

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	48	1403	34	1259	—	1433
Kerala	10	254	18	377	13	577
Lakshadweep*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Madhya Pradesh	34	1338	36	1281	35	1021
Maharashtra	153	5276	173	4137	175	4195
Manipur	0	0	—	—	—	—
Mizoram *	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nagaland	0	0	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Orissa	39	605	37	534	70	479
Puducherry	4	467	6	245	12	323
Punjab	39	193	56	148	48	139
Rajasthan	52	1234	52	1274	61	1129
Sikkim *	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	53	1846	57	1565	48	1198
Tripura	0	3	2	3	0	5
Uttar Pradesh	86	277	78	193	117	235
Uttarakhand	12	38	10	55	31	59
West Bengal	63	31675	64	28288	75(P)	24761
TOTAL:	1081	56308	1142	48162	1191	42901

Source: Correspondence with Chief Inspectors of Factories of States/Union Territories

N.A: Not available (P): Provisional

*Factories Act, 1948 not yet introduced/No registered factories

Bangladeshi politicians and officials in India

*312. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Bangladeshi politicians, officials and others who came over to India between the end of regime of Begam Khalida Zia in Jan.-Feb., 2007 and the present dispensation and have been living in India;

(b) the details. of those who have sought asylum and have duly been granted/ refused the same;

(c) whether representatives of Bangladesh Government during the recent Home Secretary level talks in New Delhi broached the issue about several Bangladeshi political persons, their relatives and officials, facing serious corruption charges, escaping the process of law by fleeing to India seeking asylum; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) As per available information, the total number of, Bangladeshi nationals, possessing valid passports and other travel documents who came to India between January to March, 2007 is 1,18,687. However, category-wise details/break-up of arrival of persons viz. politicians, officials etc. are not maintained.

(b) The Government has not received any request from Bangladeshi nationals seeking asylum during the period in question.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Defence imports

***313. DR. K. MALAISAMY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our country is the third largest in defence arms imports among the developing countries;

(b) if so, the value of such imports and how much of our requirement, out of the total, is met by imports;

(c) the major countries from which the said imports are resorted to; and

(d) the major benefits accruing on such deals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) India ranks 10th in military expenditure in US Dollar terms in 2006 as per published data.

The total value of expenditure on defence equipment including stores, amounts to Rs.57340 crore approximately for the year 2006-2007. Out of this, expenditure on import amounts to Rs.10022 crore approximately.

Major countries from which the imports are made include Russia, the USA, the UK, France, Germany and Israel.

The import option is exercised only when it is necessary to procure the items within a definite timeframe on operational grounds to bridge the capability gaps and normally when such equipment cannot be sourced indigenously within a specified timeframe.