

distressed workers, emergency medical care, providing air passage to stranded workers, providing initial legal assistance in deserving cases etc.

Statement

Number of Indian women emigrants who have emigrated to the Gulf countries during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2013	2014	2015
1.	Kuwait	19210	13186	94
2.	Bahrain	69	73	66
3.	KSA	233	61	263
4.	UAE	1608	1318	824
5.	Oman	388	305	321
6.	Qatar	13	19	16
7.	Iraq	0	0	0
TOTAL		21521	14962	1584

Source: e-Migrate system.

Extradition treaty with Bangladesh

2803. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has extradition treaties with its neighbouring countries including Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the names of such countries along with the reasons for not having the said treaty with other countries;

(c) whether Government is aware that Bangladesh has amended its extradition treaty with India to simplify the process for handing over suspects wanted by both countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would request other countries to sign similar treaty with India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) Among SAARC nations, India has extradition treaties with Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. There exists an Extradition Arrangement with Sri Lanka. In addition to these bilateral treaties, a SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism was signed in 1987. An Additional Protocol to this

Convention was signed in 2004, to strengthen it by criminalising the provision, collection or acquisition of funds for the purpose of committing terrorist acts and taking further measures to prevent and suppress financing of such acts. On 28 July, 2016, India and Bangladesh signed an Agreement to amend Article 10 (3) of the bilateral extradition treaty to facilitate expeditious extradition of fugitive criminals between the two countries.

Negotiations for an extradition treaty between India and Afghanistan are in the final stages. It is the policy of the Government to conclude extradition treaties with as many countries as possible so as to ensure that fugitive criminals do not escape justice.

Scuffle between Chinese and Indian troops in Arunachal Pradesh

2804. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent scuffle between Chinese and Indian troops at Shankar Tikri of Yangtse area in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the number of cases of intrusion by Chinese army and scuffle reported during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Ministry has taken up the matter of scuffle in Arunachal Pradesh with Chinese Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of China thereto, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of LAC. Government regularly takes up transgression along LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the boundary question.