1	2	3	4
20.	Orissa	137.58	109.81
21.	Punjab	282.24	220.62
22.	Rajasthan	134.35	124.67
23.	Sikkim	973.72	634.62
24.	Tamil Nadu	168.97	138.62
25.	Tripura	742.30	645.04
26.	Uttar Pradesh	178.48	81.01
27.	Uttarakhand	198.61	175.35
28.	West Bengal	120.40	77.76
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	860.58	732.23
30.	Chandigarh	507.94	459.29
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	86.32	71.32
32.	Daman and Diu	141.87	85.12
33.	Delhi	420.49	391.33
34.	Lakshadweep	453.25	358.44
35.	Puducherry	265.70	177.34
	All India	181.47	136.42

**Source* : BPR&D

Deployment of para-military forces to States

†314. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had to deploy para-military forces to different States for different reasons during the last three years, till date;

(b) if so, the number of times para-military forces were sent to the bove mentioned States, State-wise and the number of occasions the forces were sent for the purposes of maintaining law and order in the States; and

(c) whether State Governments are required to foot the bill of these para-military forces as per prescribed rules?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are made available on the request of the State Governments, to assist them in maintaining the public order. The deployment of these forces in the States embattling internal security threats, depend upon the overall security scenario and availability of these Forces. Keeping in view these factors, CAPFs have been deployed in various States. The level of deployment of CAPFs in any State is dynamic and undergoes changes depending upon the developing security situation. The level of deployment of CAPFs is not disclosed in the interest of National Security.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per extant policy, the State Governments are required to bear the cost of CAPF's deployment charges. The Special Category States *viz* North-East, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, however, bear only 10% of the CAPF's deployment charges. The remaining States are required to bear full charges of deployment as fixed by Government of India.

Steps taken to augment the capacity of Jails

†315. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise/location-wise number of jails in the country along with number of inmates they can accommodate;

(b) the jail-wise/State-wise number of inmates in jails at present; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government so far to augment the capacity of these jails and to improve their poor condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2012, there were 1394 jails in the country with a capacity for 3,43,169 inmates and while the inmates lodged were 3,85,135. Details showing State-wise number of jails in the country along with their capacity and number of inmates lodged at the end of 2012 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to increase the number of jails in the country, Government of India launched a Non-Plan Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons involving a total outlay of ₹ 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Governments respectively. Under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, 125 new jails have so far been constructed by the State Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.