

whether there is a proposal to have a rail link from Jaleswar in Orissa to Digha, whether that proposal is being considered and, if so, by what time it is going to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I seek a separate notice for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the area in question is very densely populated and, therefore, the proposed railway line is bound to be more than viable and is he also aware of the fact that the Public Accounts Committee in its report had clearly stated, for developing backward areas suffering from regional imbalance, the viability formula should not apply and, because of the fact that very frequent accidents killings hundreds of bus passengers are taking place, very often, will the hon. Minister give a special priority in the matter of technical survey, commercial survey and final location survey of these two lines that have been mentioned by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I never mentioned that it is not viable. It is a promising line. We are taking it up with all the interest.

Posts held by Indians in UN Agencies

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*830. **SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY:**

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any decline in the number of Indian personnel on the staff of various U.N. agencies and other inter-Governmental agencies;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of posts which were held by Indians in various UN agencies and other inter-Governmental agencies but are vacant at present; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to ensure that Indians get a fair share while filling up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under the recruitment system of the UN, particular posts are not ear-marked for particular nationalities. As and when vacancies arise, Government of India forwards names of suitable candidates. Diplomatic efforts are also made to ensure that Indians get a fair share while filling up these vacancies.

SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: I would like to know whether the Government have analysed that the geographical imbalance is being reflected in the staff pattern of the United Nations Organisation and whether it is a fact that only in the lower strata of posts, the employees from Asia and Latin America are filled up and that in the policy-making bodies, the posts are being filled up from particular countries. I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the U.N. Resolution No. 3009 passed by 119 nations calling upon all the countries to sponsor names of women in policy-making bodies. I want to know how many women, after the resolution has made this recommendation, have been sponsored by the Government of India.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The total number of posts occupied by Indian personnel in the U.N. Secretariat in the last two years was as follows: 1978—188; 1979—202. Of these professional posts and above which are subject to geographical distribution and for which India's entitlement is in the range of 14 and 19, they were: 1978—52; 1979—54. We have one post at the Under Secretary-General level, three posts at the Assistant Secretary-General level, four posts at D-II level and 16 at

D-I level, making a total of 24. Thus we have more people at these senior level than we are entitled to for the whole range of staff.

As for the inter-Government agencies, there are in FAO 26 posts in their regular programme and 111 field posts; in UNESCO we have 21 posts at headquarters and 29 in the field.

So, according to the present formula—the formula which is at the moment being applied—it cannot be said that we are under-represented; in fact, we are slightly over-represented but, from our point of view, the formula itself is faulty and therefore we are taking steps to see that the formula is amended suitably. But that is a different matter.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Another part of my question about women has not been answered.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The question pertained to men and women combined; I have no break-up of men and women at the moment.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I would like to know whether it is a fact that less women are in employment and that is a violation of Art. 8 of the Charter.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: As I have said, I do not have the break-up of men and women. If the hon. Member wants, I will certainly go into it and let him know how many women there are—less or more or exactly the same. I will certainly give him the details.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is true that in spite of the fact that India is the second largest country in the world, after China, and the largest democratic country in the world, no efforts are being made to see that our country gets Security Council membership. In this connection I would like to know

from the Hon. Minister what efforts he is making to see that India becomes a Security Council member.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This question concerns U.N. posts, not membership. On membership, I am prepared to answer a separate question if the Hon. Member wants.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Hon. Minister, while replying, has just now stated that the proportion of Indian officers working in U.N. is slightly on the upper side, but he has also stated that the formula is a faulty one. So I would like to know what are the criteria for sponsoring names to the U.N. and what is the positive suggestion to rectify the faulty formula.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The previous position was like this. From 1948 to 1962 the only factor considered for geographical distribution of posts in the professional category was the contribution factor: the more the contribution of a country, the more posts that country got. It was considered that member States would be reasonably represented if the proportion of their nationals in posts, subject to geographical distribution, was the same as the proportion of their assessed contribution to the budget of the U.N. This method was however changed by the General Assembly in December 1962 by adding two new factors, namely the membership factor and the population factor. The percentages now assigned to contribution,—this is the present position—population, and membership is 72.6 per cent, 8.8 per cent and 18.6 per cent respectively. From our point of view this is still very very unsatisfactory. Therefore, in December, 1979, in the Fifth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, India had taken the lead to get a Resolution adopted for the re-examination of the present quota system, and as a result, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit at the next Session (a) a detailed report on

the factors which have determined the quota so far; and (b) a series of alternative arrangements for the quotas on the basis of several additional factors which could result in adequate weightage being given to the population factor and possible ceiling on the present role of the contribution factor in the calculation of all the national quotas. In other words, we stand to gain by any of the additions made as a result of this report which we are expecting from the Secretary-General. This report is expected to be presented at the 34th Session, and we are waiting for it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: In the world of international diplomacy, while appointing our officers in the United Nations, etc., once Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had agreed in this Parliament, one predominant factor is also taken into consideration and that is, officers or diplomats who have got pretty wives are given precedence. Does that factor weigh heavily with this Government?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I do not have anything about that in the rules. That will now have to be checked up from experience.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Because they also play a very delicate role in diplomacy.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Is it a fact that the Indian personnel posted in U.N. and other international agencies get a much higher salary scale than what they get in India, and if so, has the Government made any rules or guidelines for posting people to these countries? What is the total number of such persons serving at the moment and what are the rules and guidelines in this regard?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have given the figures already. It is true that the U.N. emoluments are much higher than the emoluments in India. But it is also true that in some other countries, the emoluments are even higher than the U.N. emoluments. Therefore, people do not come

from those countries to the U.N. Those vacancies also sometimes come our way.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I wanted to know the total number...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have already said category-wise.

Withdrawal of Foreign Troops from Kampuchea

*882. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether following recognition of Kampuchea by India, Government of India have made serious efforts to ensure that the foreign troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea; and

(b) if so, what is the response to such efforts?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). We are against the presence of foreign troops in any country. Our principled stand on this subject is well-known. As has already been stated in the Lok Sabha, Kampuchea needs all possible assistance from the international community if it is to develop its economy, restore its infrastructure, and re-establish its status as a sovereign, independent and non-aligned nation. This would also facilitate the eventual withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea.

We have been advocating that Vietnam and the Asean countries should continue with their dialogue. It is our hope that peaceful discussions among the countries of the region would result in a climate of trust and confidence facilitating the eventual withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In his reply in the very first paragraph he has said, "We are against the presence of foreign troops in any country". Now, against the background