

sanctioned in August, 2009 are set up for detection of foreigners/illegal migrants in the State of Assam. In Assam, during the last three years from 2008 to 2011, 617 illegal migrants/foreigners including fresh infiltrators/re-infiltrators were deported to their country of origin.

Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively.

Lack of disaster management practices

831. SHRI B.S.GNANADESIKAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lack of disaster management practices costs India about Rs. 86000 crore every year as per United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP) India's Disaster Management wing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 58.6 per cent of India's land mass is prone to earthquake of moderate to very high intensity, 12 per cent of land is prone to cyclones and Tsunami and 70 per cent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas at risk from landslide and avalanches; and

(d) if so, the precautionary measures taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) This Ministry has no information regarding any United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP) India's Disaster Management wing report suggesting that the lack of disaster management practices costs India about Rs. 86000 crore every year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India has been vulnerable, in varying degree, to a large number of natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Almost 58.6 percent land

mass is vulnerable/prone to earthquakes, 12 percent of land is prone to floods and river erosion, of the 7516 km. long coastline approximately 5700 km. is prone to cyclones and Tsunami, 68 percent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches.

(d) Government of India, in order to strengthen the existing disaster management system has enacted and notified Disaster Management Act, 2005 on December 26, 2005 to improve and 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 for mitigating the effects of disasters as well as for undertaking a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any disaster situation.

As per the Disaster Management Act 2005, the Central Government has constituted the National Disaster management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster managements. NDMA has already released 15 guidelines and 10 reports on natural as well as manmade disasters and also for preparation of State Disaster Management Plans. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been issued which covers all aspects of disaster management.

All these measures are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, mitigation, control and reduce the adverse impact of natural & manmade disasters in the country.

Protection extended by NHRC to harassed people

832. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of protection extended by NHRC to the most harassed people in the country during the last three years and the current year, so far;
- (b) what is the community-wise break-up of such harassed people; and
- (c) to what extent the NHRC has succeeded in ensuring that human rights are respected and protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) does not maintain any separate record in respect of 'Most Harassed People'. They examine complaints received regarding alleged violation of human rights in accordance with the provisions of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Accordingly, a statement indicating state-wise details of the number of complaints registered during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 15.2.2012) is given in Statement (See below).