

Gaps in border fencing along borders

1160. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any effective steps to strengthen border protection and also to address the issue of gaps and vulnerability in border fencing along the India-Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps that Government has taken to strengthen complete protection of the borders from intruders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to strengthen border protection, which *inter-alia* includes strengthening of border infrastructure, multi-tiered deployment of border guarding forces along International Border/ Line of Control, construction of border fencing, improved technological surveillance, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, conducting special operations based on vulnerability mapping, anti-tunneling exercise and pro-active action against intruders. Border Guarding Force regularly carry out vulnerability mapping along Indo-Pakistan border to plug vulnerable patches.

Condition of prisons

1161. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that most of the prisons/jails across the country are overcrowded and not worth living in;

(b) if so, the present status of prisons/jails across the country;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps and given directions to State Governments to release the prisoners who have completed most of their lives in Jails and have now become senior citizens; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual report "Prison Statistics India". The latest published report is of the year 2019. State/UT-wise number of prisons in the country, their capacity and the number of inmates lodged in them as on 31st December, 2019 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such directions have been given to the State Governments. However, to address the issue of overcrowding and improving the condition of prisons, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued various advisories to States and UTs, from time to time. MHA has also circulated the Model Prison Manual 2016 to all States and Union Territories, which provides guidelines on varied aspects of prison management and efficient prison administration.

Statement

*State/UT-wise number of prisons, their capacity and inmate population as on
31st December, 2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Prisons	Capacity	Number of Inmates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	8789	7579
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	233	247
3.	Assam	31	8888	9226
4.	Bihar	59	42222	39814
5.	Chhattisgarh	33	12063	18112
6.	Goa	1	624	518
7.	Gujarat	30	13762	15089
8.	Haryana	19	19306	20423
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	2146	2373
10.	Jammu and Kashmir @	15	2910	3689
11.	Jharkhand	30	16795	18654

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	104	14315	14515
13.	Kerala	55	6841	7499
14.	Madhya Pradesh	131	28718	44603
15.	Maharashtra	64	24095	36798
16.	Manipur	5	1272	876
17.	Meghalaya	5	650	1023
18.	Mizoram	10	1601	1698
19.	Nagaland	11	1450	446
20.	Odisha	91	19291	17563
21.	Punjab	24	23488	24174
22.	Rajasthan	144	22952	21599
23.	Sikkim	2	260	400
24.	Tamil Nadu	141	23392	14707
25.	Telangana	37	7785	6717
26.	Tripura	13	2174	1103
27.	Uttar Pradesh	72	60340	101297
28.	Uttarakhand	11	3540	5629
29.	West Bengal [#]	59	21772	23092
TOTAL (STATES)		1319	391674	459463
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	309	244
31.	Chandigarh	1	1120	984
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	1	70	46
33.	Daman and Diu*	1	60	62

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Delhi	16	10026	17534
35.	Lakshadweep	4	64	4
36.	Puducherry	4	416	263
TOTAL (UTs)		31	12065	19137
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		1350	403739	478600

@ Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh are now Union Territories. This is consolidated data of both UTs - Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for the year 2018 & 2019, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

* Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have since been merged into one UT.

Damage due to heavy rains in MP

1162. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that heavy rainfall lashed almost all parts of the state of Madhya Pradesh causing dams to overflow;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has sent any central team to Madhya Pradesh to assess the damage caused due to excess rains and to ensure that dams are functioning properly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and assistance rendered by the Union Government to the State Government to meet the challenges posed by excessive rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The State Governments undertake assessment of damages and provide financial relief in the wake of natural disasters including flood, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. Additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

In the instant case, even before the receipt of memorandum from State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas