

(c) and (d) Central Government is vested with 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/Union Territory Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. The number of foreign nationals who were deported during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given below:

Year	Number of foreign nationals deported
2009	12147
2010	7248
2011	7840

Data for the year 2012 has not been compiled.

Compensation fixed for various crops under NCRF

2538. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the compensation fixed for various crops under National Calamity Relief Fund (NCRF);
- (b) the crop-wise and State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the details of criteria followed to fix the compensation under NCRF;
- (d) whether Government has received representations to revise the norms for fixing compensation;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) what is the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) 'Relief' means help to reduce the level of suffering and mitigate the distress so as to bring out the affected people from the shock and trauma of suddenly losing their means of livelihood. Further, the main objective of the relief fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again. On the other hand, compensation would be towards

replacement of the damage in financial terms. Compensation would be a part of contractual agreement whereby unnatural dispossession of wealth and property is required to be compensated. Insurance is one of such instruments. On the other hand, relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress. The present guidelines of SDRF/NDRF are not for compensation of loss.

However, Financial assistance in the wake of notified natural calamities is provided to States through the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) now State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is supplemented by the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/now National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in cases of calamities of a severe nature.

Further, the expenditure from relief fund is to be incurred in accordance with the items and norms of assistance approved by the Government of India for the notified natural calamities only.

With regard to the revision of the norms of assistance, it has generally been a practice to review these after the award of successive Finance Commissions are accepted by the Government. Following the implementation of recommendation of XIII th Finance Commission with regard to its awards of grant to the States for response and relief, the Government of India constituted an Expert Group. The Expert Group consulted all the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/ Departments. On the basis of all such inputs, the Expert Group submitted their report. Further, taking into account various factors including the report of the expert group and price rise, Government of India issued order on revised items and norms of assistance under NDRF and SDRF on 16th January 2012. As partial modifications was on 28th September 2012. These norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.nic.in. The Government of India has recently approved the norms of certain items related to fully damaged pucca houses, gratuitous relief, agriculture input subsidy, fodder/feed concentrate in cattle camps, of assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, which has further modified on 13.3.2013.

The Extant norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture input subsidy for damage caused to cropped areas due to the notified natural calamities only. As such under the SDRF/NDRF norms assistance is provided in the form of input subsidy towards cropped areas-wise and not specific crop-wise assistance. Details of assistance admissible to Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as per extant items and norms are under:

Sl.No.	Item	Norms of Assistance
Assistance to small and marginal for:		
(a)	De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	Rs. 8,000/- per hectare
(b)	Removal of debries on agriculture land	Rs. 8,000/- per hectare
(c)	Desilting/restoration/repair of fish farms	Rs. 8,000/- per hectare
(d)	Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 25,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
(e)	Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above.	
	1. Fore agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	
(i)	Rainfed crops	Rs. 3000/- per hectare in rainfed areas
(ii)	Irrigated crops	Rs. 6000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.500 and restricted to sown areas.
(iii)	Perennial crops	Rs. 8000/- per hectare for all type of perennial crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 1000/-.
	2. Sericulture	Rs. 3,200/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 4,000/- per ha. for Muga.