operations at the ground level in the wake of identified natural calamities which include flood. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments to meet the situation effectively by providing logistic and financial support, where necessary. For this purpose State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been constituted for each State, corpus of which is shared between the Govt. of India and the State Govt. in the ratio of 75.25 for General category States and the ratio of 90.10 for Special category States. In case of a calamity of severe nature, additional assistance is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), which is funded entirely by the Govt. of India.

In addition, Government of India also provides requisite logistics support to the affected States in terms of deployment of armed forces, National Disaster Response Force etc. for rescue and relief operations as per requirement of the State Government authorities.

These measures are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, preparedness, mitigation, control and enhance the response mechanism to deal more efficiently natural disasters in the country including Uttar Pradesh.

Movement for separate Bodoland State

2562. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the Chief of the Bodoland Territorial Council has threatened to launch a fresh movement for a separate Bodoland State unless Government weeds out the 'Bangladeshi immigrants' from N.E. States;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on such threat posed by the Bodoland Territorial Council;

(c) whether Government has exact information of Bangladeshi immigrants staying in the country illegally; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and steps proposed to be taken to deport such illegal Bangladeshis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) There is no such report.

(b) In view of (a) above does not arise.

(c) and (d) There are reports of some illegal infiltration/immigration of Bangladeshi nationals who manage to infiltrate into the country in spite of checks and control at the international border, particularly through few patches where fencing is not feasible due to difficult terrain and riverine areas. As this activity takes place clandestinely, no specific details are available about the magnitude of this illegal infiltration.

Detection and deportation of illegal migrants/foreigners is a continuous process. The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals Including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Thirty Six (36) Foreigners Tribunals including additional four (4) Foreigners Tribunals sanctioned in August, 2009 are set up for detection of foreigners/illegal migrants in the State of Assam. As per the report, Foreigners Tribunals set up in Assam declared 32,696 No. of persons as illegal migrants (pre-1971 stream) during the period between the year 1985- 2012 (up to December, 2012). During the said period 12,954 persons (pre-1971 stream) declared Foreigners/illegal migrants were got registered their names with Foreigners Regional Register Offices (FRROs) and 43,576 No. of such persons names were sent to the competent authority for deletion of their names from Electoral Rolls. 23,441 No. of persons were declared as illegal migrants (post-1971 stream) during the period between the year, 1985-2012 (up to December, 2012). During the said period 2445 persons (post-1971 stream) declared Foreigners/ illegal migrants were deported to Bangladesh. In order to control the illegal infiltration, 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 along Indo-Bangladesh border. 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.

Police personnel posted at airport and metro stations

2563. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police personnel posted at airports and metro railway stations in Delhi/New Delhi as on 31 December, 2012 and what were their duties at airports and metro railway stations, where Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is responsible for security; and

(b) what are the reasons that services of such police personnel are not utilized for night patrolling in view of the fact that Delhi Police has shortage of staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The number of Delhi Police personnel posted at IGI Airports and Delhi Metro Stations in Delhi as on 31.12.2012 is 296 and 200 respectively. The CISF personnel posted at IGI Airport and Metro Stations are responsible for security aspect of these establishments, whereas, the duties of Delhi Police personnel are confined to investigation of crime occurring at the IGI Airport and Metro Stations.

Installation of cameras at major roads and intersections in Delhi

2564. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of increasing crime rate, Government proposes to get the cameras installed at major roads and intersections in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) whether such installation of cameras, traffic police cops can also issue challan by catching the violators;

(c) how many cameras have already been installed in Delhi till 31 December, 2012 and number of challans issued by traffic cops on the basis of cameras till 31 December, 2012; and