

the purposes of effective implementation of section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In its sittings in jail, the above judicial officers shall identify the under-trial prisoners who have completed half period of the maximum period or maximum period of imprisonment provided for the said offence under the law and after complying with the procedure prescribed under Section 436A pass an appropriate order in jail itself for release of such under-trial prisoners who fulfill the requirement of section 436A of Cr PC.

(c) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2013, out of the total population of 4,11,992 inmates, the total number of undertrial prisoners in the country was 2,78,503, which comprises 67.6% of the total inmates.

(d) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has taken the following steps in respect of undertrial prisoners:

- (i) An advisory has been issued by this Ministry on 17.1.2013 to States/UTs regarding use of section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding of prisons. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvSec436APrisons-060213_0.pdf
- (ii) The Home Minister has written to the Chief Ministers/LG of States/UT on 3.9.2014 regarding use of section 436A of Cr. PC. to reduce overcrowding in jails of India.
- (iii) Director General (Prisons)/Inspector General (Prisons) of all the States/UTs have been requested on 22.9.2014 to take necessary action to comply with the order dated 5.9.2014 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter.
- (iv) An advisory dated 27.9.2014 issued to all the States/UTs on reckoning half-life of time spent in judicial custody of Undertrial prisoners under Section 436A of Cr. PC. The same can also be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/GuidelinesForReckoningHalfLife_161014.pdf

Including 22 languages in the list of official languages

1154. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to include all the 22 languages of India as per the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, in the list of official languages of the Union Government;

- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Surveillance system in important cities

1155. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to implement State of the art technology for 24x7 city surveillance system in important cities in India including Chennai;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated and spent on city surveillance projects during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen and re-organize city surveillance systems in major cities and in sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to modernise and adequately equip its police forces and implement state of the art 24x7 city surveillance systems. The Central Government provides funds to the States under the Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme to help them to upgrade their equipment, weaponry, mobility, and police stations etc.

The MPF Scheme which ended in 2011-12 has been extended for a period of 5 years, *i.e.*, from 2012-13 to 2016-17 for providing central assistance. Mega City Policing continues to be a sub-set of MPF Scheme. Presently six cities have been covered under Mega City Policing namely Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. An allocation of ₹432.90 crore has been approved for Mega City Policing in these six cities. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued detailed guidelines on Safe City Policing to the States, which include the technological and non-technological components of city surveillance systems. Under these guidelines, the city surveillance plan may include modern and innovative equipment like night vision