

Guards, carry non-class, non-caste nomenclature. In the case of other Infantry Regiments, the existing class or regional nomenclature has been allowed to continue for historical and administrative reasons. The policy of the Government is to broad-base recruitment and to throw it open to all Indian citizens regardless of their class, creed, community, or region, provided they conform to the prescribed physical, educational and medical standards and are within the prescribed age limits. This policy is being gradually introduced even in Infantry where 'one class' units exist and representation has been given to communities who were not recruited heretofore.

(b) Kitchens in the Army are organised on 'Unit' or 'Sub-Unit' basis, not on communal basis. No change in the present arrangement is proposed.

(c) The educational standards for recruitment to the Army are uniform for all regions. Except for certain specialist trades, knowledge of English is not obligatory. It is not proposed to relax the educational standard for any particular region.

(d) The question does not arise as the Indian Army is already a real National Army.

Industrial Ventures in Kuwait

36. Shri N. K. Sanghi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct a survey in respect of industrial ventures in Kuwait through an experts agency; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government of India have agreed to make available experts from the National Industrial Development Corporation to undertake detailed feasi-

bility surveys in respect of industries which hold promise for mutually beneficial joint collaboration. The fields in which such surveys are to be undertaken and further details thereof will be decided by consultations between the two Governments.

U.S. Military Supply Mission in India

37. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure so far incurred by Government on the United States Military Supply Mission in India with year-wise break-up of the figures; and

(b) the heads under which this expenditure was incurred?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have paid a total of Rs. 216.31 lakhs towards the expenditure of the U.S. Military Supply Mission in India to cover all likely rupee expenditure until June 30, 1966.

The year-wise break-up of the payments is:

(i) 1963-63	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
(ii) 1964-65	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
(iii) 1965-66	Rs. 66.31 lakhs

Total: Rs. 216.31 lakhs

(b) This represents expenditure on the services and facilities, such as accommodation, pay of local employees, purchase of stores and travel in India, which we had undertaken to meet when the establishment of the Mission was agreed to. The expenditure was incurred from Main Head 4 (Misc) of the Major Head 78-Army under the Defence Services Estimates.

Indians serving in U.N.O.

38. Shri S. E. Dasam:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the number of

Indians who are serving in the United Nations and other U.N. Organisations together with the names of such organisations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): The number of Indians serving in the U.N. Secretariat as on 31st August 1966 was 65 at the professional level and above. Their number in general or field services was 52.

As regards the U.N. Specialised Agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund, the number of Indians serving with them as on 1st January, 1965 was as follows:

1. International Labour Organisation (ILO)	47
2. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	23
3. International Monetary Fund (IMF)	18
4. International Finance Corporation (IFC)	5
5. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	120
6. World Health Organisation (WHO)	40
7. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	56
8. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	17
9. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	5
10. World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	3
11. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	6
12. Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1
13. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO)	Nil
14. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	76

Later information is not available.

Foreign citizenship accepted by Indian Technicians and Scientists

39. Shri S. E. Damani: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the number of Indian technicians and scientists who have accepted citizenship of foreign countries and/or who are employed in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made to recall them to serve the country?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It has not been possible to make any accurate assessment of the number of Indian technicians and scientists who are employed in foreign countries. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research maintains a Special Register for the enrolment of Indians with a recognised degree or diploma in scientific and technical fields. This enrolment, however, is voluntary and, therefore, far from complete. On 1st January, 1967, the number of scientific and technical personnel abroad enrolled in the Register was 6,402. The actual number may well have been much more than this figure. Government have no information of the number of Indian scientists and technicians abroad who have accepted citizenship of foreign countries.

(b) Yes, Sir. Among the efforts made to recall Indian scientists and technicians to serve the country, are the following:

- (1) the organisation of an "Indians Abroad" Register;
- (2) the organisation of a "Scientists' Pool" to provide temporary placement to those coming from abroad;
- (3) the initiation of supernumerary posts in government organisations and public sector undertakings to utilize the skills of returning scientists; and