with regard to collection of forensic evidence. Need based specialized training to scientific personnel of State Forensic Science Laboratories is imparted by the Scientists of Central Forensic Science Laboratories.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Upgradation of equipment and provisioning of additional manpower in Central Forensic Science Laboratories is reviewed on a constant basis. Ministry of Home Affairs is making all efforts to fill up all the vacant posts in Central Forensic Science Laboratories by way of recruitment and promotion. Recently contractual manpower has been provided to all Central Forensic Science Laboratories to mitigate the large number of pendency of cases.

There are 6 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) in the country located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Pune. Out of six CFSLs, three new CFSLs that have been established at Bhopal, Guwahati and Pune in 2012. The 7th CFSL(CBI) is under control of Central Bureau of Investigation(CBI) located at New Delhi. All the 7 Forensic Laboratories extend forensic examination and training support to State Forensic Laboratories as and when requested by State Governments. Forensic examination of crime cases is a State subject. Besides these, there are 30 State Forensic Laboratories, 50 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and 144 District Mobile Forensic Units functioning in the country.

Out of ₹ 595 crore under MPF Scheme (Non-Plan), an amount of ₹ 29.91 crore has been approved for equipments for Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs) by High Powered Committee for the year 2015-16. However, actual amount released is ₹ 14.95 crore as on date.

Cases of online cheating

†396. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of internet users fallen victims of online cheating during each of last three years, till date;

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect people from online cheating;

(c) the State-wise number of cases of online cheating registered during the said period and the amount of money involved therein;

(d) the State-wise details of number of cases resolved/not resolved by the police during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to solve the unresolved cases?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs has started collecting data on number of victims reported under cyber crimes since 2014. State/UT-wise number of victims reported under cheating (section 420 IPC) involving computer as medium/target (online cheating) is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The latest data pertains to the year 2014.

(b) The major remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard are as under:

(i) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is working in coordination with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and banks to track and disable phishing websites.

(ii) Banks have implemented Two-factor authentication to mitigate risks due to theft of online credentials. Besides, SMS alerts are sent to users intimating details of transactions involving amounts above specified threshold.

(iii) To create awareness about possible frauds by using email and SMS, advisories are being issued by Banks, Telecom Service Providers and Police Authorities from time to time to the users.

(iv) Banks are creating user awareness for general public against phishing, lottery scams, internet banking, Credit/Debit cards and other frauds. Steps have been taken to monitor and prevent financial frauds through phishing attacks, Credit/Debit card frauds, money laundering schemes etc.

(v) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has published whitepaper on countering phishing attacks and regularly conducts training programme for system administrators and general users in the Government, public and private sector on countering cyber frauds and phishing attacks.

(vi) The Information Technology Act, 2000, provides legal framework to address various types of prevalent cyber crimes and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.

(vii) Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.

(viii) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in all States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.

(ix) Academia like National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.

(x) Number of Cyber forensics tools for collection, analysis, presentation of the digital evidence have been developed and are being used by Law Enforcement Agencies.

(xi) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.

(xii) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States.

(xiii) Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeiTY) is conducting programs to generate information security awareness. Specific book, videos and online materials are developed for children, parents and general users about information security.

(c) State/UT-wise number of cases reported under cheating involving computer as medium (online cheating) is given in Statement-II (*See* below). Data on amount involved in online cheating is not maintained separately.

(d) and (e) State/UT-wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted and cases pending for investigation by police under cheating involving computer as medium (online cheating) is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and Gender-wise victims reported under cheating (section 420 IPC) involving computer as medium (online cheating) under cyber crimes during 2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	Male	Female	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	1	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	4

Sl.No.	State/UT	Male	Female	Total
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	0	5
6.	Goa	16	2	18
7.	Gujarat	62	4	66
8.	Haryana	3	0	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	1
13.	Kerala	16	2	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16	5	21
15.	Maharashtra	601	80	681
16.	Manipur	3	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	6	0	6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	27	0	27
21.	Punjab	5	0	5
22.	Rajasthan	71	19	90
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	22	1	23
25.	Telangana	7	0	7
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	61	0	61
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	13	5	18
	TOTAL STATE(S)	967	120	1087
30.	A & N Islands	7	0	7
31.	Chandigarh	19	0	19

Sl.No.	State/UT	Male	Female	Total
32.	D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	22	4	26
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	48	4	52
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1015	124	1139

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV) and Cases Pending Investigation at the end of the year (PI) Under Cheating involving computer as medium (online cheating) under Cyber Crimes during 2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PI
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	4	0	43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	0	1
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	0	2
6.	Goa	18	0	1	25
7.	Gujarat	66	7	0	15
8.	Haryana	3	0	0	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	0	2
13.	Kerala	18	0	0	17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	11	0	8
15.	Maharashtra	671	89	1	560
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	3

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PI
17.	Meghalaya	6	2	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	27	4	0	21
21.	Punjab	5	0	0	5
22.	Rajasthan	90	12	0	30
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	0	31
25.	Telangana	7	2	0	5
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	61	25	0	30
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	14	1	0	15
	TOTAL STATE(S)	1064	160	2	818
30.	A and N Islands	7	2	0	9
31.	Chandigarh	19	5	0	18
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	25	1	0	30
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	51	8	0	57
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1115	168	2	875

Source: Crime in India.

Recommendations of Jeevan Reddy Committee

397. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has officially taken a decision on the implementation of the recommendations of the Jeevan Reddy Committee Report of AFSPA, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and