Fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border

†991. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to erect fences to stop the infiltration along Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of expenditure to be incurred on this count and whether any time-limit has been fixed by Government for this task; and

(e) other measures being taken by Government to prevent infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The Government has sanctioned fencing to the extent of 3326.14 km. along the Indo-Bangladesh Border under two phases. The Phase-I project has been completed in the year 2000 under which 854.35 km. fence was erected. Under Phase-II, 1973.572 km. fence work has been completed.

(c) In view of reply to Part (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) An expenditure of ₹1059 crore was incurred for construction of fence and roads under Phase-I. The Government has sanctioned 2468.77 km. of fence and 1512.68 km. of roads under Phase-II project at an estimated cost of ₹4393.69 crore. The Phase-II project was targeted to be completed by 31.03.2014. However, the same has spilled over due to delay in land acquisition by the State Government concerned, public protest, delay in forest/wildlife clearances, difficult terrain, prolonged monsoon season in North Eastern areas, etc.

(e) The other measures taken by the Government to prevent infiltration along the Indo-Bangladesh border are as follows:

- Effective domination of the border by the Border Security Force (BSF) through carrying out round the clock surveillance of the border by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the Indo-Bangladesh border.
- The riverine segments of Indo-Bangladesh Border are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Usage of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments along with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Vulnerability mapping of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) which are sensitive with regard to illegal migration/human trafficking along the Border has been carried out. These identified BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional manpower, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.

Rehabilitation of victims of acid attacks

†992. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court of India has raised concern on rehabilitation of victims of acid attacks and has sought information on efforts made by Government for treatment of such victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of efforts made or likely to be made by Government;

(c) whether Government is contemplating on implementing section 357C of CrPC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how will the implementation of the said section be beneficial to victims of acid attacks and progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court while adjudicating in W.P. (Crl) 129 of 2006; Laxmi *vs.* Union of India on 06.02.2015, directed the Government to simplify the procedural aspects of Section 357C of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) pertaining to payment of the hospitalization, medical treatment, etc. in case of acid attack victims.

(b) to (d) In the aforesaid judgment, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has referred to the cost of treatment as envisaged in Section 357C of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.). The issue of providing free medical treatment to the acid attack victims has already been addressed through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 through insertion of Section 166B in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which provides for punishment upto one year, in case the hospitals (public or private) do not provide first aid or medical treatment, free of cost, to the victims of acid attack.

The Section 357C of the Cr. P.C. stipulates that all hospitals, public or private

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.