

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, does this concern this question ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This is my constituency matter, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of your constituency. Does it relate to this question ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Yes, I am coming to the question.

MR. SPEAKER : It has got to be connected by rail, that I can agree. But it still is not connected with this.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What I want to impress upon the House and the Hon. Speaker and the Government is that we are very much afraid of the railway lines....

MR. SPEAKER : You give me a second question, I will have it answered, but not like this. He cannot be asked to do it. Now, Question No. 578—Shri Brajamohan Mohanty.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, I am asking the question. I want to know from the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you can't. You give a different question for a different purpose and I will have it answered.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Sir, I will answer this question. The interest of Tamil Nadu is safe in the hands of the Government.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, every time the Railway Minister is shifting the burden on the Planning Commission. I want to know whether it will be economically viable....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want a rail...

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Everything is shifted in planning...

MR. SPEAKER : This is logic.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Will this be viable ? It cannot be viable... *(Interruptions)*. This has been pending since British times.

MR. SPEAKER : Who do you not listen ? You want a rail so that train can run on it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I want now.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get yourself derailed.

Developmental Projects in Nepal and Bhutan

*578. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many development projects are being undertaken by Government of India in Nepal and Bhutan;

(b) details of the projects completed and also on-going projects;

(c) the total amount of financial assistance given to both the countries; and

(d) whether any trade negotiations with Bhutan and Nepal are going on and if so, outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the projects already completed and those under construction is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Till 1982-83 grant-in-aid assistance under the Indian aid programme to Nepal amounted to Rs. 206.25 crores. In the financial year 1983-84 grant assistance is expected to be around Rs. 15 crores.

In the case of Bhutan, between 1960 and 1984 financial assistance amounted to Rs. 415 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement***Development Projects Completed in Nepal*****I. Roads**

Sl. No.	Projects	Length	Period of construction
1.	Tribhuvan Raj Path	116 Km	1953-59
2.	Siddharth Raj Marg (including urban towns)	2 00 Km	1965-72
3.	Mahendra Raj Marg (Eastern Sector & ling roads)	300 Km	1969-75
4.	Kathmandu-Trisuli Road	69 Km	1972-75
5.	Kosi Area Roads—		
	(a) Hanuman Nagar-Fatehpur	28.2 Km	1975-77
	(b) Hanuman Nagar-Rajbiraj	13.5 Km	1983
6.	Kathmandu-Godavri	16 Km	1973-75
7.	Dakshinkali Road	19 Km	1969

II. Irrigation

1. Chatra Canal Project—35 mile long canal along with 16 distributaries of a total length of 185 miles and minor channels upto 5 cusecs capacity.

Sl.	Projects	Location	Acreage irrigated
1	2	3	4
2.	Tika Bhairab (1961)	Kathmandu Valley	6,700
3.	Mahadeo Khola	—do—	3,500
4.	Budhanilkanth	—do—	2,000
5.	Ashe Khola Kulo	Chautre District	120
6.	Lower Vijayapur	Pokhara Valley	7,200
7.	Phewatal Bund	—do—	3,000
8.	Baglung	Baglung District	400
9.	Jhaj	Bara, Parsa & Rautahat District	15,000

1	2	3	4
10.	Dunduwa	Banke District	7,000
11.	Khotku Khola	Kathmandu Valley	1,8000
12.	Godavari Khola	—do—	2,200
13.	Bosan Khola	—do—	500
14.	Hardinath	Mahottari District	900
15.	Menusmara	Sarlahi & Rautahat District	4,500
16.	Tinao	Pulhi Majkhand District	50,000

III. Power

Sl.	Projects	Capacity	Year of Completion
1.	Trisuli Hydroelectric Power Station	21 MW	1974
2.	Surajpura Power House	15 MW	1981
3.	Kataiya Power House	19.2 MW	1977
4.	Phursekhola Power House	1 MW	1967
5.	Devighoat Hydroelectric Power Station	14.2 MW	1983

IV. Drinking Water Supply Schemes.

Sl.	Location	Population Benefitted	1	2
1	2	3		2
7.	Gaucher			200
8.	Balambu			1,650
9.	Bhimed Bazar			200
10.	Janpremi			150
11.	Satang Darang			11,200
12.	Deorali			900
13.	Sanga			1,500
14.	Panauti			4,000
15.	Amlekhganj			20,000
1.	Sundarijal (Kathmandu)	2,35,000		
2.	Panchami	1,23,000		
3.	Bishnumati			
4.	Chhahre Khola			
5.	Karki Manthali		1,500	
6.	Sankhu	5,600		

1	2	3
16.	Biratgagar	45,000
17.	Dhulikhel	2,000
18.	Pohara	60,000
19.	Bhaktapur	45,000
20.	Birganj	15,000
21.	Bhairahewe	7,500
22.	Nepalganj	10,000
23.	Janakpur	8,000
24.	Rajbiraj	12,000
25.	405 Handpumps in different parts of Nepal	2,00,000

V. Helath

1. PAROPKAR SHREE PANCH INDRA RAJYA LAXMI DEVI MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, KATHMANDU. Cooperation with this project started in 1959 and facilities constructed with Indian assistance include various wards of hospital, Out-Patient Department, Clinics, laboratories and dispensaries, operation theatre, central sterilisation unit, doctor's quarters, administrative block, X-ray unit, mortuary, and equipment for various departments.

Location of hospitals	No. of Beds
2. Rajbiraj	25
3. Dhangarhi	25
4. Taulihawa	15
5. Gulmi	15
6. Illam	15

VI. Industries

Industrial Estates to promote small-scale industries have been set up at Patan

in Kathmandu with 34 sheds, Nepal Ganj with 18 sheds and Dharan with 13 sheds.

VII. Airports

1. Kathmandu
2. Pokhara
3. Biratnagar
4. Bhairahawa
5. Janakpur
6. Simra

VIII. Telecommunications.

Telephone exchanges have been set up at

Location	Capacity
1. Janakpur	200 lines (Manual)
2. Biratnagar	1300 line (Cross-bar Automatic)
3. Jhapa	100 lines (Manual)
4. Birganj	300 lines (Automatic)
5. Hetauda	20 lines
6. Bhainse	10 lines
7. Amlekhganj	10 lines
8. Simra	10 lines

IX. Horticulture

A massive horticulture programme was organised under which research and development extension services and marketing of fruit varieties was taken up. For this purpose fifteen horticulture stations were set up at the following locations.

1. Baitadi
2. Jumla
3. Thak
4. Pokhara
5. Tansen
6. Sarmathang

- 7- Dhusnone
8. Trisuli
9. Dhunibesi
10. Daman
11. Kathmandu
12. Dhankuta
13. Jaubari
14. Dhunche
15. Palpa

X. Education.

Tribhuvan University

India's association with the development of Higher Education in Nepal started in 1860, a year after the formation of the first national University of Nepal—the Tribhuvan University at Kathmandu. In this University, the following facilities have been provided/created with assistance received from India :—

1. Science Block
2. Library
3. Staff Quarters
4. Student Hostel
5. Girls Hostel
6. Stadium
7. Research Scholars Quarters
8. Gandhi Bhawan, Students Club, etc.

Provision had been made for science equipment and other facilities to various departments, and books to the Tribhuvan University Library. To man the Post-Graduate Departments of the Tribhuvan University till suitable Nepalese teachers become available services of Professors, Readers and Lecturers were provided to teach Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Commerce, Economics, Political Science, Sanskrit, Statistics, English, Geology, and Hindi.

Trichandra College

The Trichandra College is a premier college in the Kathmandu Valley. To help in the development and expansion of this college, the Government of India extended assistance in the construction of the Science Building of the College and provision of furniture, fittings and equipments.

XI. National Archives

Construction of National Archives building and assistance in the cataloguing and micro filming of rare manuscripts.

XII. Community Development

A scheme for village development was taken up in 1959. Under this scheme about 1,500 works of local importance were developed under the local development work scheme. They were :

(i) School and libraries	320
(ii) Drinking Water Schemes	710
(iii) Culverts, Bridges and Bunds	280
(iv) Village roads	110
(v) Other works	96

BHUTAN

Projects already completed

1. PENDEN CEMENT PLANT—production of about one lakh tonnes per annum completed in 1980.
2. GAYLEGPUG LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECT PHASE I—Completed in 1981 to cover for irrigation 2000 acres of land.
3. Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources of Bhutan—Completed in 1981.
4. ROADS—2000 Km long road in various parts of Bhutan—
 - (i) Thimpu-Tashigang (East-West Highway) — 550 Kms.

- (ii) Thimpu-Phuntsholing — 179 km.
- (iii) Tongsa-Sarbhong — 246 km.
- (iv) Tashigang-Samdrup
Jongkhar — 180 km.

On going Projects in Nepal

I. Roads

MAHENDRA RAJ MARG—Central Sector 350 Kms. The work on the project started in 1972.

II. Irrigation

RENOVATION AND EXTENSION OF CHANDRA CANAL. The renovation and extension of Chandra Canal including a 34 Km. long pump canal and distribution system of the Western Kosi Canal is presently in hand to provide irrigation facilities to about 34,000 hectares of land and is expected to be completed in June 1985.

III. Health

1. **EXPANSION OF BIR HOSPITAL, KATHMANDU.** Provision of an OPD block and ancillary facilities at a cost of about Rs. 6 crores.
2. **POLICE HOSPITAL.** The Police Hospital is being equipped and furnished at a cost of approximately Rs. 30 lakhs.
3. **PAROPAKAR SHREE PANCH INDRA RAJYA LAXMI DEVI MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, KATHMANDU.** Addition of a ward with 30 Beds and expansion of the OPD Department is presently in hand.

IV. Industrial Estate.

Fifth phase of the expansion of the Patan Industrial Estate in Kathmandu with the provision of additional facilities and sheds for new industries.

V. Sports Complex at Pokhara.

The Sports Complex at Pokhara is

being enlarged at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs provided by the Government of India.

VII. Drinking Water Supply Schemes.

A Scheme for providing water supply in remote areas at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs is in hand.

On going Projects in Bhutan

1. **CHUKHA HYDEL PROJECTS—336 MW** project is likely to be completed in 1985-86.
2. **BLACK-TOPPING OF EAST-WEST HIGHWAY**—expected to be completed in 1987.
3. **Indo-Bhutan Micro-wave link** between Thimpu and Hashimara—expected date of completion 1984.
4. **Gaylegphug Lift Irrigation Project** Phase II to provide irrigation to 2500 acres of land.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :

Around 13 lakhs of people are in Nepal. Now a part from our differences with the Government of Nepal in areas of foreign policy a new phenomenon has taken place there. One American Missionary—Mr. Minzur World—has started Rashtriya Samaj Sudhar Sansthan. Serious efforts are being made against the influx of Indians into Nepal and about the migration of Indians. He is carrying on anti-Indian propaganda, not only against the Government but also against the people of India. This propaganda may affect the trade and transit relationship with the Government of Nepal. What steps has the Government taken to prevent it? Has the matter been taken with the Government of Nepal?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :

I think these two are un-related—what an individual does, what a body does in Nepal. It would have to be seen in a different context. The context of the question is more or less factual. The hon. Member wanted to know how much grants-in-aid has been given, what are the projects, and the projects completed etc. That factual information I have given.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : We have given grant to Bhutan to the extent of Rs. 104 crores. It is not a very huge amount. The fact remains that the Government of Bhutan has permitted the Government of China to conduct aerial survey of Bhutan Tibetan Border. By this survey all the technology that we have transferred and the development that we have undertaken there, all this information will be passed on to Pakistan. Has any steps been taken to prevent it so that no such information is passed on to any hostile country ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is about survey, photography or knowledge about the standing projects. What the Member is perhaps referring to is the information which we consider sensitive. That is not covered by this question. So far as projects are concerned, any survey— aerial or ground, there are records available everywhere. I do not think this supplementary arises from the question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We all know that India has participated in a big way in the developmental activities in Nepal and Bhutan. But we are told that in the recent years there has been some lapse on the part of our engineers and others engaged in these projects. This, along with some political factors has resulted into entry of China in Nepal in a big way in the developmental activity of that country. I wonder whether this reflects a set back in our diplomatic relations with the Nepal Government. This worries us because there is a tirade against Indians in general and the Government in particular by certain interested quarters. Therefore, this question of executing the work and how we are participating and helping them should also be viewed in the perspective of some political developments there.

I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that it has reflected a certain set back in our relationship.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I have not heard any serious complaint against the engineers and the manner in which the works have been executed. In fact, the opposite is really true. Some of

our projects have been executed very well indeed and they have earned full praise from the other side. So, I don't think that there is any linkage between the execution of the projects or the manner in which the projects have been executed and certain attitudes that one finds sometimes in some quarters in Nepal. These two are not related at all and I would certainly say that any suggestion to that effect is not based on the facts.

श्री अमर राय प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भूटान और नेपाल भारत के पड़ोसी देश हैं। इन पड़ोसी देशों से मजबूत संबंध रखना केवल उचित ही नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत जरूरी भी है। यह बात आपको मान लेनी पड़ेगी कि ऐतिहासिक और आर्कैलाजिकल दृष्टिकोण से यहां मंगोलियन प्रभाव है। हमारे फेसेस देखने से इसका आपको पता चल सकता है। नेरा घर कूच-बिहार पश्चिम बंगाल में है। भूटान और नेपाल के आसपास का इलाका उधर से काफी दूर नहीं है। उधर के आदमियों से हमारे निकट क संबंध हैं। इसलिए इस कल्चर को और बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से अतिरिक्त प्रश्न यह है कि कल्चर के विकास को और बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और इसके लिए आपने कितना खर्चा किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अति सुन्दर।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You must Compliment the Member for this question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए कहा है— अति सुन्दर, साधु।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : इन देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध बहुत पुराने हैं और उन पर काफी काम हो रहा है। इस मायने में कि हमारे और उनके सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में संबंध हैं। वहां के लोग यहां आ रहे हैं, जैसे भूटान के

बौद्ध धर्म के लोग हर साल बड़े भक्ति भाव से यहां के बौद्ध धर्म स्थलों का दर्शन करने के लिए आते हैं। उसी प्रकार पशुपतिनाथ के दर्शन करने हजारों लोग भारत से नेपाल जाते हैं। इसलिए सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से उनके और हमारे संबंध बहुत अच्छे हैं और चल रहे हैं। जहां तक चेहरों की बात है, चेहरे देखकर सांस्कृतिक संबंध स्थापित या विस्थापित नहीं किए जा सकते हैं।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का उत्तरी भाग नेपाल के बार्डर से मिलता-जुलता है। हम में से बहुतों की कान्स्टीचूयेंसी भी उससे लगी हुई है। मेरी भी लगी हुई है। नेपाल में बहुत सी नदियां हैं, जैसे कोसी जो बिहार की तरफ जाती है, इसी तरह से घाघरा है, लेकिन मुख्यतः मेरा प्रश्न राप्ती नदी से संबंधित है। राप्ती नदी के सर्वेक्षण की बात सुनने में आई और बहुत से नैगोशिएशन्स भी हुए हैं, लेकिन करनाली और भालूबन्ध और इसी तरह की योजनाओं के बारे में कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं हो सका है और हम निश्चित नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सके हैं। नतीजे के तौर पर मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, वह यह है कि अब नेपाल अपने तौर पर इन नदियों के जो जलग्रहण क्षेत्र हैं उनमें अपने यहां इस तरह की याजनार्यें बना कर काम शुरू करने जा रहा है, जिस से भारत की जो नदियां हैं, जैसे राप्ति, उसके क्षेत्र पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ने जा रहा है। आज के ही समाचार पत्र में एक खबर छपी है कि करनाली नदी के बारे में सर्वे के लिए कोई फाइनेन्शियल अरेंजमेंट हुआ है। मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—नेपाल से भारत का जो रिश्ता है वह बहुत गम्भीर है, वह अच्छा होना चाहिए और अच्छा करने का प्रयास भी चल रहा है लेकिन इस रिश्ते को देखते हुए नेपाल की जो समस्या है, जैसे उनके यहां नदियों की समस्या है जिससे हम भी प्रभावित होते हैं

और दूसरी उनकी समस्या यातायात की है, जिससे भी हम प्रभावित होते हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि नेपाल को रेल-लिक से मिलाया जाय और मुझे जानकारी है कि उन्होंने एक सुझाव भेजा है कि गोरखपुर से नौतनवा होते हुए अंरावा तक बड़ी लाइन ले जाई जाय, इस सिलसिले में आप क्या कर रहे हैं? पहली बात मैंने राप्ती नदी के बारे में पूछी है, वह मामला किस स्टेज पर है और नौतनवा-अंरावा रेल-लिक के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : पानी के बारे में जब मेरे मंत्रालय की मांगों के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी, तब बतला चुका हूँ, खास तौर से करनाली के बारे में मैंने कहा था कि बातचीत चल रही है और हो सकता है कि उसके सर्वेक्षण के लिए पैसा जुटाने का प्रबन्ध हो जाय। दूसरे जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिनके बारे में उनके और हमारे बीच में कुछ मतभेद हैं, उन पर चर्चा हो रही है। हमने उनको छोड़ नहीं दिया है, हम यह देखेंगे कि जो कोई फैसला हो उसमें हमारे हितों की भी रक्षा हो और उनके हितों को भी देखा जाएगा। जहां तक रेल-लिक का सवाल है, इस वक्त मेरे पास उसकी तफसील नहीं है, लेकिन पता करके बतला सकूंगा।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मेरा सवाल भी भाई अशफाक के तर्ज पर ही है। नेपाल के बहुत से प्राजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं जिनको भारत सरकार की तरफ से काफी माली इमदाद दी गई है और काम भी अच्छे हुए हैं, जिसमें कोई शुब्हे की बात नहीं है। पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—बाउण्ड्री फिक्स करने के बारे में सर्वे का जो प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा था वह कहां तक पहुंचा है। चूंकि सारी नदियां नेपाल से निकलती हैं, मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी भी नेपाल से मिलती है, नदियों के कटाव की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान का करीब 20 हजार एकड़ इलाका—गलगलिया,

दीघलवांक और फुलवारिया—नेपाल की तरफ चले गए हैं। हमारे लोग वहाँ फसल बोते हैं, लेकिन वे लोग (नेपाली) काट कर ले जाते हैं। इसलिए वहाँ सब का जो काम शुरू हुआ था, जिसमें हमने पैसा दिया है, वह काम किस हद तक हुआ है और आगे क्या होने वाला है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मसला है—इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है और कितना काम आगे बढ़ा है ?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : यह इस सवाल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इस का जवाब पहले भी सदन में दे चुका हूँ कि सर्वेक्षण का काम कहां तक हुआ है, कितना बाकी है और कहां-कहां कुछ कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं। लेकिन जो तफसील मांगी गई है, वह इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। मैं उनको बाद में बतला सकता हूँ।

Fishermen Missing from South Coast

+

*579. SHRI N. DENNIS :

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of a number of fisherman on the South Coast of India missing have been occurring frequently in recent-months; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) A number of Indian fishermen have been apprehended in recent months by the Sri Lankan authorities for allegedly transgressing Sri Lankan waters.

As soon as information about the apprehension of Indian fishing boats by the Sri Lankan authorities is received our High Commission at Colombo immediately takes up with the former the question of release

of the boats along with their skippers and crew members.

Out of a total number of 8 fishing vessels apprehended till the end of March 1984, the crew member of the two vessels 'Florida' RM 441 and 'Prima' 641 have already been released along with their skippers and crew members.

As of 30th March, 1984, 6 boats were detained by the Sri Lankan authorities. The skippers of all the boats are on bail in Jaffna. The crew members of all these 6 boats, except RM 111, have already return to India. The crew members of RM 111 are expected to return to India shortly. The Sri Lankan authorities have also agreed to release two of the remaining 6 boats.

Our High Commission at Colombo is actively pursuing these matters in order to expedite release of the remaining vessels along with their skippers.

SHRI N. DENNIS : With regard to the information furnished in the answer regarding the apprehension of Indian fishing vessels and crew members and the steps taken by our Government regarding their release, I would like to point out that ever since the agreement between Sri Lanka and India regarding Kachativu some years ago, Sri Sankan Naval Guards in guise of patrolling operations penetrate into the Indian sea waters and loot Indian fishermen of their fish and prawn catches.

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government would take early steps for bringing about an agreement the two Government to enable a free and peaceful fishing by fishermen of both countries in the narrow sea waters dividing India and Sri Lanka to maintain peace and tranquility in that area and also to bring about a permanent settlement on this issue ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The terms of the 1974 agreement are there for anyone to see. They need to be implemented strictly.

What is happening is that our fishermen seem to be straying into waters which are