. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC): Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC): It is primarily an R&D institution engaged in the design, development and deployment of electronics and advanced Information Technology (IT) products and solutions. Originally established to carry out research and to develop High Performance Computers, the R&D of C-DAC has expanded to various other technology verticals such Quantum Computing, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Strategic Technology (Including Emergency/Disaster Management), Digital India RISC-V (DIR-V), Software Technology (including Cloud and BOSS), e-Governance, Healthcare & Educational Technologies, Cyber Security, Automotive Technology, Communication Technology, Power Electronics & Renewable Energy and Internet of Things (IoT). Presently, C-DAC has 12 centres spread over the country in the cities of Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mohali, Mumbai, Noida, Patna, Pune, Silchar, and Thiruvananthapuram.
- 17. Centre for Materials for Electronics and Information Technology (C-MET): It is a registered scientific society of MeitY working in high technology electronic materials which includes LTCC electronic packaging, energy storage materials (Rechargeable battery, super capacitors, hydrogen storage), Renewable energy materials (solar cell, hydrogen and fuel cell), Additive manufacturing with photonics and 2D materials including quantum materials and nanomaterials. C-MET is also working on Ultrapure electronic materials Compound semiconductors (SiC), electronic waste recycling technologies & RoHS compliance, and, also Microwave dielectrics materials & packaging, Multilayer ceramics for actuators/sensors & plasmonic materials sensors for biomedical application.
- 18. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER): It is a registered scientific society of MeitY working in high technology areas of microwaves, milli-meterwaves and electromagnetics with the specific goal of developing applications for these technologies with its five centres at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam and Guwahati.
- 19. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI): Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been established to implement the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, to provide for, as good governance, efficient, transparent and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India/ Consolidated Fund of States. Hence, it aims at providing 'good governance', through the fair and just execution of welfare services of the Government. It provides a unique identity to each resident, towards ease of living.
- 20. **Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Information:** It is an Autonomous Scientific Society, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 under MeitY, to undertake

technology development and management, research and development, facilitate National and International cooperation, capacity building and support technology transfer and entrepreneurship development in the area of geospatial technology.

- 21. **Semi Conductor Laboratory (SCL):** It is an Autonomous Body under the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology and is engaged in Research & Development in the area of Microelectronics to meet the strategic needs of the country. It is also engaged in Fabrication of Hi-Rel Boards, Radio Sonde Systems and indigenization of electronic sub systems.
- 22. **Digital India Corporation erstwhile Media Lab Asia**: Digital India Corporation (DIC) leads and guides in realizing the vision, objectives and goals of the Digital India program. It provides the strategic support to Ministries/ Departments of Centre/ States for carrying forward the mission of Digital India by way of Capacity Building for e-Governance projects, promoting best practices, encouraging Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), nurturing innovations and technologies in various domains. To ensure autonomy and viability of the organization in the long run, DIC also collaborates and mobilises partnerships with the industry, to evolve models for service delivery.