

Statement-II

Year-wise details of Indian Citizenship granted to migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan (as on 06.03.2020).

(Data as available in the online system)

Year	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Total
2015	234	16+14864*	263	15377
2016	244	39	670	953
2017	117	49	476	642
2018	30	19	450	499
2019	40	25	809	874
2020 (Upto 06/03/2020)	1	1	191	193
TOTAL	666	15013	2859	18538

*2015 – After signing of Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 14864 Bangladeshi nationals were granted Indian Citizenship under section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Cases filed under sedition law

1990. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of persons against whom cases under sedition law has been filed for using social media platforms in Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir since its formation till date;

(b) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that use of internet is fundamental right of the citizens;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons why 2G service is being provided in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir inspite of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No case against any person under sedition law has been filed for using social media platforms in Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir since its formation till date.

(b) and (c) In the case of *Anuradha Bhasin Vs. Union of India & Ors.* (WP(C)No. 1031/2019) and *Ghulam Nabi Azad Vs. Union of India and Anr.* (WP(C) No.1164/2019), the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 10th January, 2020 has made the following observation in this regard:

"None of the counsels have argued for declaring the right to access the internet as a fundamental right and therefore we are not expressing any view on the same".

(d) The directions for regulation of the telecom services are being issued by the Competent Authority in the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Rules made thereunder as also the principles laid down in the judgment dated 10.01.2020, passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of *Anuradha Bhasin Vs. Union of India & Ors.* (WP(C) No. 1031/2019) and *Ghulam Nabi Azad Vs Union of India and Anr.* (WP(C) No.1164/2019) which, *inter-alia*, emphasise on the principle of proportionality-nature of urgency, goal intended to be achieved, assessing the existence of any alternate mechanism, necessity of the measure intending at imposing restrictions, the measure being least restrictive, exploring all available alternatives, etc.

Shortage of cyber specialists

†1991. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken to investigate and dispose of the cases related to cyber crimes in the country;

(b) the efforts made by Government to increase the number of trained cyber specialists in view of the increasing cyber crimes;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey to assess the real shortage of cyber specialists in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and States/UTs are primarily responsible for the investigation and disposal of cyber crime cases. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) does not maintain data on average time taken to investigate and dispose of the cases related to cyber crimes in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.