

Facility to register complaint of cyber crime

†1476. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide 'Any where, Any time' facility to register the complaint of cyber crime;
- (b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has operationalized National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in). The portal provides centralized mechanism for the citizens to report online all types of cyber crimes, with a special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Incidents reported on this portal are handled by the concerned State/UT law enforcement agency, as per the provisions of the law.

Deportation of illegal migrants

†1477. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any policy to deport illegal migrants to neighbouring countries viz. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Afghanistan etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of illegal migrants deported to such countries during last three years and current year, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Central Government has been vested with powers under Section 3(2)(e) and 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detain and deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. Under Section 5 of The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, Central Government may also by an Order direct the removal of any foreigner from India who enters India without passport and visa. These powers of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Government have also been entrusted under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India to all the State Governments since 1958. Further, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution of India, the Administrators of the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers.

Therefore, detection of illegal foreigners/migrants and deportation to their native country has been a continuous and on-going statutory process under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. Illegal foreigners whose nationality needs to be verified have to await deportation. Till their nationality is verified and travel documents are issued, such foreigners may have to be detained in a holding/detention centres by the Competent Authority of State Government/UT Administration.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued consolidated instructions regarding deportation/repatriation of foreign nationals to all States and UTs *vide* letters dated 24.04.2014 and 01.07.2019.

(c) The details of the number of foreigners deported to these countries by the Officials of Bureau of Immigration during the last three years upto 31st December, 2019, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Country-wise deportation of foreigners by Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) during the period 2017-2019

Country	No. of Foreigners deported		
	2017	2018	2019
Afghanistan	72	33	142
Bangladesh	51	445	299
Myanmar	7	38	16
Pakistan	1	0	5
TOTAL	131	516	462