

has identified specific area of research and facilities to be supported on priority in the field of drug development.

Statement-I

CSIR has developed novel and cost-effective processes for over 30 drugs as well as four drug intermediates licensed and commercialised. These are: Anti - AIDS AZT (Azidothymidine) Cipla, Lupin, Labozen; Anti-viral Acyclovir Cipla, Lupin, Wockhard; Anti-cancer Etoposide Cipla Mitoxantrone Sun Pharma, Ondansetron Cipla, Leuprolide (LHRH agonist) Cipla, Anti-bacterials Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Cipla, Azithromycin, Torrent, Kopran, Sulbactam, Unichem Sultamicillin tosyate, Unichem Torrent; Anti-malarial, Mefloquine, Unichem, Cipla; Cardio-Vascular-Enalapril, Cadila, New Land Labs, Diltiazem, Lupin Nadolol, Lupin, Metoprolol, Lupin, Felodipine, Cadila; Lipid regulating, (lowering blood cholesterol), Gemfibrozil, Cadila, Analgesics & anti-inflammatory, Ketorolac, Lupin, Flurbiprofen, New Land Labs, SOL, Cadila FDC; Anti-allergic, Astemizole, Cadila, Citrizine, Sun Pharma; Anti-ulcer, Omeprazole, Cipla, Cadila, FDC, Lansoprazole, Dr. Reddy's lab, Lupin; Anti-glaucoma, Betaxolol, Cadila; Gastro-intestinal stimulant, Cisapride, Kopran; Anti-inflammatory, S-ibuprofen, Cipla; S-flurbiprofen, FDC; Antihypertensive, SS-enalapril, Cadila, Newland Labs; Anti-glaucoma, S-timolol, FDC.

The drug intermediates are : Semi synthetic penicillin, D-Phenyl glycine, Lupin, Cadila, SOL, 4-hydroxy phenyl glycine, Kopran; Ciprofloxacin, 2-4 dichlorofluorobenzene, Cipla, Lupin, Norfloxacin, 3-chloro-4 fluoro aniline, Navin Flourine.

Statement-II

New Drugs Discovered/Developed in India during the last five years

| Product | Year | Use | Institution |
|----------------------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Chandonium iodide | 1994 | Neuromuscular Blocker | CDRI, Lucknow |
| 2. Centpropazine | 1997 | Antidepressant | CDRI, Lucknow |
| 3. Arteether | 1997 | Anti-Malarial | CDRI & CIMAP Lucknow |
| 4. Thrombinase | | Cardio-Vascular | ICMR |
| 5. Cyclosporin | | Immunology | ICMR |

[English]

Crimes Against Women

*29. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- the number of incidents of crimes against women since January, 1998, State/UT-wise;
- the reasons for the increase of such crimes;
- the number of cases solved and arrests made, State/UT-wise;
- the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the rehabilitation of rape victims;
- whether Delhi is the most insecure city for people particularly for women;
- if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- the remedial measures being taken to check crimes against women;
- whether the Government propose to amend the existing laws and to provide capital punishment to persons involving in crimes against women and child prostitution; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) to (i) Available information in regard to incidents of crimes against women since January '98, State-wise/UT-wise has been shown in the enclosed Statement.

2. Available data in regard to crimes against women for the first six months of 1998 reveal that the Crime Rate (i.e., incidence of crime per lakh of population) is the highest in Rajasthan (11.85), followed by Madhya Pradesh (10.10), Delhi (9.70) and Andhra Pradesh (8.72).

3. Information relating to the number of cases solved and arrests made is not readily available.

4. 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has been writing to the State Governments and UT Administrations, from time to time, stressing upon them the need to take preventive and punitive measures in connection with crimes against women. These measures include, inter alia, setting up of women police stations, creation of women police cells in police stations, recruitment of women in police, identification of atrocity-prone areas, hearing of rape cases in courts presided over by lady judges as far as

possible, sensitisation of government/semi-governments/private organisations for prevention of sexual harassment of women at the place of their work, stern action against perpetrators of crimes against women, better enforcement of the existing laws, etc.

5. The Central Government is alive to the needs of the changing society and has been continuously modifying and amending the existing laws with a view to making them more stringent. The Central Government is also interacting with the State Governments on the question of providing death penalty for rape. This issue was also discussed in the Chief Minister's Conference held on the 27th of November, 1998.

6. Crimes against women are wide ranging and have socio-economic ramifications. The Department of Women & Child Development has published a Legal Literacy Manual which attempts to improve the levels of awareness of women regarding the laws affecting them and the legal procedures. Media campaigns are also undertaken by the Government, from time to time, to emphasize the development needs of women and girl children and the need to empower them.

Statement

Incidence of Crimes committed against women during 1998

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Total | Remarks (Figs. are upto the month of) |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| States : | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8793 | August |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 43 | July |
| 3. | Assam | 1246 | July |
| 4. | Goa | 89 | September |
| 5. | Gujarat | 3939 | August |
| 6. | Haryana | 2095 | September |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 628 | September |
| 8. | Jammu & Kashmir | 672 | June |
| 9. | Karnataka | 4151 | September |
| 10. | Kerala | 2899 | August |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 11192 | September |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 10332 | September |
| 13. | Manipur | 52 | September |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 14. | Meghalaya | 31 | August |
| 15. | Mizoram | 91 | September |
| 16. | Nagaland | 13 | September |
| 17. | Orissa | 2290 | June |
| 18. | Punjab | 906 | September |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 8593 | August |
| 20. | Sikkim | 30 | September |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 4422 | June |
| 22. | Tripura | 231 | September |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 9179 | July |
| 24. | West Bengal | 4294 | August |
| Total States | | 76211 | |

Union Territories :

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 25. | A & N Islands | 14 | September |
| 26. | Chandigarh | 85 | July |
| 27. | D & N Haveli | 12 | September |
| 28. | Daman & Diu | 1 | September |
| 29. | Delhi | 1660 | August |
| 30. | Lakshadweep | 1 | October |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 47 | September |
| Total (UTs) | | 1820 | |
| Total (All-India) | | 78031 | |

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics

Note : Figures are Provisional

HIV Infected Women

*30. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pregnant women infected with HIV positive in the country;

(b) whether the infection rate in pregnant women has increased;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the preventive measures being taken to check this malady?