

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), a border guarding force on Indo-Nepal border, has established 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) and Border Security Force (BSF) a border guarding force on Indo-Bangladesh border, has established 802 Border Out Posts (BOPs). Regular presence, round-the-clock patrolling, random checking and surveillance are carried out by the border guarding forces to stop cross border infiltration. Field formations and intelligence set ups are being regularly sensitized and continuous monitoring is also being done.

The details of foreign infiltrators, infiltrating into country through Nepal and Bangladesh borders are as under:

Name of border and nationality of the infiltrators		
Year	Indo-Bangladesh	Indo-Nepal
2009	1823 (Bangladeshi) 28 (Others)	1 (Pak)
2010	1261 (Bangladeshi) 19 (Others)	2 (Somalian)
2011	584 (Bangladeshi) 2 (Others)	5 (Chinese) and 2 (Koreans)
2012 (Upto 30th Nov., 2012)	884 (Bangladeshi) 9 (Others)	2 (Bangladeshi)

(d) and (e) Presently, fencing on Indo-Bangladesh border, Indo-Pakistan border and a small stretch on Indo-Myanmar border is in progress.

Citizenship to Pakistani Hindus visiting as pilgrims

2097. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Pakistani Hindus who had come as pilgrims in India and living in various parts of the country have refused to return to Pakistan and also applied for Indian citizenship;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up/proposes to take up the matter with the Pakistan Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some Pakistani nationals who had come to India have refused to return to Pakistan and have applied for Indian citizenship. The grant of Indian citizenship is a multi-level and multi-agency activity. As per rule 11 and 12 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009, an application for grant of Indian citizenship is to be submitted by the applicant to the Collector/DM/DC within whose jurisdiction the applicant is ordinarily a resident. The Collector/DM/DC after satisfying himself regarding eligibility of the applicant to become a citizen of India, forwards the application to the State Government/UT administration concerned. The State Government/UT administration in turn forwards the application, along with its recommendation, to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thereafter, the applications is processed further as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made there under. Since initial application is submitted to the Collector/DM concerned and a number of agencies are involved in the processing of applications for grant of citizenship, no caste/religion based centralized data of such applications is maintained. All cases received in the Ministry of Home Affairs are processed as expeditiously as possible. 1290 applications of Pakistani nationals were received from various State Governments/UTs for grant of Indian citizenship by registration and naturalization during last three years *i.e.* 2009-2011. Indian citizenship was granted to 764 Pakistani nationals during this period.

(c) and (d) The decision to stay in India and to seek Indian citizenship is individual decision of a person. Grant of visa and citizenship to Pakistani Nationals is regulated by Indian law and policy.

Modernising BSF with UAVs

2098. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force has identified a large number of spots along India's boundary with Pakistan and Bangladesh vulnerable to crime, illegal migration and border firing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps contemplated by Government to deploy special force at those spots to check various crimes;