

3. 20% of vacancies in BGFs are allotted to areas affected by militancy *i.e.* Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and naxal affected areas. The districts/areas affected by militancy are notified by the Government from time to time.
4. In Forces, other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy affected areas *i.e.* Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and naxal affected areas.

Further, these vacancies are distributed Category-wise *i.e.* Un-reserved/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes.

(b) Yes, employment opportunities in these forces as per the fixed State-wise quota as mentioned above are being provided in the country, including Maharashtra.

Suspension of Char Dham Yatra

1814. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Char Dham Yatra have been briefly suspended due to heavy rain and landslide;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of pilgrims who have been rescued by Government; and

(c) whether the Central Government has made any arrangement to help the Government of Uttarakhand to meet any eventuality and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per information receiving from the Government of Uttarakhand, the Char Dham Yatra was not suspended due to rains recently. However, on some occasions, the pilgrims and others were stopped at convenient locations as a precautionary measure in view of the forecast of adverse weather and landslides and also due to disruption of surface connectivity.

Due to blockade of certain roads, 2118 persons were evacuated by air from Lambagar, Ghagharia, Hanumanchatti and Pandukeshwar to Joshimath and Govindghat during 26th to 29th June, 2015. 12 persons were evacuated by air during 27th to 28th June, 2015 from Badrinath to Joshimath due to medical emergency and 535 persons were evacuated from Kedarnath to Guptakashi on 26th June, 2015.

(c) There are institutional mechanisms at the National, State and District levels for effective management of natural disasters. The rescue and relief operations are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. In the case of severe disaster,

the Government of India extends all the possible logistics and financial assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively.

In the recent past, the State Government had not sought assistance from Central Government, since the impact of these disasters were not so severe and were manageable at local level. However, in order to provide the logistics support, the Government of India keeps sufficient number of IAF aircraft/helicopters, boats, specialist teams along with the necessary machines and equipments of Armed Forces, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) located at various strategic locations all over the country including Uttarakhand. Besides, essential commodities including medical stores, critical infrastructure facilities are also kept in readiness for deployment in the disaster situation where ever required.

Increase in cyber crimes

1815. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cyber crimes are increasing by more than 40% in the last 2-3 years;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details of such crimes in the last five years;
- (c) what efforts the Ministry is making to contain cyber crimes; and
- (d) how the Ministry deals with such crimes committed here but servers are situated outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State/UT-wise number of cases registered and persons arrested under IT Act, related sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) under cyber crimes head during 2010-14 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has formulated action plan for prevention of Cyber Crimes and steps taken by the Government are as under:-

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 together with Indian Penal Code have adequate provisions to deal with prevailing Cyber Crimes. It provides punishment in the form of imprisonment ranging from two years to life imprisonment and fine/penalty depending on the type of Cyber Crime.
- (ii) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.