

Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963. Government has conveyed to the Government of China that any such illegal arrangement involving Indian territory between parties that have no legal or constitutional locus standi is invalid and unacceptable. Under the Simla Agreement, the Government is committed to resolving all issues with Pakistan through peaceful negotiations and bilateral dialogue.

Help to Indians in Gulf nations

2987. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked Indian embassies in Gulf nations to actively engage local Governments to better the living and working conditions of millions of Indians in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government would also come forward to provide emergency call centre to those millions of Indians working in Gulf countries so as to assist them in case of emergency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The Government, through Indian Embassies in Gulf countries, conducts Joint Working Group meetings under the bilateral Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) signed with such countries. During these meetings matters related to employment contract, wages and redressal of Labour disputes are taken up. The Embassies also interact with their counterpart agencies on a regular basis. A Counsellor, Community Affairs (Development) has also been appointed in the Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi for this purpose.

(b) and (c) The Government has set up an Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) at Dubai which has a 24x7 helpline, provides grievance redressal and counselling and also manages a shelter home for housemaids seeking shelter and deserted house wives etc. The Ministry has asked Indian Missions to set up similar centres in all Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) countries, including in the Gulf.

Migrant labour abroad

2988. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total legal and illegal migrant labourers working outside the country till today;

(b) whether it is a fact that although the number of migrant labour is

increasing day by day, the total remittance on account of migrant labour is being reduced in last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of remittance on account of Migrant labour?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) As reported by eighty eight Indian Missions, information about the number of migrant labours including professionals working in the countries of their accreditation is given in the statement. (*See below*) Details for illegal migrants are not available.

(b) and (c) The number of Indian workers who were given emigration clearance during the last three calendar years are:

(*In lacs*)

Year	Number of workers
2009	6.10
2010	6.41
2011	6.27

The foreign exchange earnings received from overseas Indians and the migrant workers in the form of private remittances during the last three financial years are:

Year	Private Remittances (In US \$ in Billion)
2009-10	53.4
2010-11	55.6
2011-12 (April to September)	32.3

Statement

Names of the country and estimated number of Indian workers working therein

SI. No.	Name of the Mission/country	Estimated No. of Indian/workers with legal documents
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan, Heart	71
2.	Afghanistan, Kabul	3502
3.	Afghanistan, Kandahar	620

1	2	3
4.	Angola, Luanda	6104
5.	Armenia, Yerevan	1400 (approx.)
6.	Australia, Canberra	194800
7.	Australia, Victoria	2500
8.	Azerbaijan, Baku	250-300 (approx.)
9.	Bahrain, Adliya	400000
10.	Bangladesh, Dhaka	1571
11.	Belarus, Minsk	15
12.	Belgium, Brussels	7600
13.	Bhutan, Thimpu	33010
14.	Botswana, Gaborone	200
15.	Brazil, Brasilia	2000
16.	Brazil, Sau Paulo	270
17.	Brunei, Bandar Seri Bagawan	10000
18.	Bulgaria, Sofia	307
19.	China, Shanghai	7657
20.	Congo, Kinshasa	650
21.	Croatia, Zagreb	5
22.	Cyprus, Nicosia	600
23.	Czech Republic, Prague	250
24.	Egypt, Cario	3600
25.	Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	2350
26.	Fiji, Suva	74
27.	Finland, Helsinki	2000

1	2	3
28.	France, Paris	15000
29.	Germany, Frankfurt	17000
30.	Germany, Hamburg	5912
31.	Guatemala, Guatemala City	10
32.	Guyana, Georgetown	290
33.	Hungary, Budapest	250
34.	Iran, Tehran	350
35.	Italy, Rome	70248
36.	Jamaica, Kingston	70000
37.	Japan, Tokyo	8915
38.	Jordan, Amman	8000
39.	Kazakhstan, Astana	1000
40.	Kenya, Mombasa	900
41.	Kenya, Nairobi	12500
42.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	180000-200000 (approx.)
43.	Kuwait, Kuwait City	641062
44.	Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	1150-1200 (approx.)
45.	Lebanon, Beirut	9400 (approx.)
46.	Libya, Tripolia	900
47.	Madagascar, Antananarivo	220
48.	Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	54949
49.	Mali, Bamako	230
50.	Mauritius, Port Louis	10757

1	2	3
51.	Mexico, Mexico City	1338
52.	Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	60-70 (approx.)
53.	Morocco, Rabat	180
54.	Mozambique, Maputo	1200
55.	Namibia, Windhoek	40
56.	Nigeria, Abuja	25070
57.	Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	2500
58.	Peru, Lima	740
59.	Poland, Warsaw	300
60.	Romania, Bucharest	500
61.	Serbia, Belgrade	4
62.	Slovakia, Bratislava	50
63.	South Korea, Seoul	2000-2500 (approx.)
64.	South Sudan, Juba	450
65.	Spain Madrid	30000
66.	Sri Lanka, Kandy	90
67.	Sudan, Khartoum	2586
68.	Sweden , Stockholm	2500
69.	Switzerland, Geneva	100
70.	Syria, Damascus	75
71.	Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	15000
72.	The Netherlands, The Hague	11000
73.	Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain	500
74.	Turkey, Ankara	45
75.	Turkey, Istanbul	165

1	2	3
76.	Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	1650
77.	Uganda, Kampala	5600
78.	Ukraine, Kyiv	4500
79.	United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	175000
80.	United Arab Emirates, Dubai	180000
81.	USA, Chicago	386000
82.	USA, Houston	50000
83.	USA, San Francisco	276500
84.	Uzbekistan, Tashkent	30-40 (approx.)
85.	Venezuela, Caracas	27
86.	Vietnam, Hanoi	300
87.	Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	400
88.	Zimbabwe, Harare	500

Panchayati Raj Institutions

2989. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States and UTs have transferred necessary functions to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(c) the extent to which functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions has been strengthened in the country; and

(d) the steps taken to make PRIs more effective institutions of Local Self Government?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) As per Article 243 G of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and for preparation of plans and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice including 29 matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. As the