

the Governments at present. However, weapons like Assault Rifles (7.62 x 39 mm), Sniper Rifles, X-95 Assault Rifles, Glock Pistols, MP-5 Sub Machine Guns and Carbines have been provided to CAPFs. Further, 67,117 nos. Additional Assault Rifles (7.62 x 39 mm) have been authorized for CRPF Bns deployed in LWE and Jammu and Kashmir region against replacement of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifles. Different weapons have their unique features and strengths.

(c) and (d) Modernization of weapons to security forces is a continuous process as per operational requirement of the concerned security force.

**Erosion of respect/fear of law in people**

1829. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the respect or fear of law in people is eroding fast and incidents of people taking law into their hands are on the rise in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to bring in deterrent punitive measures to restore confidence among people of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There are stringent deterrent punitive measures in the criminal law of the country. Amendments in the Criminal Justice System are a continuous process in order to make the laws in sync with social changes.

**Removing the cap of land holding for releasing assistance**

1830. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is bringing the amendment to NDRF/SDRF Act only to remove the limit of one hectare and two hectares for releasing the assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The Government of India has revised the list of items and norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on 8th April 2015. These norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: [www.ndmindia.nic.in](http://www.ndmindia.nic.in).

With regard to removing the limit, it is mentioned that limit of one hectare/ farmer for other than small and marginal farmer has now been revised to two hectare/ farmers. Accordingly, extant norms *inter-alia* provide assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture input subsidy for damaged crop areas, where crop loss is 33% and above, restricted to sown areas, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.

**Illegal cross border migration in Assam from Bangladesh**

1831. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Assam is facing illegal cross border migration from Bangladesh;

(b) whether Government is also aware that large scale influx of suspected Bangladeshis in due course may pose a serious implication for the Nation's integrity and sovereignty; and

(c) whether it is possible to evolve a workable mechanism to keep watch on illegal emigrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) There are reports that some Bangladeshi nationals are able to manage to enter into Assam and other parts of the country illegally despite several checks and control measures taken along the International Border.

In order to maintain National Security, the Government has already taken a number of steps which include strengthening of Border Security Force (BSF) and equipping them with modern and sophisticated equipments, reduction of the gaps between the two border outposts; intensification of patrolling; accelerated programme of construction of border roads and border fencing; provision of surveillance equipments etc. Besides, the issues of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various forum and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Bangladesh side has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movements of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas.

The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administration under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The Government has set up 36 Foreigners Tribunals in the State of Assam for detection and deportation of illegal immigrants. Besides, additional 64 numbers of Foreigners Tribunals have been sanctioned in June, 2013 for setting up in the State of Assam