

cate their comments, it will require bilateral negotiations. Certain international conventions, to which India and several Arab States belong, provide for extradition for crimes such as hijacking and sabotage of civilian air craft hostage taking, offences against internationally protected persons and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs.

(c) Government of India entered into a treaty of extradition with Government of Nepal in October, 1953.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government of India is committed to fighting terrorism with the cooperation of friendly countries including Nepal.

हज की यात्रा पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या

3881. श्री सुशील कुमार सम्भजीराव शिन्दे : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने यात्री हज की यात्रा पर गये;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष हज यात्रियों के लिए पर्याप्त वायुयान उपलब्ध नहीं कराये गये थे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार मविष्य में हज यात्रियों की सुविधा हेतु क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. एन. भारद्वाज) : (क) गलती तीन वर्षों में, हज समिति के जरिये की गई व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत भारत से हज के लिए गए यात्रियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है;

वर्ष	जहाज द्वारा	वायुयान द्वारा	जोड़
1991	4,528	18,790	23,318
1992	4,723	19,424	24,147
1993	4,562	20,643	25,205

(ख) सऊदी अरब जाने-आने के लिए हज यात्रियों की यात्रा के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में वायुयान उपलब्ध कराए गए थे।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकार की यह कोशिश रही है कि वह इस तीर्थयात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए सहायता देना जारी रखे और हज यात्रियों को दी जाने वाली सेवाओं को बेहतर बनाती रहे; जिनमें निम्नलिखित सहायता शामिल है :— मक्का/मदीना में आवास किराए पर लेने के लिए हज समिति को सहायता देना तथा हज

यात्रियों को हज के लिए ले जाने और वाहां से लाने के लिए यानों को किराए पर लेना; एवं यात्रियों के मार्गनिर्देशन के लिए अबाह स्थित भारत के प्रधान कंसुलवास में स्तिरिक्त प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी भेजना, जिनमें हज अधिकारी तथा हज सहायक भी शामिल हैं। सरकार हज यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए चिकित्सा दल तथा दवाईयां भी भेजती है। इस वर्ष से प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों तथा चिकित्सा दल कर्मिकों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है, चिकित्सा आपूर्ति में भी वृद्धि की गई है।

Reopening of All Trade Route to China from Kalimpong

3882. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJI RAO SHINDE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to reopen old trade route to China from Kalimpong;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (c) The Government are looking into the possibility of opening additional trade routes for border trade with China, including via Nathula with Kalimpong serving as a trade mart. The matter is also being discussed with the Chinese Government.

Ministers Visit—China

3883. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI; SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Ministers who have visited China from April to July, 1993;

(b) the details of specific points each one of them discussed with the Chinese Government;

(c) the reaction of the Chinese Government on each of the points raised by Indian Ministers;

(d) the points raised by Chinese Government with each of the visiting Indian Minister and their reaction; and

(e) whether the settlement of border issues came up for discussion, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) Names of Ministers who visited China from April to July, 1993 are given below:

(i) Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Commerce & Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, May 31—June 6, 1993;

(ii) Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, Minister of State (Steel), June 13—19, 1993; and

(iii) Shri Balram Singh Yadav, Minister of State (Mines), June 28—July 2, 1993

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extradition Treaty

3884. SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI:
SHRI SATISH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difficulty for entering an extradition treaty/agreement with U.S.A. Canada, Singapore, Germany, France, Nepal, Hongkong and South American countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) There is no difficulty for entering into an extradition treaty/ agreement with any of these countries.

USA — We have an extradition treaty signed before 1947 and negotiations to revise the same are under way.

Canada — We already have an extradition treaty signed in 1987.

Singapore — We have no extradition treaty but extradition arrangement by way of reciprocal extension of national Extradition Acts.

Germany — Negotiations for concluding an extradition treaty are going on.

France — A draft of Treaty has since been received from them and is under consideration of Government of India.

Nepal — We already have an extradition treaty.

Hong Kong — Negotiations for concluding an extradition treaty are going on.

South American countries — There are no proposals at the moment under consideration for concluding an extradition treaty.

(b) Does not arise.

Prime Minister's Visit to Kazakhstan

3885 SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that during the visit of the PM to Kazakhstan in the month of May, 1993 a number of agreements were reached and signed;

(b) if so, what are the total agreements signed;

(c) to what extent the agreements will be helpful to India; and

(d) by what time these agreements are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The following agreements were signed during the Prime Minister's visit to Kazakhstan in May 1993 :

(i) Agreement between the Govt, of the Republic of India and the Govt, of the Republic of Kazakhstan on co-operation in Science & Technology, (ii) Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

(c) and (d) These agreements will contribute to the strengthening of mutually beneficial Indo-Kazakh relations.

Implementation of these agreements is already taking place :

Agreement on co-operation in Science & Technology:

A joint Sub-Committee has been formed to develop a data base of scientists, scientific agencies and available technologies in India and Kazakhstan. It would also review implementation of Indo-Kazakh co-operation in Science & Technology at regular intervals. Kazakh delegations of scientists with specific goals, are expected to visit India shortly to acquaint themselves with the technologies available in India. We have also expressed our willingness to participate in the setting up of National Scientific Centres in Kazakhstan for the training of Kazakh personnel in different fields such as bio-technology, mineral processing, informatics, telecommunications etc.

Protocol on Co-operation between our Ministry of External Affairs and the Kazakh