

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recognition of Kampuchea by India, Government of India have made serious efforts to ensure that the foreign troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea; and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

of our consistent stand that there should be no foreign troops in any country, has not our Government miserably failed to utilise this particular issue of recognition of Kampuchea as a pressure lever to secure the withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** In the case of Kampuchea this was absolutely impossible. The conditions in which we find Kampuchea today it needs something else and not at all making it as a lever for recognition and so on. Recognition is something which is the first step towards helping Kampuchea on its feet. We could not leave Kampuchea to the tender mercies of only one power. That was something which we could not have done.

The time is going to come when, according to the principle we stand for, we will see and we will make all efforts to see that Kampuchea becomes really independent and non-aligned and foreign presences are vacated.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that our step in recognising Kampuchea without securing the withdrawal of foreign troops has isolated our country from a considerable section of the non-aligned world.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** No, Sir. I do not believe so. I have had talks with some of the concerned countries and also some non-aligned countries and I do not believe that we have been isolated. In fact some of them said—I do not want to name them as it is not proper—that it is as well that India recognised Kampuchea as at least we can make India as a window on Kampuchea hereafter.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I would like to know from the Minister the number of countries which have recognised Kampuchea before

India recognised and the number of countries which have recognised Kampuchea after India has recognised. Also I would like to know whether he would lay a White Paper on the Table giving a synopsis of the reactions of the various governments to our recognition.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** I can certainly give a list of the countries which had recognised Kampuchea before we did it but after we did it—it is a continuing process—in reference to which State I have to give, I really do not know.

It is a continuing process and it is going to result in a chain reaction and more and more countries, we hope, are going to follow suit, and we are quite confident that as a result of our recognition, some problems facing Kampuchea will be solved.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** That was not what I asked. I asked the number of countries which have recognised Kampuchea before and after our recognition.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** In respect of which country? It is a continuing process....

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Before our recognition.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** I can give a list of that. Do you want it to be placed on the Table?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Yes. Also a White Paper giving the reactions... (Interruptions) or a Black Paper because it is a black act.

Prof. Dandavate raised a pointed question, that there have been reactions from the non-aligned world. We would like to know how each government reacted.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** There is no need for a White Paper or a Black Paper and for any such switch-over from the white to the black, there is no need....

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Whatever paper you use, it is going to be white.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** The point is that there is no need for a White Paper. I can always answer questions. If you want, I can give you the gist of reactions of different countries and I can also give you the gist of our own response to those countries.

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** It is a question of withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, not about the recognition of Hong Samrin government. Anyway, I would like to know whether after the recognition of the Hong Samrin government the government had any discussions or negotiations with the Vietnamese government whose troops are actually present in large numbers in Kampuchea about this issue and what was the result?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** That will be done in due course. Our Ambassador in Hanoi has just visited Phnom Penh. He has given us a report. Based on that report we are going to take further steps. This is going to take some more time. We cannot insist on everything happening overnight. There is a history behind this. And then we will have to do all these things in their own times.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Just in order to make the records straight because this has been implied here that diplomatic recognition of some Governments should be made conditional, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether there is a presence of foreign troops or not in that country, whether that principle has ever been followed by Government in the

past? Have we not recognised several governments in whose countries the American and other troops are present in large numbers?

What exactly is the guideline or principle that you follow?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that that has not been a decisive factor to any decision about recognition. We know that troops are stationed in some of the countries which are recognised all over. So, there is no question of this particular factor being taken solely as a guiding factor. There are so many other factors; in fact, the other factors are more important.

**श्री राम नगीना मिश्र :** मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पुच्या की मान्यता देने के पहले, क्या कम्पुच्या की मान्यता न दी जाए—इसके लिए विश्व में कुछ ऐसे भी राष्ट्र हैं जो भारत सरकार पर दबाव दे रहे ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले जो सरकार थी उसका, कम्पुच्या का मान्यता दी जाए या न दी जाए—इसके बारे में क्या विचार था ?

क्या भारत सरकार व विश्व के अन्य राष्ट्रों द्वारा दबाव देने के बावजूद अपने पंचशील के सिद्धांत पर कटिबद्ध होकर उस देश की मान्यता दी है ?

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** जो दबता है उसको दबाया जाता है । हम दबते नहीं हैं इसलिये हमें कोई दबाता नहीं है । यह जरूर हुआ है कि कम्पुच्या की समस्या पर कई देशों ने हमें सुझाव यह दिया कि आप अभी मान्यता न दें तो अच्छा है और कई देशों ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि आप फौरन दें तो अच्छा है । हमने अपना

समय, जिसको हम उचित समझते थे, चुना और उसी समय हमने दिया।

**श्री राम नगीना मिश्र :** इसके पहले जो सरकार थी उसका मान्यता देने के बारे में क्या विचार था ?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Sir, it is a fact—I must express my inability in finding out exactly the position of the previous Government and I am still trying. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the hon. Minister agree to this fact that if there was normalisation of relations between India and China, India could assume the role of removing the misunderstanding between the Soviet Union and China and thereby that will enable us to stabilise this political balance in the whole of Asia?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** This is a question regarding Kam-puchea. Now the supplementary raised is different. I would very much request Mr. Bosu to address that supplementary to the other side.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** This side.

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** यह तज्जुले अरिफाना क्यों करते हो ?

Other side means Chinese side.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, he is violating the rule. I cannot frame a question which does not involve Government of India. Shri Rao is a very very intelligent man.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

#### Deaths in all major Hospitals of Delhi during Doctors Strike

\*883. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of patients died in all major hospitals of Delhi and New Delhi during the last one year in

general and the number of deaths during the Doctors' Strike in particular;

(b) whether Government propose to take the help of Army doctors in such situations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):** (a) A Statement showing the number of deaths during the year 1979 and the period from 5-7-80 to 31-7-80 in the strike-bound hospitals is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is considered not necessary as the Wards and Emergencies are being manned by the Senior Doctors on duty in the various hospitals.

#### Statement

Name of the Hospital	Patients Died	
	During 1979	From 5-7-80 to 31-7-80
1. Safdarjang Hospital	4050	289
2. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	2535	133
3. Lok Nayak Jaya-Prakash Narayan Hospital	3466	264
4. Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital	2344	19
5. Kalavati Saran Children Hospital.	2652	160
B. Pant Hospital.	286	20

**कुमारी कमला कुमारी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कुछ अस्पतालों में जाने का मौका पड़ा और वहाँ मैंने देखा कि पेशेंट्स को काफी भीड़ है, इलाज अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि डॉक्टरों की कमी है। इस लिये मैं