

(b) As per the information received from the Government of Meghalaya the Additional Director General of Police, Meghalaya had made such a reference in a seminar based on newspaper reports.

(c) to (e) The problem of illegal migration from Bangladesh (erstwhile East Pakistan) to India has been in existence since post independence days. India has a long and porous border with Bangladesh and people staying on either side of the border are generally from the same ethnic background, with similarities in culture, languages etc. Because of the geographical and ethnic proximity, coupled with the availability of better economic opportunities in India, there is inflow of illegal migrants from Bangladesh. There is no specific estimate regarding the exact number of illegal Bangladeshi migrants staying in India. Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3 (2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Administrative instructions are also issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to detect and deport illegally staying foreign nationals in the country.

Further, a number of measures have also been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals into India. These include:

- (i) Accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing.
- (ii) Round the clock surveillance of the borders by carrying out patrolling by BSF.
- (iii) Upgradation of intelligence network and coordination with other intelligence agencies.
- (iv) Riverine patrolling.
- (v) Introduction of modern surveillance equipments including night vision devices.
- (vi) Close coordination with other agencies including State Governments.
- (vii) The issue has also continued to be raised with the Government of Bangladesh in various fora, including the Home Secretary level talks.

New disaster management system

521. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disaster management system in place has collapsed in the wake of various disasters taking place in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, what kind of disaster management system has been envisaged in the wake of flood, earthquake and other natural or other kinds of disaster taking place in the country;

(c) how many people suffered during the current year due to such disaster and what has been the role of states in this regard; and

(d) the level of coordination between the States and Centre during disaster situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) No. Sir.

As per the existing system for managing the situation caused by the natural disasters, the State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures in the areas affected. The distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of concerned State. The Disaster Management System at the State level include, State Level Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the concerned State and District level Committees headed by District Collectors to manage the disasters. In addition, there is a nodal officer viz. Relief Commissioner/Secretary, Department of Disaster management to coordinate the relief operations in the State.

The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments, by providing logistic and financial support in cases of natural calamities of severe nature in accordance with the provisions of the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) / National Calamity Contingency Funds (NCCF) - 2005-10.

At the Central Level, National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) headed by Cabinet Secretary and National Executive Committee headed by Home Secretary exist to review the situation and provide necessary Central assistance to the affected States for meeting the situation effectively. The Ministry of Home Affairs, is the nodal Ministry, to coordinate the efforts of various line Ministries/Departments/Organisations of the Government of India to supplement the efforts of the affected States for emergent response.

The concerned State Governments take necessary rescue and relief operations in the affected areas, in the wake of flood, earthquake and other natural disasters, which include evacuation of affected people to safer places, operation of relief camps, cattle camps and providing essential commodities viz. readymade food, essential medicines, house building material *i.e.* Polythene sheets, etc. The State Governments also takes necessary steps to prevent outbreak of any epidemic during natural calamities/ post calamities period.

The logistic support provided by the Government of India includes deployment of aircrafts/helicopters and boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Para Military Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), provision of relief materials & essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States to meet the situation effectively. Ministries of Road Highways and Transport, Railways, Communications, National Highway Authority of India and Border Road Organization take all necessary steps to restore communication systems on priority basis.

In order to strengthen the existing disaster management system, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted and notified on December 26, 2005 to provide for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any disaster situation.

As per the Act, the Central Government has already constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and

guidelines for disaster management. NDMA has already released guidelines on management of earthquakes, floods, cyclones and preparation of State Disaster Management Plans.

During the South-West Monsoon 2008, as per the information received, from the State/Union Territory Governments, based on their preliminary assessment, about 324.66 lakh persons reported to have been affected in varying degrees due to heavy rains, cyclonic storms, floods, and landslides etc.

Full-fledged Intelligence wing for CRPF

522. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Reserve Police Force proposes to have its own full-fledged intelligence wing to achieve better results in counter insurgency operations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent of this menace in Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, etc.; and
- (d) how far will this full-fledged intelligence be effective to control naxal activities in these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) CRPF has been permitted to have its own Intelligence Wing to provide tactical intelligence for enhanced operational effectiveness in the Naxal affected areas. The number of incidents of violence, and deaths, during the last 3 years in the State of Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh as follows:

State	2006		2007		2008 (as on 31-08-2008)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Chhattisgarh	715	388	582	369	363	144
Jharkhand	310	124	482	157	313	140
Orissa	44	19	67	17	71	89

Changing face of terrorism in India

523. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the face of terrorism in India and the *modus-operandi* of the terrorist has changed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with number of terrorist incidents in India from 2004 till date; and
- (c) the action Government has taken to control terrorist activities and terrorism in India?