

1	2	3
12.	KSEB	September, 95
13.	WBSEB	April, 96
<i>STATE GENERATING CORPORATIONS</i>		
14.	OPGC	August, 91
15.	WBPDCCL	February, 92
16.	TVNL	March, 92
17.	BSHPCL	March, 92
18.	DPL	August, 93
19.	KPCL	August, 94
20.	OHPCL	December, 95
<i>MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS</i>		
21.	BEST	March, 94
<i>DEPARTMENT OF POWER</i>		
22.	NAGALAD	September, 95
23.	MIZORAM	February, 97
<i>JOINT SECTOR</i>		
24.	DVC	April, 96

*OFAP Revised.

** Reform OFAP for States who have Agreed for Reforms.

Indo-Nepal Peace and Friendship Treaty

*5. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Nepal has expressed its keenness to abrogate Indo-Nepal peace and friendship treaty of 1950;

(b) if so, the specific articles identified by the government of Nepal for abrogation;

(c) the reaction of the Indian Government thereto; and

(d) the outcome of the two-day talks held between Foreign Secretaries of both countries on several bilateral issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The two Foreign Secretaries, who met at Delhi, from August 19—21 in pursuance of the directives contained in the Joint Press Statement issued during PM's visit to Nepal in June, discussed issues of bilateral interest covering a diversity of fields including bilateral economic cooperation, trade and transit, water resources, management and demarcation of the Indo-Nepal border and the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950. A copy of the Joint Press Release issued at the conclusion of the talks is enclosed as Statement.

STATEMENT

The Foreign Secretary of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, His Excellency Mr. Kumar Prasad Gyawall and the Foreign Secretary of India, Shri Krishnan Raghunath met in New Delhi from 19th to 21st August, 1997. His Excellency, the Foreign Secretary of Nepal was accompanied by Mr. Murari Raj Sharma, Special Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty's Government, and Mr. Ram Bhakta Thakur, Charge, d'Affairs at the Royal Nepal Embassy in New Delhi. The Foreign Secretary of India was assisted by Shri K.V. Rajan, Ambassador of India, Kathmandu and officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. The meeting continued the tradition of wide ranging consultations at Foreign Secretary level between the two neighbouring countries.

In pursuance of the directives contained in the Joint Press Statement issued during the visit of the Prime Minister of India, Shri I.K. Gujral to Nepal from 5th to 7th June 1997, the two Foreign Secretaries discussed issues of bilateral interest covering a diversity of fields including bilateral economic cooperation, matters relating to trade and transit, water resources, issues relating to the management and demarcation of the Indo-Nepal border and to the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Nepal.

It was agreed that details of the working arrangements for the additional transit route between Nepal and Bangladesh through Phulbari would be communicated by government of India to HMGN within a week so that the route could be made operational with effect from 1st September.

It was also agreed that the second meeting of the Joint Working Group on Border management would meet in October in New Delhi, on mutually convenient dates. Both sides reiterated their determination to work closely

and fight the scourge of terrorism and their commitment not to allow their territory to be used for activities directed against or prejudicial to the security of the other.

The Joint Working Group of the Indo-Nepal Joint Technical Committee on the Border would continue its discussions on the relevant facts relating to the demarcation of the boundary alignment in the western sector including the Kalapani area, and hold its 4th Meeting at New Delhi in September.

On economic cooperation, it was agreed that Nepal's request of Indian assistance in setting up a Police Academy would be expeditiously followed up and that the details would be discussed during a meeting of the concerned officials of both sides prior to the next round of Home Secretary level talks.

In regard to the Pancheswar project, the two Foreign Secretaries noted the progress on preparation of the DPR through communications between the concerned Ministries and agreed that the concerned expert groups should meet as early as possible so that further substantial progress along with recommendations where relevant could be submitted to the High Level Task Force during its fifth meeting scheduled to be held by October 1997.

The Nepalese side raise the question of down-stream benefits from multi-purpose hydroelectric projects which may be executed in Nepal. It was agreed that this matter would be discussed between the Ministries of Water Resources of the two countries.

Regarding the question of regularisation of the services of Indian school and college teachers in Nepal which had been agreed to in 1991, the Foreign Secretary of Nepal briefed the Indian Foreign Secretary on progress in consideration of the matter by His Majesty's Government, which would continue to give its attention to the issue.

With regard to the request for establishing a Consulate General of India at Birganj, the Foreign Secretary of Nepal stated that it was under consideration of HMGN.

The two sides recalled the historic role of the 1950 Treaty as a framework for developing and strengthening of Indo-Nepal relations. They examined various aspects of the Treaty in the context of suggestions for a review with the objective of realising the full potential of the bilateral relationship, taking into account the present day needs and concerns of the two countries. It was agreed that specific proposals in this regard would be discussed.

His Excellency the Foreign Secretary of Nepal separately called on Secretary, Commerce and Secretary, Water Resources of the Government of India.

The talks were held in a friendly, frank and cordial atmosphere. Both sides agreed that the meeting had been useful and productive, and had enabled a valuable exchange of views. It was agreed that discussions would be continued at the next round of Foreign Secretary level talks later this year on mutually convenient dates.

[Translation]

Women Workers

*6. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Government in regard to number of women workers working in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the government have also identified the number of women factory workers, domestic workers and beedi workers, separately;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding their literacy; and

(e) if so, the details of facilities provided to them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR) : (a) to (e) According to the 1991 census, the number of women workers in the country is 89,767,563. State-wise information regarding number of women workers is given in the enclosed statement.

The number of women factory workers in 1994 was 5.91 lakh. 1.76 lakh women were engaged in bidi making in the organised sector in 1995. No information is available regarding the number of domestic women workers.

Whereas no specific survey regarding literacy level among the women workers has been carried out, according to the 1991 census, the overall literacy rate among the women in the country was 39.29 per cent.

The details of facilities provided to women workers include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) total literacy campaigns are being undertaken in 442 districts in the country wherein the illiterate women workers in the age group of 15-35 can also receive functional literacy.