

1962-63

Content

Jan 01, 1962

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
FOR
1962-63
REPORT
1962-63

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

Administration	PAGE
(i) Headquarters	1
(ii) Rationalisation of the methods of work and connected matters	2
(iii) Indian Foreign Service	3
(iv) Missions Abroad	3
(v) Inspectorate	4
(vi) Expenditure	4
(vii) Indian Frontier Administrative Service	6
(viii) Assam Rifles	6
(ix) North East Frontier Agency	7
(x) Nagaland	8
(xi) Goa, Daman and Diu	8
(xii) Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe	9

PART II

A-States in Special Treaty Relations with India :-	
(i) Bhutan	11
(ii) Sikkim	11
B-India's neighbours:--	
(i) Afghanistan	12
(ii) Burma	12
(iii) Ceylon	13
(iv) China (See under East Asia)	13
(v) Nepal	13
(vi) Pakistan	14
C-South East Asia, Australia and New Zealand	21
D-East Asia	24
E-West Asia	30
F-Africa	32
G-Europe	36
H-The Americas	
(i) North America	39
(ii) Central and South America	40
I-External Publicity	41
	(i)
	(ii)
J-Miscellaneous :-	
(i) Central Passport and Emigration Organisation	46
(ii) Haj	49
(iii) Legal and Treaties Division	50
(iv) Consular Division	50

(v) Economic and Co-ordination Division	54
(vi) Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts in India	54
(vii) Distinguished visitors from Abroad	55

PART III

A-United Nations	57
B-International Conferences	63

APPENDICES

(i) Indian Missions abroad	64
(ii) Indian Information Units abroad	68
(iii) Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India	69
(iv) Foreign Consular Offices in India	70
(v) Treaties, Conventions and Agreements concluded or renewed by India with other countries during 1962-63	73
(vi) International Organisations of which India is a member	74

INDIA
 BHUTAN AFGHANISTAN BURMA CHINA NEPAL PAKISTAN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND
 USA

Jan 01, 1962

Administration

PART I

Administration

Organisation of the Ministry

(i) Headquarters.-The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for the conduct of India's relations with foreign countries. It also deals with the country's representation at the United Nations Organisation and advises other Ministries and State Governments in their relations with foreign Governments and institutions. Within

India, the Ministry is responsible for the administration of the North East Frontier Agency, Pondicherry and Goa. The administration of the Indian Emigration Act of 1923, the Reciprocity Act of 1943, the Port Haj Committee Act of 1932, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act in so far as it relates to pilgrim ships, the Indian Pilgrim Shipping Rules of 1933, and the protection of Pilgrims Act of 1887 (Bombay) also forms the responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Minister of State looks after the Eastern, the Western and the Administration Divisions and also deals with matters relating to Pondicherry, Goa and other former French and Portuguese possessions in India. The Deputy Minister deals with all the other Divisions, except China Division, Pakistan Division and the United Nations and Conference Division which are dealt with directly by the Minister of External Affairs.

The Secretary-General is the principal official adviser to the Minister on matters relating to foreign policy and is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the work of the Ministry as a whole.

The Foreign Secretary is in charge of the Eastern Division, China Division, the Western Division and the United Nations and Conference Division.

The Commonwealth Secretary is in charge of the Southern and the Pakistan Divisions.

The Special Secretary, in addition to, being in general charge of the administration of the Ministry and the Indian Missions abroad, deals with the work of the Africa and West Asia Division. In important matters of policy relating to administration, the Special Secretary works in close collaboration with the Foreign Secretary and the Commonwealth Secretary.

<pg1>
<pg2>

The three Secretaries and the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Joint Secretary (Administration), constitute the Foreign Service Board which is responsible for all diplomatic, commercial and consular postings and transfers, and for promotions and confirmations of Officers of the Indian Foreign Service Branch (A) and Grade I of the Indian Foreign Service Branch (B). The Foreign Secretary is Chairman of the Board.

The Ministry comprises 14 Divisions. Six Territorial Divisions deal exclusively with India's relations with foreign countries, each Division dealing with a number of countries grouped on a geographical or 'territorial' basis. The United Nations and Conference Division deals with all matters pertaining to the United Nations. Five 'specialist' Divisions-Protocol, Passport and Emigration, External Publicity, Historical and Legal and Treaties-serve the Ministry

as a whole. The Administration Division deals with all matters pertaining to administration, personnel and supplies and services. The Economic and Coordination Division is, under the guidance of the Secretary-General, responsible for the coordination of political and economic policies affecting India's relations with the outside world.

(ii) Rationalisation of the methods of work and connected matters.-Based on the recommendations of the Re-organisation Committee, the pattern of work in four Territorial Divisions in the Ministry was changed with effect from Mar 01, 1962. Cases are initiated by Under Secretaries/Attaches in order to promote speed and efficiency in work.

As a result of the reduction of posts in 7 Missions, Posts, a saving of Rs. 103,000 has been effected.

A new "Local Cadre Scheme" has been introduced in the High Commission of India, London. The new cadre is intended to cover the staff belonging to "Office Grades", namely, Clerical Officers, Executive Officers, High Executive Officers, Senior Executive Officers and Assistant Secretaries. The remaining grades such as "Minor and Manipulative Grades" are at present outside the ambit of the proposed cadre.

During the year under review the Vigilance Unit dealt with 31 vigilance cases, 57 cases of complaints, and 4 cases of appeal, review etc. Of these 11 vigilance cases, 25 cases of complaints and 2 cases of appeal, review etc. were finally settled.

A 'Purchase Unit' has been created in the Ministry on the advice of the Experts/Advisory Committee, constituted under the direction of the Prime Minister, to consider in detail, the question of standardi-

<pg3>

sation of furniture/furnishings for supply to Indian Missions/Posts abroad and to explore the possibilities of meeting all such demands from India.

(iii) Indian Foreign Service.-The permanent strength of the Indian Foreign Service during the year remained unchanged and presently stands at 233. In addition, there are 15 supernumerary and 85 temporary posts in the various grades. Excluding the 26 posts of Heads of Mission and Post abroad, which can be filled by non-officials at the discretion of the Prime Minister, the net permanent strength of the Indian Foreign Service for purposes of recruitment is 207 plus 15 supernumerary posts. Apart from a 10% quota, reserved for being filled by promotion of officers of Grade I of the Indian Foreign Service Branch (13) and Information Services, recruitment to the IFS is made in the Junior Scale of the Service, through an annual competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. During the year 1962 fifteen candidates including 3 Scheduled Castes and 2 Scheduled Tribes candidates, were recruited on the basis of the results of the Union Public

Service Commission examination held in 1961. Fifteen candidates are proposed to be recruited in a similar manner in 1963.

Indian Foreign Service Branch (B).-The present permanent strength of the Indian Foreign Service (B) is 1842. In addition, there are 620 temporary posts.

(iv) Missions Abroad.-At the beginning of 1962, there were 126 Indian Missions and Posts abroad. These were 63 Embassies (17 concurrently accredited), 12 High Commissions (2 concurrently accredited), 9 Commissions, 6 Legations (all concurrently accredited), 4 Trade Commissions, 14 Consulates-General (2 concurrently accredited), 8 Consulates, 4 Vice-Consulates, 3 Special Missions and 3 Agencies.

During the year four new Embassies (at Cuba, Denmark, Algiers, Togo) and four new Consulates (at Odessa, Las Palmas, Ghent, Djibouti), including two Honorary Consulates, have been established.

It has also been decided to establish Consulates-General in North Korea and South Korea and a resident Mission in Tunis (Tunisia). The Trade Commission in Kuwait has been converted into a Consulate-General. Consequent upon the West Indies and Uganda becoming independent sovereign states, the Indian Commissions in Trinidad and Kampala have been re-designated as High Commissions. It is also proposed to establish an Indian Trade Agency at Bahrein. During the year the three Trade Agencies at Gartok, Gyantse and

<pg4>

Yatung, and the Consulates-General at Lhasa and Shanghai, were closed down. The Indian Ambassadors in Brazil and the Soviet Union have been concurrently accredited as Ambassadors to Bolivia and Mongolia respectively, and the earlier arrangement, under which our Ambassadors in Chile and China were accredited to these countries respectively, has been altered. A full list showing the location etc. of the Indian Missions and Posts abroad is at Appendix I.

During the year progress was made with the various construction programmes in Indian Missions abroad. The Turkish Government has allotted an alternative plot of land in lieu of the plot of land resumed by it. Construction has begun.

Construction of a hospital with 10 beds and 8 staff quarters at Kathmandu has been started.

The building of the High Commissioner's residence at Lagos is in progress.

The Government of India have applied for 10-48 acres of land at Islamabad-the site of the new capital of Pakistan. It is proposed to construct there the Chancery, the High Commissioner's residence and residences of other officers and staff.

As scheduled, the construction of the Chancery building at Tokyo was completed in January 1962. Construction of nine staff quarters behind the Chancery building has been taken up and will be completed by March 1963.

(v) Inspectorate.-In pursuance of the decision that the Secretaries should undertake Inspection Tours of our Missions in countries abroad, the Special Secretary, Shri B. F. H. B. Tyabji, undertook the second part of his Inspection-cum-Orientation tour of West Asia in May-June 1962.

(vi) Expenditure.-Under the Revised Estimates, the expenditure of this Ministry in 1962-63 is expected to be Rs. 41.89 crores, and falls under seven Demand Heads as shown below:

(in crores of Rupees)	
Rs.	
(1) Tribal Areas (North East Frontier Agency)	10.89
(2) Naga Hills Tuensang Area	4.22
(3) External Affairs	8.71
(4) Pondicherry	3.95
(5) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Areas	0.14
(6) Goa, Daman and Diu	5.28
(7) Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	8.70
TOTAL	----- 41.89 -----

The expenditure on 88 Missions and Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 4.75 crores. This works out to an average of Rs. 5.40 lakhs per Mission. Of this, an average of Rs. 1.66 lakhs per Mission is spent on the pay and allowances of the Officers and Rs. 1.74 lakhs per Mission on the pay and allowances of the staff, about Rs. 1 lakh on office and residential accommodation and the balance on contingent and other expenditure.

The sanctioned grant under "Standing Charges" and the anticipated requirements for the year 1962-63 are indicated below, along with the corresponding figures of the Revised Estimates for the year 1961-62:-

(Figures in Lakhs)

Revised Estimates 1961-62	Original grant for 1962-63	Revised require- ments for 1962-63
-----	-----	-----

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tribal Areas	140.63	165.97	176.96
External Affairs	392.08	413.12	397.40
Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	2.88	2.89	2.77

TOTAL	535.59	581.98	577.13

The broad distribution of the figures is as follows:-

(i) Assam Rifles	99.76	119.21	129.2
(ii) Political and Administrative charges in Tribal Areas	17.25	22.16	22.20
(iii) Social and Developmental Services in Tribal Areas and Miscellaneous Expenditure		23.62	24.60 25.53
(iv) Ministry of External Affairs (Headquarters)	105.77	111.08	111.14
(v) Missions and Posts abroad	265.76	281.56	265.72
(vi) Emigration & Passport Establishment		8.86	8.78 9.09
(vii) Special Diplomatic Expenditure	10.00	10.00	10.00
(viii) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	1.69	1.70	1.45
(ix) Other Revenue Expenditure-Loss by Exchange and expenditure on Pilgrimage beyond India		2.88	2.89 2.77

 The anticipated saving of Rs. 4.85 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for 1962-63 (as compared to the sanctioned grants) is due to (i) Saving of Rs. 15.84 lakhs in Missions and Posts abroad on account of Economy measures and reduction in the share of India's contribution to the United Nations Organisation and (ii) reduction in expenditure under "Loss by Exchange on Local Transactions" offset by increased expenditure under "Assam Rifles" due to revision of pay scales and conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones in the

<pg6>

Political and Administrative Organisations in the North East Fron-

tier Agency.

The comparative figures: of the Revised Estimate's for 1961-62 and 1962-63 show that in the current year there will be an increase in expenditure of Rs. 41.54 lakhs. The excess is mainly due to:-

- (i) Extra expenditure caused by the grant of enhanced dearness allowance to Central Government employees with retrospective effect.
- (ii) The conversion of a large number of temporary posts into permanent ones in N.E.F.A., Missions abroad and Headquarters and consequent transfer of expenditure thereon from Part II to Part I of the Budget Estimates.
- (iii) Revision of pay scales of the Assam Rifles and grant of rations at the Army Scale.

The present permanent strength of Officers and Establishments is as under:-

	Officers		Establishments	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
Headquarters	194	194	1089	1205
Missions	256	278	453	545
Assam Rifles: (Five Battalions)				
North East Frontier Agency				
Administrative Wing	37	37	708	914
Development Wing	36	40	870	874

(vii) Indian Frontier Administrative Service.-The substantive strength of the cadre at the end of the year was one post in the Supertime Grade, 36 posts in the Senior Grade (including Selection Grade) and 33 posts in the Junior Grade. Apart from officers in the North East Frontier Agency and Nagaland, there were 6 officers in Manipur, 6 in Jammu and Kashmir, 2 in Tripura, one each in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, the Laccadives, the Tribal Research and Orientation Centre at Ranchi and the Ministry of Defence, 3 in the; Ministry of External Affairs and one in the National Defence College at the end of the year.

(viii) Assam Rifles.-The command, and control set-up of the Assam, Rifles was reorganized and the post of Inspector General was

<pg7>

upgraded to that of a Major General. Three Range Headquarters were set up to administer Assam Rifles Battalions deployed in (a) NEFA (b) Nagaland and (c) Manipur, Tripura and Assam, the first two under Brigadiers and the last under a Colonel.

The personnel of the force did exceptionally well in operations in NEFA.

The Assam Rifles Act was amended so as to (a) extend its application to the whole of India, (b) confer certain Magisterial powers on Commandants and Assistant Commandants in respect of offences committed by riflemen; and (c) confer certain Police powers on All Ranks. of Assam Rifles.

The pay scales and rates of pension and dearness allowance for the Assam Rifles were enhanced. The Force was authorised Army field scales of rations in NEFA and Army peace scales of rations in Nagaland as also a high altitude allowance, special grants to families of personnel reported missing during operations, ex gratia, grants in addition to pension entitlements and postal concessions in NEFA and Nagaland.

(ix) North East Frontier Agency.-The North East Frontier Agency Administration continued its efforts to implement various schemes of development.

The draft plan outlay for the year 1962-63 was of Rs. 141 lakhs. 21,073 square miles of territory, with a population of 2.30 lakhs, were covered by 33 National Extension Service Blocks.

Twenty-four new Lower Primary Schools and 2 new Nursery, Schools were opened. One Middle School was raised to High School level and 5 Lower Primary Schools were raised to Middle School level.

Five new Health Units, Were raised increasing the total number, to 92. Ten teams were organised under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme.

Rs. 12.61 lakhs was realised as revenue by the Forest Department.

After the Chinese aggression, control over the western half of the Kameng Frontier Division, Taksing, Limeking and Naba centres of Subansiri Frontier Division, Mechuka and Manigong centres of the Siang Frontier Division and Kibithoo, and Walong in the Lohit. Frontier Division was lost to the aggressor. Nearly 10,500 persons. were evacuated to the plains and accommodated in refugee camps at Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nowgong, Gauhati, Mangaldai and Lekhabali These camps are now in the process of being wound up and with the, restoration of civil administration in the areas Vacated by the Chinese the evacuees are moving back to their homes.

<pg8>

The local people have been giving full help to the Administration in fighting the Chinese aggression as we as in evacuation measures, and in the re-establishment of civil administration.

(x) Nagaland The State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, and the Consti-

tution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, bringing the State of Nagaland into being, were passed by Parliament. The State will come into being from a date to be notified by the Government.

In the meantime, the Interim Body of Nagaland has started functioning as a de facto Legislative Assembly and the Executive Council as a de facto Council of Ministers. A Secretariat for Nagaland has been established with a Chief Secretary and four Secretaries, in charge of the Departments of General Administration, Development, Finance and Law.

New Directorates of Education, Agriculture, Public Health and Forests have been set up to plan and implement schemes of development on an intensive basis. An allotment of Rs. 2.32 crores was made by the Planning Commission for expenditure on Plan schemes, during 1962-63. 15 National Extension Service Blocks were functioning in Nagaland and covered the entire area of the State.

(xi) Goa, Daman and Diu.--The Military Administration of the Union Territory was replaced on 8 June 1962 by civil administration; when Shri T. Sivasankar assumed charge as Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

All Portuguese military and civilian detenus who were kept in detention were released and they left Panjim for Karachi by air in May 1962. The same month, the Portuguese authorities also released 2239 Indian nationals interned by them in their territories abroad. Of these, 286 Indian nationals have since returned to India. The Government of India have protested to the Portuguese Government against their failure to implement the terms of the Agreement between the two Governments in regard to facilities to be accorded to Indian nationals who are being expelled from Portuguese territories.

Special grants were made for the relief and rehabilitation of residents of the Union Territory who suffered as a result of damage caused by the retreating Portuguese armies. These consisted of repayable loans upto Rs. 2,25,000 and ex gratia grants upto Rs. 1,50,000 which were sanctioned in April 1962.

Work relating to the reconstruction of roads and bridges and improvements of communications continued during this period. The Borim. bridge is being reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 13.9 lakhs. In addition a detailed plan for the development of the Union Territory

<pg9>

has been formulated with an outlay of Rs. 107.51 lakhs for the year 1962-63. Urgent steps are being taken to develop agriculture, fisheries and industries. Schemes for the development of the iron ore industry and of the Mormogoa Port are being actively considered by Government. Land reforms have been introduced in Daman as a result of which cultivating tenants have been given occupancy rights. A Committee has been appointed to examine the question of land

reforms for Goa and Diu. National Extension and Community Development work has already commenced in the rural areas.

The pattern of education in Goa has been reorganised. Education has been made free and compulsory at the primary level for children from 6 to 11 years of age. The Higher Secondary School system is to be introduced gradually. Two Degree Colleges, affiliated to the University of Bombay, have already been established.

Dr. P. D. Gaitonde and Dr. A. Colaco were nominated as members of the Lok Sabha by the President on 20 June 1962. Democratic institutions are being gradually introduced and elections to 159 village panchayats were held on 24 October 1962, on the basis of adult franchise. The Lieutenant Governor has set up an Informal Consultative Council consisting of 24 members to advise him generally on administrative and other matters. The first meeting of the Council was held on 24 September 1962.

Steps are being taken for the economic and administrative integration of these territories with the rest of India on a phased basis so as to ensure minimum dislocation of work and a smooth and gradual transition.

The Goa, Daman and Diu (Laws) Regulation, 1962, promulgated on 22 November 1962, extended 105 Indian enactments to the Union Territory.

(xii) Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.-The Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Cession signed on 28 May 1956, ceding full sovereignty over these territories to India, were exchanged in New Delhi by the Prime Minister of India and the French Ambassador on 16 August 1962. So, with effect from that date, these areas became an integral part of the Indian Union.

The following constitutional and legislative measures have been taken:

- (a) The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962 specified the former French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam as a Union Territory and conferred powers on the President for making regulations for their peace, progress and good government.

<pg10>

Provision was also made for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for this territory.

- (b) The Pondicherry (Administration) Act 1962 (No. 49 of 1962) provided, inter alia, for the continuance of existing officers. and laws as well as for the extension of jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras to Pondicherry.

(c) The Citizenship (Pondicherry) Order, 1962 (No. G.S.R. 1640 of 1962) conferred Indian Citizenship on all persons born in the Union Territory except those who opt for retaining their French nationality before 15 February 1963.

Since the de facto transfer of Pondicherry on 1 November 1954, every effort has been made to bring this territory within the orbit of the Five Year Plans.

During the Second Plan period a sum of Rs. 33.923 million was spent on development and there will be a total outlay of Rs. 101.7 million in the Third Plan period.

Several woodworking, leather manufacturing and other small scale industries and a Re-rolling Mill, three Textile Mills, a Sugar Mill, and an Umbrella Ribs Manufacturing Factory, in the public sector, have been established. The construction of a Pier in Pondicherry has been completed. The other important schemes of development, viz., Tagore Arts College, Polytechnic, Expansion of General Hospital, Children's Diseases Hospital, T. B. Sanatorium, and T.B. Clinic are in different stages of execution.

According to the Revised Estimates for 1962-63, the revenues of these territories are estimated at Rs. 2.41 crores and the expenditure at Rs. 3.94 crores.

INDIA

CHINA PAKISTAN USA UNITED KINGDOM ALGERIA CUBA DENMARK DJIBOUTI KOREA
TUNISIA KUWAIT UGANDA BRAZIL BOLIVIA MONGOLIA CHILE NEPAL JAPAN LATVIA
RUSSIA

Mar 01, 1962

A.-States in Special Treaty Relations with India.

PART-II

A.-States in Special Treaty Relations with India.

(i) Bhutan.-Bhutan's membership of the Colombo Plan had been sponsored by India and a Bhutanese delegation participated as an Observer, at the meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee at Melbourne (Australia) in November 1962.

An Agreement for the exchange of mails between India and Bhutan was signed in New Delhi on Sep 11, 1962.

Satisfactory progress was made in the implementation of Plan projects in the second year of the First Five Year Plan. The total financial provision for the Plan is Rs. 17.48 crores. The Government of India gave Rs. 187 lakhs during the financial year 1961-62 and Rs. 135 lakhs during the first nine months of the current financial year. Construction of the 108-mile Phuntsoling-Paro Road, the first access road linking India to Bhutan, was completed. Four other roads are under construction and preliminary survey work has been completed for building three more roads.

The Bhutan Government have set up a Transport Division and a Department of Agriculture. Experimental agricultural farms have been opened and a few poultry and dairy farms have also been established. Plans for undertaking surveys for afforestation are in hand. A team from the Geological Survey of India, with its headquarters at Samchi is engaged in prospecting for copper, gypsum, limestone, dolomite and coal. Commercial exploitation of these minerals is expected to be undertaken shortly. A team from the Indian Central Water and Power Commission has conducted investigations for micro-hydel schemes at five centres. Health centres and dispensaries have been opened in various parts of Bhutan. It has been decided to establish a hospital with 100 beds at Thimphu. More Lower Primary and Middle schools have been opened during the second year of the Plan.

As in previous years, scholarships for Degree/Diploma courses as well as for high school studies were given to Bhutanese students at a cost of Rs. 2.93 lakhs.

(ii) Sikkim.-The Second Plan, coinciding with India's Third Five Year Plan, made steady progress. Notable success was achieved in the fields of road-construction, mining education and transport. The

<pg11>

<pg12>

ten-mile Chungthang-Lachung Road was completed. The project for the construction of a twelve-and-a-half-mile aerial ropeway between Gangtok and the Sikkim-Tibet border is nearing completion.

Budget provision for development projects during the financial year 1962-63 was of the tune of Rs. 125 lakhs.

Seven new scholarships for Degree/Diploma courses and two scholarships for High School studies in India were given to Sikkimese students. During the year, expenditure on scholarships came to Rs. 1.84 lakhs.

For exploiting the considerable copper deposits in the state, the Sikkim Mining Corporation was established with an authorised capital of rupees one crore. The Government of India and the Sikkim Durbar will share the capital outlay at the rates of 49 per cent and

51 per cent respectively. The Government of India have so far released Rs. 23.97 lakhs to the Sikkim Durbar for meeting the cost of their shares of the Sikkim Mining Corporation.

B. INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

(i) Afghanistan.-Close and friendly relations between India and Afghanistan continued to develop. India participated in the Afghan Jeshan (Independence) celebrations held at Kabul in August 1962. The Indian contingent included musicians, artistes and a hockey team. Dr. Tara Chand, M.P., visited Afghanistan, on an invitation from the Royal Afghan Government, to attend the 900th celebrations of the Death Anniversary of Shaikhul Abdullah Ansari Harvi during September-October 1962.

An Indian trade delegation, led by the Minister of International Trade, Shri Manubhai Shah, visited Kabul for review of the Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement of 1960. Discussions were cordial and the results satisfactory.

Some fourteen Indian teachers are serving in Afghanistan, teaching English in various schools.

(ii) Burma.-Relations with Burma continued to be friendly.

The Government of Burma rendered valuable assistance in the release and repatriation of four airmen of the LAY who had been captured by hostile Nagas.

In June 1962, I.N.S. GODAVARI and I.N.S. KHUKRI, two frigates of the Indian Navy, visited Rangoon. Four Officers of the Burmese Navy joined our ships as observers in the summer exercises.

<pg13>

The President has invited General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, to pay a State visit to India. General Ne Win has accepted the invitation. The visit is likely to take place in the first half of March 1963 or soon after.

(iii) Ceylon.-Relations with Ceylon continued to be close and friendly. Increased facilities were given to Ceylonese personnel for technical training in India. On an invitation from the Prime Minister of Ceylon, the Prime Minister, accompanied by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Commonwealth Secretary, visited Ceylon from 13 to 16 October 1962.

The Commonwealth Secretary had informal discussions with officials of the Ceylon Government on the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

INS "TIR" visited Colombo from 14 to 19 March and Trincomallee from 26 to 31 July 1962, on a goodwill mission.

(iv) China.-(See under East Asia)

(v) Nepal.-Relations between India and Nepal continued to be friendly.

The agitation by some Nepalese Congress workers in India for the restoration of democratic institutions in Nepal was exploited by some sections of the Nepali Press to create misunderstanding between Nepal and India. The Government could not, under their legal system, impose any restrictions on freedom of expression, but all Government authorities had instructions to deal severely with those who committed any breach of the Indian laws applicable in these matters.

The visit of His Majesty the King of Nepal to India in April 1962 and of Shri Rishikesh Shah, the Foreign Minister of Nepal, in September 1962, proved useful in removing misunderstandings and led to the strengthening of traditional ties of goodwill and friendship between the two countries.

As in previous years, Indian artistes visited Nepal on the occasions of India's Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

On an invitation extended by the Government of India, a delegation of students and teachers from Nepal visited India on an educational tour.

The Chief Conservator of Forests and a few other officers of the Government of Nepal visited the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun in August-September 1962.

<pg14>

The usual facilities for the training and education of Nepalese in technical and academic institutions in India were given during the year.

Indian economic and technical aid to Nepal achieved satisfactory results. In the Third Plan period (1961-66) the aid promised by India to Nepal is Rs. 18 crores. During the financial year 1961-62, an expenditure of approximately Rs. 2.65 crores was incurred on Plan projects, India also provided training to the nominees of Nepal in Indian institutions under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan. India is also executing two River Valley projects, Kosi and Gandak, the benefits from which will accrue to both Nepal and India.

India's aid to Nepal, also included cash grants to educational and health institutions, provisions of stores and services of high level experts, advisers and experienced and trained technical, personnel for the execution of the projects.

Some of the major projects executed by India so far in Nepal are:
(i) Tribhuvan Raj Path (Rs. 4.40 crores), (ii) Aerial survey and

mapping (Rs. 1.58 crores), (iii) Irrigation, drinking water, power supply and drainage (Rs. 1.47 crores), (iv) Construction of roads under a tripartite agreement (Rs. 0.84 crores), (v) Village development (Rs. 0.77 crores) and (vi) Agricultural development (Rs. 0.14 crores).

The following aid Agreements were signed, with Nepal during the year: (1), Kathmandu Water Supply (Rs. 79 lakhs), (2) Minor Irrigation and Water Supply (Rs. 50 lakhs), (3) Maternity and child, Welfare Centre (Rs. 2 lakhs), (4) Dakshin Kali Road (Rs. 11 lakhs) and (5) Construction of G.P.O. Building (Rs. 6 lakhs).

A decision was taken to wind up the Regional Transportation Organisation in consonance with the desire of the three parties concerned, viz., Nepal, the USA and India.

A team of Indian Archaeologists toured the Lumbini-Kapilvastu area for four months to carry out excavations.

A micro-filming unit of the National Archives of India stayed in Nepal for two months for filming old and rare manuscripts.

The Government sponsored visits to Nepal of Shri Nilakanta Shastri, Professor (of Ancient Indian Culture, Dr. A. Ghosh, Director of Archaeology and Dr. P. V. Bapat.

(vi) Pakistan.- (a) Indus Water Treaty.--The Permanent Indus Commission submitted to the Government of India and to the Government of Pakistan its Annual Report for the year ending
<pg15>

31 March 1962. The Commission held three meetings and conducted four inspection tours of works and sites on the Indus Basin in India and Pakistan, during April-December 1962.

The third annual instalment of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan equal to ₹6,206,000 was paid, to the World Bank on, 1 November 1962 for the credit of the Indus, Basin Development Fund.

(b) India-Pakistan Border Conference.-The 35th Conference of Chief Secretaries took place at Dacca on 1 and 2 August 1962 and resulted in the resumption of demarcation of the West Bengal Tripura-East Pakistan borders. The recommencement of the demarcation from 1 November 1962 has improved, to some extent, the relations of officers at the District level. A meeting of the Officers Commanding who had originally, decided on a working boundary in the Latitilla area of Assam, contributed to the lessening of tension in that "disputed area". Subsequently, however, the situation in this area deteriorated. Besides the boundary dispute, the Conference discussed various other problems arising from contacts between the nationals of the two countries, such as border incidents, cattle-lifting, pound charges and communication problems. The Conference

was conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and, within its limited scope, achieved satisfactory results.

(c) Border incidents.-As in the previous years, a number of border incidents occurred on the eastern sector, the majority of these being of the nature of dacoities and cattle-lifting by Pakistani nationals. Some of the more serious violations of the Indian border, effected with the aid of the Pakistan Border Forces, were: (i) continued encroachment by the East Pakistan Rifles at Daikhata in the District of Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) since June 1962, despite strong protests to the Pakistan authorities; (ii) breaches of the status quo by the Pakistani Forces in the Latitilla area, south of Patharia Reserve Forest on the Assam-East Pakistan border. Pending demarcation in this area. Border Forces on either sides have been following a working boundary agreed to by the Commanders in November 1959, but the Pakistani forces violated this Agreement; and (iii) encroachment by Pakistan in Tripura in the "disputed area", between Asalong and Ranga Feni, on the upper reaches of the Feni river. The Pakistan Forces established two border posts at Asalong Tilla and Chelakappa in June 1962, and later strengthened these. In September 1962, East Pakistan Rifles unlawfully occupied Brajendranagar, near Chotakhil, north of the River Feni. In the face of continued encroachment of Indian territory by Pakistan and the refusal of the Pakistan authorities to settle the matter by discus-

<pg16>

sion, it was decided in September 1962, to establish an Indian post in the disputed area, to counter the illegal Pakistani claim. This was resisted by Pakistan and there were exchanges of fire on several occasions. Subsequently the matter was settled at a meeting held in Chittagong on 15 October 1962, wherein it was agreed that Border Forces of India and Pakistan would be withdrawn, simultaneously, from the disputed area, and that pending final settlement, no patrolling would be indulged in by either side in the disputed area. Pakistani vacation of encroachment in the Chotakhil area was also agreed upon at this meeting.

The situation on the western sector remained as before. The Ground Rules Agreement on the West Pakistan-Punjab border, was reaffirmed with major amendments in 1961. An important provision of this Agreement, which provided for complete grounding and demolition by 31 December 1962 of the towers and structures specified in the Agreement, falling within the 150 yards belt on either side of the de jure boundary, was clearly violated, when Pakistan at first failed and then refused to ground three of the five towers within 150 yards of their boundary, on their side. A strong protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government against this clear breach of the provision of an Indo-Pakistan Agreement.

At a conference of border officials of the Punjab and West Pakistan held at Lahore in July 1962, certain decisions were reached about apprehension of smugglers and other criminals operating on the Punjab-West Pakistan border.

(d) Implementation of India-Pakistan Border Agreements of September 1958, October 1959 and January 1960:-

(i) September 1958 and October 1959 Agreements.--On the eastern sector, the resumption of the demarcation work on 1 November 1962 was a further, step towards implementation of these Agreements. However, the exchange of territories, including areas in-adverse possession of either country, can only take place when demarcation on the various sectors of the India-East Pakistan border has been completed. The suspension of demarcation work during the last field season--November 1961 to May 1962--naturally delayed this. On the India-East Pakistan border, demarcation of approximately 1659 miles out of a total of approximately 2520 miles, had been completed by 31 May 1962.

(ii) January 1960 Agreement.--This Agreement covers the entire India-West Pakistan border. As regards the Punjab-West Pakistan sector, the Agreement has already been implemented.

<pg17>

(e) Demarcation of Boundaries.-The demarcation of the Rajasthan-West Pakistan border of 644 miles had been completed by placement of pillars. The map sheets have also been finalised by the Survey authorities of India and Pakistan and will now be signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries.

Demarcation of the Gujarat-West Pakistan, sector is expected to commence in the next field season from November 1963.

(f) Kashmir--At the beginning of 1962, Pakistan sought a meeting of the Security Council to consider the Graham Report which is four-year old, on the plea that a grave threat to peace existed, because of the delay in settling the Kashmir issue. The Security Council met briefly on 1 February 1962, adjourning for a substantive discussion on a later date, to be fixed after the elections in India were over.

Continued insistence by Pakistan resulted in a resumed meeting of the Security Council on 27 April 1962. The Permanent Representative of Pakistan alleged that there was a grave threat to peace in Kashmir in the statements of some Indian leaders and drew the attention of the Security Council to the possibility of further aggression by the tribesmen and people of Pakistan, if the Security Council did not take the realities of the situation into account. He sought the assistance of the Security Council in implementing the UNCIP Resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949.

India's representative refuted these statements and drew pointed attention to the threat held out by the Pakistani representative. He showed how Pakistan had not only refused to vacate aggression, but had committed fresh aggressions against India. He also referred in detail to the changed circumstances, including nego-

tiations between China and Pakistan to demarcate a part of the border of the Indian Union, and showed how, because of Pakistan's intransigence, the UNCIP Resolutions had become obsolete.

The Security Council resumed the Kashmir debate on 15 June 1962, but adjourned again on 22 June after a resolution sponsored by Ireland was vetoed by the Soviet Union. This was the first time in the history of the discussion on the Kashmir situation that the Council adjourned without adopting any resolution.

On 29 November 1962, the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India agreed in a joint statement "to make a renewed effort to resolve outstanding differences between their two countries on Kashmir and other related matters, so as to enable India and Pakistan to live side by side in peace and friendship."

<pg18>

In Pursuance of the decision announced in the joint statement of, 29 November 1962, Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister for Railways, accompanied by advisers, reached Rawalpindi on 26 December to initiate discussions with Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, the Pakistan Minister for Industries and his advisers. The two Ministers held five meetings between 27, 28 and 29 December. The discussions were marked by a spirit of cordiality and understanding. In a joint communique issued at the end of the talks, the two Ministers made an appeal for a voluntary moratorium on statements, criticism or propaganda likely to prejudice the success of negotiations.

The talks were resumed in New Delhi on 16 January 1963. Between 16 and 19 January, the two Ministers held ten meetings, at which various aspects of the Kashmir problem were discussed. The advisers, who assisted their Ministers at some of these meetings also met among themselves a number of times to give detailed consideration to the problem of Kashmir and to seek an agreed approach to its settlement. The discussions were frank and cordial and the attitude of the two sides was constructive throughout. At the end of the talks, Mr. Bhutto invited Sardar Swaran Singh to visit Karachi to continue the discussions with a view to finding an equitable and honourable solution to the Kashmir problem and other related problems, that would enable India and Pakistan to live side by side in peace and friendship.

Pakistan agreed in May 1962 to negotiate with China regarding part of the border of Kashmir with Sinkiang. As Pakistan has no border with China, the Government of India protested to both China and Pakistan over the illegality of their negotiations, reaffirmed India's sovereignty over the territory concerned and declared that India would not recognise any demarcation of the borders by them. However, on 26 and 28 December 1962, it was announced that China and Pakistan had agreed in principle on the location and alignment of the boundary actually existing between the two countries and intended to sign a border agreement on this basis. The Indian delegation, then at Rawalpindi, expressed "surprise and regret" at

the nature and timing of this announcement. This was followed by protests which the Government of India lodged with the Governments of China and Pakistan reaffirming India's sovereignty over Jammu and Kashmir and repudiating the validity of any agreement between parties who had no legal or constitutional locus standi in respect of Indian territory.

To the end of December 1962, Pakistan Armed Forces or their agents were responsible, for 473 incidents involving firing along or across the ceasefire line and the Jammu and Sialkot border, as against 461 such incidents during the corresponding period of 1961.

<pg19>

As in previous years Pakistan troops or police and armed civilian gangs in Pak-invaded Kashmir, trained, equipped and protected by Pakistan Armed Forces, were involved in these incidents. Pakistani subversion and sabotage activities were frustrated and 12 infiltrators, intercepted.

(g) Stoning of the Indian Chancery in Karachi in 1961.- Rs. 8,428.81 nP. was claimed from the Government of Pakistan as compensation for the damage caused by Pakistani demonstrators to the Indian Chancery building at Karachi on 25 February 1961. The Government of Pakistan have since paid the above amount in full settlement of the claim.,

(h) Co-operation on rivers in the Eastern-- Zone of India and Pakistan.-The last meeting of the Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan was held at Dacca (East Pakistan) from 27 December 1961 to 8 January 1962. Clarifications/supplementations/ elucidations on the data already exchanged were sought and furnished by correspondence by the leaders of the two delegations.

(i) Trade.-Five "Review Conferences" on the implementation of the Trade Agreement concluded between India and Pakistan in March 1960 had been held alternatively in New Delhi and Karachi. At the last Review Conference held in November 1962, it was revealed that under Protocol One of the Agreement, India exported to Pakistan goods worth Rs. 1076.31 lakhs till 30 September 1962. The main items of exports were bidi leaves, steel, iron and coal. The value of goods imported from Pakistan was Rs. 931.05 lakhs. The main items of import from Pakistan were raw cotton and jute cuttings.

(j) Migrants' Property in East Pakistan.-Movable.-According to the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1950 a migrant from East Pakistan is to be accorded every facility to remove as much of his personal effects and household goods as he may wish to carry with him to India. Despite this specific provision in the Agreement complaints from migrants that they were not being afforded these facilities by the Pakistan authorities continue to be received. All such complaints were taken up with the Government of Pakistan, but without any success.

Immovable.-Though under the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1950, the ownership of immovable properties still rests with the migrants, the Government of Pakistan have neither paid compensation for immovable properties acquired or requisitioned by them nor permitted the remittance of rents from these properties to India.

<pg20>

These rents can only be kept in non-resident blocked accounts opened in Pakistan with the prior permission of the State Bank of Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan contend that rents from immovable properties are of a "capital" nature and as such are not permitted to be remitted from Pakistan under the Exchange Control Regulations of that country. The Government of India have been constantly impressing upon the Government of Pakistan that rent is a "current" and not a "capital" item and as such the State Bank of Pakistan should permit remittance of rents to India through normal banking channels according to international practice. The Government of Pakistan do not accept this and the deadlock continues.

(k) Minorities in Pakistan.-The condition of the minority community in Pakistan, as in the last year, continues to be unsatisfactory. There were serious communal riots in Rajshahi, Pabna and Noakhali Districts in East Pakistan during the year and the minority community suffered losses in life and property. Furthermore, reports of offences against the person and property of the members of the minority community continued to be received throughout the year.

In spite of the stringent policy of the Government of India on grant of migration certificates, the migrant traffic from Pakistan to India continued unabated. In addition to the regular migrant traffic, Santhal and Rajbanshi families, comprising about 11,000 persons, sought refuge in India from East Pakistan in 1962.

(1) Payment of Pensions, Provident Fund and Gratuities.-In accordance with the terms of the Indo-Pakistan Financial Agreement of July 1959, the High Commissions of India and Pakistan issued a Press Note on 1 January 1961, advising the claimants concerned to submit their applications to the Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi/Deputy High Commission, Calcutta, or the Indian High Commission, Karachi/Deputy High Commission, Dacca, as the case may be.

The Indian High Commission in Karachi received 929 claims up to the end of September 1962. Payments have been made to 200 persons and will be made soon to 283 more persons. The Deputy High Commission in Dacca received claims from 189 persons and after their verification 64 persons are now in receipt of monthly payments. 92 more cases have since been verified for payment. This is in contrast to the non-implementation of the Agreement by the Pakistan High Commission in India. No payments have been made by them. The Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta

has received claims from 537 persons but payments are being made only in 43 cases.

<pg21>

(m) Shrines, Holy Places and Pilgrimages.-The second meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on Shrines has not yet taken place. A formal invitation for the proposed meeting was extended to the Government of Pakistan in February 1962, but despite reminders, the Government of Pakistan have not yet responded to the invitation.

During 1962, sixteen officially sponsored pilgrim parties from West Pakistan, comprising 1013 Muslim pilgrims, visited shrines in India while during the same period eleven officially sponsored pilgrim parties from India, comprising 2967 pilgrims, visited shrines in West Pakistan.

(n) Permission for the Movement of Wheat seeds from Pakistan to East Pakistan in Transit through India.-In view of the unusually serious floods in East Pakistan, the Government of India agreed, as a special case, to the request of the Government of Pakistan for rail transit movement of 1200 tons of wheat seeds from West Pakistan to East Pakistan over the Indian railway system.

Furthermore, the Government of India donated Rs. 17,500 worth of materials suitable for Lungis and Sarees (approximately 10,000 yards for Thombu Lungis and 5,600 yards for Sarees) for flood relief assistance to the Government of East Pakistan in Dacca.

(o) The Indo-Pakistan Passport and Visa Scheme.-The restrictions unilaterally imposed by the Government of Pakistan in September 1960 on travel of Pakistani nationals holding 'B' and 'C' visas to India continue.

The Pakistan Government have been approached several times to simplify the Indo-Pakistan Passport and Visa Scheme on the basis of reciprocity but there has been no favourable response. However, the Indian High Commission has once again taken up the matter with the Pakistan Government and have expressed their readiness to negotiate other measures of liberalisation of Visa rules relating to travel between India and Pakistan. It has also been suggested that the Government of Pakistan may agree to discuss this matter with the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan as a first step.

A team consisting of officers of this Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs visited our Missions in Pakistan to carry out a detailed inspection of the working of the Passport and Visa sections. The suggestions of the team are being implemented.

C. SOUTH-EAST ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

(i) Australia.-The Australian Government expressed their.

sympathy with India in the matter of Chinese aggression.

156 E.A.-4

<pg22>

Mr. E.G. Whitlam, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in Australia, visited India in June 1962.

Mr. R. T. Pollard and Mr. F. Crean, Labour M.Ps, visited India in August 1962.

(ii) Cambodia.-At the invitation of the President of India, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, accompanied by members of the Royal Family, Ministers and staff, paid a State visit to India from 24 January to 8 February 1963. A joint communique was issued on the conclusion of his stay in New Delhi.

At the invitation of the Government of India a Cambodian goodwill delegation, consisting of ten members, visited India during December 1962-January 1963.

(iii) International Commissions for Supervision and Control.- Commission in Laos.--A Government of National Union was formed in Laos on 23 June 1962, and on 9 July 1962 the Royal Government of Laos presented a Statement of Neutrality to the Geneva Conference. The 13 other Members of the Conference signed a Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos and undertook to recognize and respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Laos. Having regard to this Declaration, all the 14 Member Nations of the Geneva Conference signed a Protocol which lays down, inter alia, the future task of the Laos Commission. The Protocol had stipulated a maximum time-table for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Laos which had to be completed by 7 October 1962. The other important provisions of the Protocol relate to the release of foreign military persons and civilians captured or interned during the course of hostilities, supervision and control of the cease-fire in Laos, prohibition of further introduction of foreign troops, and investigation by the Commission of violations of the provisions of the Protocol.

Commissions in Vietnam and Cambodia.-The International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam and Cambodia continued to exercise their responsibilities to maintain peace in the area during the period under review. In June 1962 the International Commission in Vietnam submitted a Special Report to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China, embodying its findings on complaints received from both South Vietnam and North Vietnam regarding contravention of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement. The, Indian Chairman and the representative of Canada on the Commission signed the majority report, whereas the representative of the Polish People's Republic signed a dissenting report.

<pg23>

(iv) Indonesia.-A team of IAF officers flew the AVRO-748 to Indonesia in August 1962, and gave many demonstration flights. The visit was a great success and considerable interest was shown in the aircraft.

The Fourth Asian Games were held in Djakarta during August 1962. An Indian team participated successfully in many of the items. However, there were some ugly incidents connected with the controversy over the refusal of the Indonesian Organising Committee to allow Israel and Formosa to participate in the Games. The attitude of the Senior Vice-President of the Federation, Mr. Sondhi, angered Indonesians and, in spite of the clarifications made by the Indian Embassy in Djakarta and the Ministry of External Affairs that the Government of India had nothing to do with the views expressed by Mr. Sondhi in his own personal capacity, there were demonstrations outside the Indian Embassy, and some property was damaged. On the following day, the Indian football team was booed and jeered, and discourtesy shown when the Indian national anthem was played. Strong protests were made about these incidents by our Ambassador. The Indonesian Government expressed their regret, and promised compensation for the damage caused to the Embassy.

(v) Malaya.-Relations with Malaya continued to be friendly. Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaya, and his party consisting of 12 members, visited India in October 1962. The Tunku condemned the Chinese aggression, and expressed his sympathy and support for India in unequivocal terms. A "Save Democracy Fund" has been started in Malaya by the Prime Minister, and already rupees one million have been received by the Government of India.

Three ships of the Indian Navy, including the aircraft carrier Vikrant, visited Penang from 21 to 25 July.

A team of IAF officers flew the AVRO-748 to Malaya during August 1962. The visit was a great success.

As in previous years, a number of Malayan personnel were trained in India and several Malayan students were admitted to medical and other colleges in India.

(vi) New Zealand.-The New Zealand Government expressed their full sympathy with India in the crisis caused by Chinese aggression.

An Indian music and dance troupe paid a 13-day visit to New Zealand during October 1962 at the invitation of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation. It was the first such visit by an Indian

<pg24>

cultural troupe for many years and the performances were well received.

(vii) Singapore.--Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore, visited India twice in April and September 1962.

The three ships of the Indian Navy also visited Singapore in July 1962.

(viii) Philippines.-The Philippine Government expressed their sympathy with India in regard to the Chinese aggression.

(ix) Thailand.-The Thai Government expressed their full sympathy and support for India with reference to the Chinese aggression.

The Supreme Patriarch of Thailand toured India from 7 to 27 April.

The King of Thailand has accepted an invitation to visit India. Kumari Kamala and her dance troupe gave performances at Bangkok.

D. EAST ASIA

(i) China.--During the year China intensified her aggressive military activities all along the Indian border. Chinese forces crossed the frontier in the north-west corner of NEFA on 8 September 1962 and after a series of probing attacks mounted on 20 October 1962 a large-scale attack on Indian territory in both the Western and the Eastern Sectors.

Anti-Indian propaganda in the Chinese and Tibetan press reached its peak during the year. This was stepped up towards the last few months in support of the Chinese massive aggression.

Early in 1962 Chinese troops intensified their aggressive forward patrolling in the Western Sector of the India-China boundary. On 30 April 1962 the Government of China repeated their threat that they, would order the extension of patrolling along the entire boundary. They also continued to set up a number of new aggressive military posts in the Ladakh region. To eliminate the possibility of military clashes the Government of India once again suggested on 14 May 1962 that, as an interim measure in the Ladakh region, Indian forces should withdraw west of the Chinese claim line as shown on Chinese maps and Chinese forces should withdraw east of the traditional international boundary. This would create the proper atmosphere for peaceful talks on the boundary question between the two Governments. India was further willing to permit the continued use of the Aksai Chin road for Chinese civilian traffic. This proved India's earnest desire to settle the boundary question.

<pg25>

In their reply dated 2 June 1962, however, the Chinese Government brusquely, rejected the offer. Also, while notes were being still

exchanged on the renewal of the Sino-Indian Trade Agreement of 1954, the Government of China, in May 1962, in sharp contrast to their repeated declaration that they desired to renew the Agreement, suddenly withdrew their Trade Agencies in Kalimpong and Calcutta. The Government of India had always provided the Chinese Trade Agencies with requisite facilities for their functioning. On the other hand the Government of China had denied even normal facilities to Indian Trade Agencies in Tibet, and held out veiled threats when reasonable time for withdrawal was sought. The experience of Indian Trade Agencies in Tibet, and the systematic Chinese aggression made it clear from the beginning that China had no intention of conforming to the provisions of the 1954 Agreement. By their actions the Chinese Government had shown their complete disregard of the letter and the spirit of the Agreement as well as of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence enunciated in the Preamble to the Agreement. The Agreement itself lapsed on 2 June 1962.

Cases of violation of Indian air space by Chinese aircraft also increased during the year. The Government of India lodged serious protests against this. The Chinese Government resorted to sending notes alleging "intrusions" on the part of Indian aircraft over territories which are parts of India.

In July 1962 Chinese troops encircled an Indian post in the Galwan Valley. There were clashes in the Pangong Lake area. In a note dated 26 July 1962 the Government of India referred to the tense situation prevailing in Ladakh and indicated their willingness to enter into discussions on the India-China boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials submitted in December 1961 as soon as the present tensions have been eased and a suitable climate for talks and discussions is created. On 22 August, the Government of India suggested that discussions should be held between the two Governments for the definition of measures to restore the status quo of the boundary in the Ladakh region which had been altered by force since 1957, and to remove the current tensions in this area so as to create an appropriate climate for purposeful discussions. In their reply dated 13 September 1962 the Chinese Government demanded that Indian troops should withdraw from all sectors of the India-China boundary and asserted that the Indian Government had attached pre-conditions to negotiations.

While notes on the holding of preliminary discussions were still being exchanged, Chinese troops suddenly marched across the well-established and hitherto peaceful international boundary in the Eastern Sector. Even then the Government of India continued to maintain a moderate attitude and requested the Government of China on

<pg26>

6 October 1962 to correct the situation created by the presence of Chinese troops south of the Mc Mahon Line, to withdraw these forces and undo the wilful and deliberate alteration, of the status quo in a new sector of the boundary.

Till 8 September 1962 no Chinese forces had crossed the traditional frontier between India and China in the Eastern Sector along the highest watershed ridge in the region. The massive attacks simultaneously mounted by China in the Eastern and Western Sectors of the India-China border on 20 October 1962 destroyed all hope of settling the India-China differences in accordance with normal international practices.

On 24 October 1962, four days after the Chinese massive attack, the Chinese Government proposed that the two countries should agree to respect 'the line of actual control' as defined by China and that the armed forces of each side should withdraw 20 Kilometers from this line and disengage. When these Chinese proposals which were plainly terms of surrender were not accepted by India, China continued her invasion of Indian territory and launched further massive attacks on Jang, Walong, Tawang, Se La, Bomdi La and other places in NEFA and on Indian posts in the Chip Chap, Galwan and Chang Chenmo valleys and the Pangong-Spanggur Lake areas in Ladakh.) After over-running large areas of Indian territory, the Chinese Government announced, on the morning of 21 November 1962, a unilateral cease-fire which was obviously calculated to retain the gains of their latest aggression.

The wording of the Chinese statement was deliberately vague and ambiguous. Although clarifications were sought, it was clear that the Chinese Government had no intention of defining, with any degree of precision, the base line from which they proposed to carry out Withdrawals in both the Western and Eastern Sectors. The line that they referred to as the 'line of actual control' of 7 November 1962 was by all indications in the Western Sector the line which the Chinese forces had reached only as a result of their latest massive aggression launched from 20 October. In the Eastern Sector it differed in some places from the highest watershed which is the natural frontier. Though put in the garb of a cease-fire declaration, this was the same as the earlier three-point proposal.

The Prime Minister of Ceylon called a Conference of six non-aligned countries-Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Ghana and the United Arab Republic-in Colombo from 10 to 12 December 1962 to discuss ways and means to assist in arriving at a peaceful settlement of the differences between India and, China in regard to the border question. The Conference announced that "its purpose was

<pg27>

not to consider the merits and demerits of the dispute but to provide for an exchange of views in order to assist the two countries to resume direct negotiations with a view to arriving at a peaceful settlement."

The proposals made by the Colombo Conference, which the Hon'ble Sirimavo B. D. Bandaranaike had been asked to convey personally to the two Governments of India and China, were received by the Prime Minister on 17 December through His Excellency Mr. G. S.

Peiris, Ceylon's Ambassador to Burma and Personal Envoy of the Prime Minister of Ceylon. In her letter dated 15 December 1962 to the Indian Prime Minister, enclosing a copy of the proposals, the Prime Minister of Ceylon expressed her desire to come to India personally to discuss the proposals. This was welcomed and accordingly after visiting Peking the Prime Minister of Ceylon arrived in New Delhi on 10 January 1963. She was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, M.P., Minister without Portfolio and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs. To explain the proposals of the six non-aligned countries, delegations from the United Arab Republic and Ghana also joined the Ceylon Prime Minister in New Delhi. The UAR delegation was headed by His Excellency Mr. Ali Sabry, President of the Executive Council of the UAR, and included His Excellency Mr. Moustafa Kamal Mortagy, Minister Plenipotentiary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ghana delegation was led by His Excellency Mr. Kofi Asante Ofori-Atta, Minister of Justice, and included His Excellency Mr. A. K. Puplampu, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Detailed discussions on the proposals were held between the three visiting delegations and the Prime Minister and his colleagues on 12 and 13 January 1963. At these discussions the proposals of the Colombo Conference were examined and the Government of India requested the leaders of the three delegations for certain clarifications. These clarifications were given by the three delegations.

The leaders of the delegations were informed by the Prime Minister that India was prepared to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure peace consistent with the honour and self-respect of India. The Prime Minister informed the leaders of the three delegations that the Government of India welcomed the initiative of the Colombo Conference countries. The Ceylon Government were, after consideration of the Colombo Conference proposals and clarification by the Indian Parliament, informed that the Government of India accepted the proposals in toto.

Since October 1962 the Indian Consulates-General in Lhasa and Shanghai had been subjected to a number of additional restrictions-
<pg28>

Ever since 1959 the movements of Indian staff there had been restricted and they had been denied any contacts with the local population. They were also not permitted to move beyond the municipal limits of the city. The telegraphic contact with the Indian Consulate-General in Lhasa was completely cut off between 9 and 25 October 1962. The telephonic communications of the Consulate-General were also interfered with during this period and outsiders were forbidden to enter the premises of the Consulate-General. Supplies of essential commodities such as milk, eggs and firewood were stopped.

In view of the restrictions and curbs imposed by the Chinese Government it was finally decided by the Government of India to withdraw the Indian Consulates-General at Shanghai and Lhasa with

effect from 15 December 1962 as these Consular Posts were no longer able to perform their normal duties. The Chinese Government were informed of this decision and requested to take similar action in respect of the Chinese Consulates-General at Bombay and Calcutta. Indian Consulates-General at Lhasa and Shanghai were closed on 15 December and Officers and staff members returned to India thereafter. The Chinese closed their Consulates-General at Bombay and Calcutta and their officers and staff members left for China.

Tibetan refugees.-The total number of Tibetan refugees in India is about 35,000. It is proposed to settle most of them as agriculturists on a semipermanent basis as and when suitable land becomes available for the purpose. One such scheme for settlement on land for 3,000 refugees in Mysore State is now nearing completion. Besides, 5,000 Tibetan refugees are in the process of being settled on land and it is hoped to settle another three to five thousand more during the course of the next year.

Of 150 Tibetan refugees who were given training in various vocational trades, 110 have found employment and others are likely to be absorbed shortly. 25 Tibetan refugee girls are under training as nurses and 10 already trained have found employment. 14 young Tibetan refugees are working as social welfare workers in various Tibetan refugee camps.

1,500 Tibetan youths are receiving education in the three Residential Schools at Mussoorie, Simla and Darjeeling. Arrangements have also been made to impart education to Tibetan youth at the sites where their parents or guardians are employed as workers. There are also three nurseries, one at Dharamsala and two in Simla, looking after a total of some 800 Tibetan children.

In keeping with the wishes of the Dalai Lama, 3,000 Refugee Lamas are provided with facilities to pursue and practise their religious studies in Buxa, Dalhousie, etc.

<pg29>

Aged and infirm refugees are being looked after and those who are not earning are provided free rations and other facilities. Various voluntary agencies are also helping the Tibetan refugees with donations both in cash and kind.

(ii) Japan.-Indo-Japanese relations remained close and friendly.

A group of five students, led by an Assistant Professor of Asia University, Tokyo, visited India in March 1962 for two months for studying the economic conditions and the progress of development plans in India.

A reporting team of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan visited India in July.

An Indian delegation visited Japan in May-June 1962 to attend

the Second General Conference of the International Fire Chiefs Association of Asia held in Tokyo.

An Indian delegation led by Rear-Admiral D. Shankar from the Ministry of Defence visited Japan to investigate the possibility of Japanese collaboration in the manufacture of electronic equipment and components in India.

A trade delegation sponsored by the Engineering Export Promotion Council visited Japan on its return journey from South American countries.

The Government of Japan offered two Research scholarships to Indian students to study in Japan.

Distinguished Indian visitors to Japan during the year included Shri B. P. Sinha, Chief Justice of India; Shri Morarji R. Desai, Minister of Finance; Shri S. K. Dey, Minister for Community Development, Panchayat Raj and Co-operation; Dr. Sushila Nayar, Minister of Health; Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State for External Affairs and Shrimati Violet Alva, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Hajime Fukuda, Minister for International Trade and Industry, Government of Japan, visited India in November 1962 to discuss the scope for expanding trade between India and Japan. He also inaugurated the Indo-Japanese prototype training centre at Calcutta on 17 November 1962.

(iii) Korea.-The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.-The Government of India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

156 EA-5.

<pg30>

established in March 1962, consular relations at the level of Consul-General. Consequent on this, the Trade Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in New Delhi was redesignated as Consul-General.

Republic of Korea.-An Agreement was reached between the Republic of Korea and the Republic of India on the establishment of consular relations and on the exchange of Consular representatives at the level of Consul-General.

A delegation consisting of three senior officers of the Korean Housing Corporation, a semi-Government Organisation of the Republic of Korea, visited Delhi in August 1962, and made a general study of housing in India.

A goodwill and cultural mission from the Republic of Korea visited India in September 1962.

An Orphan's Choir consisting of 34 children from South Korea

visited India in October 1962, and held performances at Calcutta and Delhi. The proceeds of the shows were donated to charitable institutions in India.

Shri K. Gopinatha Pillai, Officiating Fisheries Development Adviser, visited South Korea in October to attend the 10th Session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, an Inter-Governmental Organisation of 18 countries.

Brig. Gen. KIM Jung Moo, Director-General of Cabinet Plans and Control, Republic of Korea and his party visited India from 7 to 9 November, 1962 to study the actual operation of planning and budgeting of the Government of India.

(iv) Mongolian People's Republic.-Shri P. K. Banerjee, Charge d'Affaires, of the Indian Embassy at Peking, accompanied by the Press Attache, visited Mongolia in July 1962 to participate in the celebrations of the 41st Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic.

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, a Parliamentary delegation, consisting of 10 members of Parliament, led by Shri Hukam Singh, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, visited the Mongolian People's Republic in September/October 1962.

E. WEST ASIA

India's relations continued to be friendly with the countries of West Asia. Shri B. F. H. B. Tyabji, the then Special Secretary, undertook his second re-orientation tour of West Asia and visited Tehran, Baghdad, Jerusalem, Amman, Damascus, Nicosia and Beirut from 10 May to 1 June 1962. He discussed common problems with the

<pg31>

leading figures. He also presided over a conference at Beirut of Heads of Indian Missions in Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia, which considered measures to improve India's relations-political, economic, social and cultural-with these countries.

Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister, visited Baghdad, Beirut, Cairo and Damascus in July 1962 and his visit helped promote understanding of India's secular policy and stand on Kashmir.

(i) Aden.-Relations with Aden have remained friendly and cordial. Shri V. K. Joshi, Minister of Aden, visited Delhi in October 1962.

(ii) Iran.-Indo-Iranian relations remained cordial. Exchange of scholars between India and Iran continued, as in previous years.

(iii) Iraq.-The Government of India continued to extend techni-

cal aid to, Iraq in the shape of loan of technical experts to that country. Training for Iraqi experts in various fields was also provided in India. At the invitation of the Government of Iraq, Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister, attended the celebrations connected with the Anniversary of 14 July Revolution on behalf of the Government of India.

Mr. Mohd. Salman, Iraq Oil Minister, visited India in October 1962. A delegation of three high ranking Iraqi Administrative Officials came to India in October 1962 to study training facilities for Indian officials.

At the invitation of the Iraqi Government an official delegation consisting of Shri Nur-ud-Din Ahmed, Mayor of Delhi and Dr. Tara Chand, M.P., participated in the Millenary celebration of the City of Baghdad and commemoration of the Iraqi philosopher Al-Kindi, held in Baghdad in December 1962.

(iv) Jordan.-Relations with Jordan continued to be friendly.

(v) Kuwait.-Shri I. S. Chopra, Ambassador in Lebanon, represented India at the National Day celebrations in Kuwait. Relations with Kuwait continued to be friendly and cordial. India's Trade Commission at Kuwait was upgraded to a Consulate-General with effect from 9 June 1962.

(vi) Lebanon.-India's relations with Lebanon continued to be cordial.

(vii) Palestine Refugees.-The Government of India have again pledged their annual contribution of Rs. 1 lakh to the United Nations for the relief of the Palestine refugees.

<pg32>

(viii) Turkey.-At a brief ceremony in the Zoological Park, New Delhi on 10 December 1962, a gift of four animals was made by the Government of India to the Turkish Ambassador for the Izmir Zoo in Turkey.

(ix) Saudi Arabia.-Relations with Saudi Arabia continued to be friendly. The Government of Saudi Arabia offered 24 scholarships for Indian students to study theology in Medina University.

(x) Syria.-Relations with Syria continued to be friendly.

(xi) The Yemen.-In September 1962, a revolution took place in the Yemen, and the Imamate was converted into a Republic. India accorded recognition to the new Arab Republic of Yemen in October 1962.

F. AFRICA

(i) Algeria.-India accorded recognition to Algeria on 2 July

1962 and established diplomatic relations with that country at Embassy level. Shri S. Sen presented his credentials as India's first Ambassador to Algeria on 18 December 1962.

As a gesture of goodwill, the Government of India sent a gift of tents and medicines worth Rs. 60,000 for the relief and rehabilitation of Algerian refugees returning to their homeland from Morocco and Tunisia.

(ii) Cameroons.-A goodwill mission from the Federal Republic of Cameroons led by H. E. Mr. Nzo Ekhah Nghaky, Deputy Foreign Minister, visited India from 30 September to 3 October 1962. They had discussions with the representatives of the Government of India on matters relating to the development of cultural and commercial relations as well as technical and economic co-operation between the two countries. The two Governments agreed to establish diplomatic relations at Embassy level.

(iii) The Congo.-The Government of India actively assisted and gave full support to the United Nations in its efforts to find a solution to the Congo problem. Indian troops (in all about 6,000) and aircraft continued to remain in the service of the UNCC. India has also been paying to the United Nations its share of the expenditure on the Congo Operations which amounted to Rs. 1,24,95,530 upto 30 June 1962.

In August 1962 U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, put forward a plan for reintegration of the province of Katanga with the rest of the Congo. As the plan embodied those proposals which

<pg33>

had the greatest chance of general acceptance and had been accepted by the Central Congolese Government, the Government of India supported the plan. This plan is being implemented.

(iv) Ethiopia.-Relations with Ethiopia continued to be cordial. Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Minister of State, visited the country in December 1962.

(v) Ghana.-The new High Commissioner of Ghana, H. E. Major S. K. Anthony, presented his credentials on 5 April 1962.

Shri A. K. Sen, Minister of Law and Shri R. K. Nehru, Secretary-General, visited Ghana in November 1962.

(vi) Kenya.-Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, Minister of State, visited Kenya in December 1962.

(vii) Libya.-India continued to meet Libyan requests for professors and doctors.

(viii) Madagascar.-The Government sent materials in April 1962, worth Rs. 4,500/- as relief to the victims of cyclonic devasta-

tions.

(ix) Morocco.-Relations with Morocco continued to be cordial
A baby elephant has been sent as a gift to Princes Lalla Amina.

The Trade Agreement between India and Morocco was renewed.

(x) Nigeria.--The Prime Minister visited Nigeria from 23 to 27
September 1962. The Prime Ministers of India and Nigeria discussed
a wide range of matters of mutual interest, and noted with satisfac-
tion the co-operation in many fields between India and Nigeria. The
Prime Minister of Nigeria has accepted an invitation to visit India.

H. E. Mr. Benedict Cyril Ikem Obanye has been accredited as
High Commissioner of the Federation of Nigeria and he presented
his credentials on 31 October 1962.

(xi) South Africa.-The South African Government continue to
proclaim group areas, under the Group Areas Act, for the different
racial groups in every one of the urban areas of South Africa. The
chief sufferers continue to be the South Africans of Indian origin
and the Cape Coloured Community. There appears, however, to be
a slight shift in Government policy. The Minister of Community
Development, Mr. Botha, told the Transvaal Nationalist Congress
<pg34>

that it was a firm principle of the Government in the implementation
of the Group Areas Act not to remove any person, irrespective of
his race, from one area to another unless alternative accommodation
was available. Nor would it be used to deprive the present gene-
ration of Indian traders of their livelihood.

The Minister of Community Development has since specified about
800 stands in the Johannesburg townships of Fordsburg, Burgersdorp
and Newtown, where occupation by a member of any particular race
group can be controlled by permit. Many of the stands are occupied
by Indians. Though the proclamation does not specifically say so, it
is believed that the area is being defined so that Indian traders can
be allowed to, continue trading there. The Government have started
to issue Group Area notices requiring Indian traders to vacate the
residential parts of their premises.

As in previous years, the Government of India have offered scho-
larships to students from the Republic of South Africa under the
General Scholarships Scheme.

In accordance with paragraph 3 of the United Nations resolution
(No. 1662 XVI) on the "Treatment of people of Indian origin and
Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa", the Govern-
ment of India addressed a letter to the Government of the Republic
of South Africa expressing readiness to enter into negotiations. As
the South African Government failed to comply with the resolution,
the Government of India reported to the General Assembly at its

17th session that no progress had been made and the situation continued to require the attention of the General Assembly.

Recently, the Government of India agreed to the merger of the two items-(i) "The question of Race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of Apartheid" and (ii) "The treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa". Together with 43 other nations, India secured the inclusion of the item on the "Treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa" as part of an item entitled "The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa". The General Assembly has now passed a resolution calling for diplomatic and economic sanctions by countries against South Africa and requesting the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with the past resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council and, if necessary, to consider the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations.

<pg35>

(xii) The Sudan.-Relations with the Sudan continued to be cordial. Indian technical personnel on deputation in the Sudan continue to remain there as requested by the Sudan Government.

(xiii) Tanganyika.-Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, Minister for State in the Ministry of External Affairs, represented the Government of India at the Republic Day celebrations of Tanganyika in December 1962.

(xiv) Togo.-On 18 October 1962, Shri P. N. Haksar, India's High Commissioner at Lagos, presented his credentials to the President of Togo, to which country he is concurrently accredited.

(xi) Tunisia.-India participated in the International Fair held in Tunisia.

(xvi) Uganda.-Uganda became independent on 9 October 1962. India was represented at the independence celebrations by Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister and Shri N. P. Alexander, Deputy Secretary, as well as India's diplomatic representatives in Nairobi and Kampala.

The Indian Mission in Kampala has been raised to the level of a High Commission following Uganda's independence and a High Commissioner resident in Kampala will soon be appointed. Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, Minister of State, visited Uganda in December 1962.

(xvii) The United Arab Republic.-India's relations with the United Arab Republic remain warm and cordial as before, because of similarity of views on many major issues confronting the world.

At the invitation of the Government of the United Arab Republic, Dr. R. N. Chaudhry attended the Centenary celebrations of Professor Theodar Bilharz, the discoverer of the Trematode worms which cause

Bilharziasis.

As in the past, the Government of India continued to look after the interests of the United Arab Republic in France and her territories.

(xviii) Upper Volta.-On 30 July 1962, Dr. N. V. Rajkumar, Indian Ambassador at Dakar, presented his credentials to the President of Upper Volta, to which country he is concurrently accredited.

(xix) Zanzibar.--The Government of India arranged for the sending of multi-vitamin and macaprine tablets worth Rs. 2,700/- through the Indian Red Cross Society to victims of flood devastations in Zanzibar.

<pg36>

(i) Austria.-Shri A.K. Sen, Minister of Law, visited Austria.

(ii) Belgium.-The Vice-Consulate of India in Antwerp was closed on 18 December 1961. It was decided to appoint an Honorary Consul-General at Chent.

The Belgian Foreign Trade Office offered five fellowships for Indian technicians for post-graduate Industrial Training during 1962-63, which were accepted. Nine other scholarships offered by the Belgian Government are being utilised during the academic year 1962-63.

(iii) Cyprus.--Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, paid a State visit to India from 31 October to 15 November 1962. During the visit, the President discussed the current international situation and questions of mutual interest with the Prime Minister. The President extended the sympathy and support of his country to India in the situation created by the Chinese Aggression.

(iv) Czechoslovakia.--Shri A. K. Sen, Minister of Law, visited Czechoslovakia.

The Government of India accepted an offer of 5 scholarships from the Czechoslovak Government for post-graduate study and research by India students in Czechoslovakia during the year 1962-63.

(v) Denmark.--Shri K. M. Kannampilly assumed charge as Ambassador of India in Copenhagen on 8 October 1962. Formerly, the India Ambassador in Stockholm had been accredited concurrently to Denmark also.

In return for the collection of India books presented to the Royal Library in Copenhagen last year, the Government of Denmark presented a collection of Danish classical literature to the National Library of Calcutta in October 1962.

(vi) France.--Following the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London, the Prime Minister visited Paris from 20 to 22 September 1962, and had talks regarding the international situation and on subjects of mutual interest with President de Gaulle and the French Prime Minister Pompidou.

The French Government have made a gift of enamel doors, designed and painted by le Corbusier, for the State Assembly building at Chandigarh (Punjab).

<pg37>

The following scholarships offered by the Government of France were utilised during 1962-63:-

- (i) 12 scholarships for higher studies; (ii) 2 scholarships for young Indian Catholic Priests; (iii) 35 scholarships for specialised training in science subjects; and (iv) 10 scholarships for specialized training in humanities.

In addition, a number of trainees were sent to France for training under the Indo-French Technical Co-operation Agreement of 1962.

As a reciprocal gesture, the Government of India have offered to French nationals three fellowships of a duration of two years each.

(viii) Federal Republic of Germany.-The Lord Mayor of Frankfurt and Mrs. Bockelmann visited India from 14 March to 1 April 1962, as guests of the Government of India.

At the invitation of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India, a West German Athletic team visited India for three weeks in October-November 1962.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit visited the Federal Republic of Germany from 28 October to, 8 November, 1962.

At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, accompanied by Dr. Gerhard Schroedar, Foreign Minister, visited India from 26 November to 5 December, 1962.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany offered 49 scholarships to Indian nationals for practical training in Germany for one and a half to two. years during 1962-63.

(viii) Hungary.--Shri A. K. Sen, Minister of Law, visited Hungary.

(ix) Netherlands.-On the occasion of the visit of Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix of Netherlands to India, the Government of India was offered a special fellowship for study in the Netherlands. The fellowship has been accepted by the Government of

India.

(x) Poland.-His Excellency Mr. Adam Rapacki, Foreign Minister of Poland, paid a visit to India from 19 to 26 January 1963 and took advantage of the opportunity to discuss the current international situation and matters of mutual interest with the Prime Minister of India and his colleagues.

An offer of four fellowships for studies in National Economic Planning was received from the Polish Government.

An exchange of two scholars between India and Poland was decided upon for the year 1962-63.

(xi) Rumania.-His Excellency Mr. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dhej, President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Rumania, accompanied by His Excellency Mr. Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman
<pg38>

of the Council of Ministers, and His Excellency Mr. Corneliu Manescu, Minister for External Affairs, paid a State visit to India from 12 to 20 October 1962. The Rumanian leaders discussed the international situation and questions of mutual interest with the Prime Minister and some Ministers of the Government of India.

(xii) Spain.-An Honorary Consulate of India was established at Las Palmas with effect from 13 July 1962 to look after the interests of Indian nationals in the Canary Islands.

(xiii) The Soviet Union--Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, visited New Delhi for two days in July 1962. He had talks with the Prime Minister and his colleagues on matters of mutual interest including questions relating to, development projects in India undertaken with Soviet aid.

An Indian Parliamentary delegation of ten members, led by Sardar Hukam Singh, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, visited the Soviet Union in September-October 1962.

Shri S. K. Dey, Minister for Community Development, Panchayati Rai and Co-operation, visited the Soviet Union.

At the invitation of the Government of the-Soviet Union, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union from 18 to 26 January 1963.

An Indian Consulate was opened in Odessa.

A Shipping Agreement between India and the Soviet Union was signed in New Delhi on 20 November.

(xiv) Sweden.-The Swedish Government, acting through the

Swedish Institute for Cultural Relations, awarded one scholarship for studies in Sweden during the academic year 1962-63.

Another offer of ten scholarships for studies in Sweden, beginning in the year 1962-63, from the Swedish Agency for International Assistance has also been accepted. An equal number of these scholarships is contemplated for the year 1963-64.

(xv) The United Kingdom.-The Prime Minister attended the annual Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference held at London between 10 and 19 September 1962. The question of the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market overshadowed all other topics discussed at the Conference. It was felt by all participating members, except the United Kingdom, that, if possible, there should be another meeting of the Prime Ministers before Britain

<pg39>

ultimately joined the European Common Market. It was also felt that a special system of guarantees to the members of the Commonwealth should be evolved in the event of the United Kingdom joining the European Common Market.

The newly independent countries, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago were admitted as members of the Commonwealth.

Close association between India and the United Kingdom in economic, political and educational fields continued as in the past.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in India on 24 November 1962 and had talks with the Prime Minister. A long-term Agreement for procurement of defence equipment required by India from Britain was signed on 27 November 1962, in New Delhi by Mr. Sandys and Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Defence Minister of India.

(xvi) Yugoslavia.-His Excellency Mr. Edvard Kardelj, Vice-President of Yugoslavia, accompanied by Madame Kardelj and His Excellency Mr. Kiro Gligorov, Finance Minister, paid a goodwill visit to India from 18 to 26 December 1962.

It was decided to exchange 5 scholars between India and Yugoslavia under the Cultural Agreement of 1960.

H. THE AMERICAS

North America.

(i) The United States of America.-Shri B. P. Sinha, Chief Justice of India, visited the U.S.A. in May 1962. Shri S. K. Dey, Indian Minister for Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, who led the Indian delegation to the Conference on Middlelevel Manpower held in Puerto Rico, visited the U.S.A. after the Conference. Shrimati Violet Alva, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha,

and Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State for External Affairs, also visited the U.S.A. in July 1962.

The American Research ships "Argo" and "Horizon" participated in the seismic study of the bed of the Indian Ocean in September.

The following Indo-US Agreements were signed:

- (i) Indo-US Supplementary Agreement of 14 November 1962 for the procurement of defence equipment and arms from the United States; (ii) Agreement of 21 November 1962 regarding Peace Corps Volunteers coming to India;

<pg40>

and (iii) PL-480 Agreement of 26 November 1962 for the purchase of cotton.

Visitors to India from the United States included a party of 11 Senators led by the Senate Majority Leader of the U.S.A., Senator Mansfield. 26 officials led by Mr. Averell Harriman, American Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and Mr. Paul Nitze, American Assistant Secretary of Defence, and the Hon'ble Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce of the Government of the U.S.A.

(ii) Canada.-A party of seventeen officers of the National Defence College of Canada visited India for a week in May 1962. A Canadian Army officer attended the Indian Defence Services Staff College at Wellington and an Indian Army Officer attended the Canadian Army Staff College at Kingston.

Eleven Indians attended the Second Commonwealth Study Conference held in Montreal in May 1962.

Dr. S. Bhagavantam, Scientific Adviser to the Defence Ministry and Major-General B. D. Kapur, Chief Controller of Research and Development, attended the Commonwealth Defence Science Conference held in Canada in May 1962.

Central and South America.

(i) Bolivia.-Shri V. H. Coelho, Indian Ambassador in Brazil, has been concurrently accredited to Bolivia.

(ii) Brazil.-Shri B. S. Murthy, Deputy Minister for Community Development, led an Indian delegation to the Conference on Social Work in Petropolis in August 1962.

An Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao, Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, attended the 51st Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Brasilia during October-November 1962.

(iii) Cuba.-A chargé, Affaires in the Embassy of India, Havana

(Cuba), started a resident Mission at Havana from 15 September 1962.

(iv) Mexico.-President Adolfo Lopez Mateos, of Mexico visited India from 6 to 10 October 1962. It was agreed to exchange industrial and trade delegations. A Mexican trade delegation arrived in January 1963.

(v) Panama.-Shri P. L. Bhandari, Ambassador of India in Mexico, has been concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Panama.
<pg41>

I. EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

(i) General.-Apart from meeting the challenge of Pakistan propaganda campaign, the External Publicity Division had, during the year, to deal with intensive propaganda drives by China and Portugal. Production of pamphlets was undertaken on a scale hitherto unattempted. The volume of distribution of these pamphlets, special releases and feature articles also increased enormously. The format of the daily morsecast transmissions was altered to make them more readily assimilable in the daily news bulletins and printed periodicals brought out by the Indian Information Posts abroad.

It was felt that the distribution of material in the English language alone was not adequate. Plans were made and implemented to make Paris, Cairo and Buenos Aires production centres for all publicity material in French, Arabic and Spanish respectively.

These new demands for publicity material did not represent, however, any diminution in India's participation in international cultural events, such as film festivals, book exhibitions and trade fairs. In collaboration with the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs a number of outstanding cultural visitors from different parts of the world were invited to India.

(ii) Production of Material.-More material had to be produced at the Headquarters and new procedures evolved to distribute it. Whereas in the past a few score copies of each pamphlet used to suffice for most of the Missions, indents from foreign Missions were for hundreds and in certain cases even thousands. A special ad hoc lump sum provision for publicity on Kashmir was obtained. Likewise, a special grant for production of publicity material has been sought for the next financial year. A large number of pamphlets was produced during the year. Majority of these related to the perennial Kashmir problem, but later in the course of the year, more stress was placed on the India-China border problem. In addition to the regular supply of selected Press Information Bureau releases, press releases, texts of important speeches of the Prime Minister and others and background material on Kashmir and India-China border dispute, about 36 feature articles on a variety of subjects were sent out for publicity abroad. This was in addition to numerous photo features and special material provided to Missions abroad for use by radio and television

organisations.

On the basis of the material supplied from the Headquarters and culled from various other sources, the Information Posts abroad continued to issue regular bulletins. Special handouts were also issued in respective local languages by many Missions on important issues, to serve as background material for the local press.

<pg42>

About 30 Posts published an annual review to commemorate the Republic Day. These Republic Day specials are not only distributed in the country of their production but are supplied to various other Posts which, for reasons of economy or lack of manpower, cannot bring out their own annual. Important publications produced at the Headquarters were translated in a number of foreign languages, principally in French, Spanish and Arabic, and distributed in regions where these languages are understood. Supply of readily useful publicity material pertaining to developments in India, suitable for reproduction in bulletins and brochures and also for the local press through daily Morse Transmissions, constituted, a sustained effort with extended scope.

The Monthly Foreign Affairs Record and the Daily World Press Review continued to be prepared at the Headquarters. The distribution of the former was extended. Reprints of earlier publications on the Kashmir problem and the India-China border problem were also made available for supplementary distribution.

During the last two months of 1962, 31 pamphlets, mostly in the English language, on the Sino-Indian boundary question were brought out or obtained from the Directorate of Publications Division for distribution abroad. Feature articles and special directives for the guidance of Indian Missions abroad were also produced.

Several brochures produced by the Director of Publications, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as well as the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs dealing with economic and cultural subjects were supplied to Indian Missions abroad for wide distribution.

(iii) Books and Libraries.-There was considerable expansion of the libraries maintained by Indian Missions abroad. About 6399 copies of 173 titles by Indian and foreign authors were added. Besides the books in English language, books produced in Hindi and various regional languages of India were included in the supply. 4441 books in English and other Indian languages were sent to Missions for presentation to important individuals, institutions and educational bodies.

Rs. 1,20,000 were spent on supplies to Missions of Indian newspapers and periodicals for display in the Information Service of India libraries and for selective local distribution.

(iv) Film Exhibitions and Audio-Visual Publicity.-Selected docu-

mentaries and Indian newsreels were supplied regularly to all Indian Missions abroad. Orders for general distribution of 20 documentaries
<pg43>

were placed with the Films Division. In addition, requests for additional prints of documentaries already supplied or prints in replacement of old unserviceable prints from various Missions were promptly met.

The programme of presentation of prints of documentary films to foreign Governments and prominent organisations was intensified. Thirty documentary films were presented to the Ramakrishna Mission in Durban for publicity in South Africa. At the request of the Education Minister of Mauritius, 40 prints of 31 different documentaries were presented to the Mauritian Government. In part implementation of the Cultural Exchange Programme Agreement between India and the Soviet Union, documentaries were presented to the Soviet Ministry of Higher Education. Two films were presented to the Bhoodan Shramdan Society of Ceylon and one to an Argentinean School of Dancing. A copy of the documentary Taj Mahal was presented to the Mongolian Ambassador in Delhi in implementation of one of the provisions of the Cultural Agreement between the two countries. Six different themes were furnished to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for production of documentaries conceived especially from the external publicity angle. The line of approach, synopsis and background material in respect of these films were also supplied.

Steps were taken to, build up a stock of Indian feature films for exhibitions on a zonal basis in various parts of the world. A stock of 21 films has already been built up and the scheme put into operation, Negotiations with private producers are afoot for acquiring another fifteen outstanding feature films for this purpose. Two documentary films, "Nehru the Man of the Two Worlds", produced by BBC and a Czech cinemascope film on Kashmir, were previewed and selected for purchase. Negotiations for acquiring prints of these films are under way.

Indian documentary films have been a success in many parts of the world and are being increasingly used for television purposes, notably by Irani Television and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Latin American countries, the United States, Britain, Thailand and Australia have also, shown marked interest in our documentary films for use by their television circuits. Nigerian Television network decided to devote a total of 26 hours to a programme of Indian documentaries. Seven such programmes of one hour each have already been televised. In the interest of publicity, supply of 35mm documentary films and Indian newsreels was maintained for exhibition in cinema houses in Nepal, free of royalty charges. A proposal to circulate these films in Burma, Thailand, Ceylon, Mauritius and Cambodia is being actively pursued.

<pg44>

Extensive film coverage was arranged for the visits of the President of Mexico., the President of Rumania, the Prime Minister of Malaya, the President of Cyprus, the Crown Princess of the Netherlands and the President of the Federal Republic of Germany. Extensive film coverage was also made of the visit of the Prime Minister to Ceylon.

India participated in 22 International Film Festivals during the course of the year. A Festival of Indian Films was organised in Cairo in collaboration with the UAR Ministry of Culture and National Guidance and eight outstanding Indian feature films and several Government of India documentaries were provided.

Nearly 34,200 full-size photographs were supplied to our Missions abroad. After the operation in Goa, Daman and Diu, over 1000 photographs were supplied to the Press Adviser to the Military Governor in Goa for local publicity.

Numerous requests from different parts of the world for photographs for use in publications and their exhibition on television circuits were complied with. Five hundred photographs about our Jawans, on active duty on the northern borders of India as well as 200 copies of the India-China boundary map were distributed to the Indian Posts for publicity abroad. About 23,000 photographs relating to the resistance offered by Indian Jawans to the Chinese aggressors and the contribution of the civilian population to the war effort were sent to the Indian Missions abroad. Blocks and ebonoids were supplied instead of photographs to some of the Posts in South East Asia where adequate block-making facilities are lacking.

Large-size well-mounted photographs on the theme of Indian textiles and costumes were sent to Mexico for display at an exhibition jointly sponsored by the Indian Embassy and the Department of Asian Studies, Mexico.

A photographic exhibition entitled "A Decade of Planned Progress in India" was held in Istanbul. India also participated in an International Students Photographic Contest and Exhibition in Karachi as well as in a display of children's paintings in Sweden.

A varied selection of gramophone records and tape recordings was sent to Indian Missions. These were used extensively in radio and television programmes as also at functions organised by Missions and various institutions in their regions.

(v) Research and Reference.-The Division's Research and Reference Section met numerous requests from Missions abroad for information on various Indian subjects in addition to queries from within

<pg45>

India and from officials of the Ministry. Nearly 45,000 Indian and foreign press clippings were classified and indexed. Chinese aggression against India figured prominently in these clippings.

(vi) Press and Public Relations.-The volume of work in respect of keeping the press in India and abroad (the latter through the resident correspondents in India of various newspapers and journals) posted with important developments in India's external relations, increased appreciably, especially after China's massive invasion. Apart from the daily briefings arranged by the Press Relations Section, constant liaison was maintained with the accredited correspondents stationed in Delhi for providing them background material as well as specific information on developments of the day. Besides attending to oral queries, 246 press releases were issued on topical subjects.

The Press Relations Wing dealt fully with twenty-eight State visits to India by foreign dignitaries, and gave facilities to about 275 visiting Press/Television correspondents, cameramen and photographers.

Greater stress was laid on public relations by the Information Posts abroad.

(vii) Change in Cadre.-The year under review witnessed the following further changes in the cadre in consequence of the re-organisation of the Information Service of India and its gradual integration with the Indian Foreign Service:-

- (1) Posts of Press Attaches at Stockholm and Bangkok were converted into Senior Scale Indian Foreign Service Posts and Indian Foreign Service Officers appointed against them.
- (2) Four permanent posts of Assistant Press Attaches at Bonn, Brussels, Jeddah and Cairo were converted into Junior Scale Indian Foreign Service Posts, and Indian Foreign Service officers appointed against them.
- (3) An Officer of Indian Foreign Service (A) has been appointed against the post of Director, Information Service of India at Headquarters.
- (4) An Officer of Indian Foreign Service (A) is working against the post of a Public Relations Officer at Karachi.

(viii) Organisation and Staff.-The External Publicity Division at Headquarters and in its Information Units abroad employs a total staff of 526. It consists of nine Public Relations Officers, one Deputy Director, Information Service of India, 38 Information Officers Press
<pg46>

Attaches, 26 Assistant Information Officers/Assistant Press Attaches/Attaches, 5 Publicity Officers, 116 India-based Ministerial staff and 331 locally recruited personnel in various Missions abroad.

Four Publicity organisations were set up in Algeria, Port Louis, Rabat and Trinidad during the year under report.

As a result of a re-examination of India's publicity needs, posts of Press Attaches/Assistant Press Attaches at Washington, Phnom Penh and Djakarta were transferred to Port Louis, Rabat and Port of Spain respectively.

(ix) Budget and Expenditure.-The total budgetary provision for the External Publicity Division, including Information Units abroad, amounts to Rs. 1,10,55,200. Of this, Rs. 28,07,400 is for expenditure at Headquarters.

With the existing budget, External Publicity Division runs 54 separate Information Units and provides Information Service to all Indian Missions and Posts abroad.

J. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Central Passport and Emigration Organisation: Policy.-It was decided to replace the old passport booklets of all categories by a new series of bilingual Hindi-English passports, the replacement of the former series being effected gradually as and when the life of each passport expires. The new series of Hindi-English passports was introduced in April 1962, for use by the Passport Issuing Authorities.

Passports.-The number of passports issued in the Ministry of External Affairs (P. V. Division) during the period January-December 1962 is as follows:-

1. Diplomatic passports	468
2. Official International passports	2978
3. Official Indo-Pakistan passports	141
4. Emergency certificates	11

2593 visas were granted to foreigners posted in their respective Missions in India. The number of passports serviced during this period is as below:-

1. Diplomatic passports	134
2. Official International passports	788
3. Official Indo-Pakistan passports	135

<pg47>

The following is the position of applications for passports in the five Regional Passport Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Lucknow during 1962:-

Regional Passport Office	No. of applica- tions for India- Interna- tional pass- ports received	No. of pass- ports granted	No. of pass- ports applica- tions rejected	No. of port closed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Bombay	17448	16165	1602	1176	
Delhi	15483	13638	1320	1210	
Madras	9189	8773	133	339	
Calcutta	6571	5938	236	1133	
Lucknow	3111	2803	107	205	
TOTAL	51802	47317	3398	4064**	

The position regarding appeals received in the Ministry for the year 1962 was as follows:-

No. of appeals received	No. of appeals disposed of under appeals under consid- eration	under
2569	2434	135

Emigration.-Emigration of unskilled labourers to Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore continued to be banned but general exemptions were granted to wives and minor children of unskilled workers settled in Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore.

There has been an appreciable improvement in the checking of illicit emigration to Ceylon.

(** The closed cases mostly related to those applicants who did not reply to the queries of or did not furnish required documents to the Regional Passport Officers).

<pg48>

The number of deportees arriving at Dhanuskodi after being deported by the Government of Ceylon as illicit emigrants for 1962 were:-

January	42
February	90
March	60
April	52
May	126
June	129
July	157
August	132
September	114
October	112
November	161
December	196

During the year under review a ban has been imposed on the emigration of Indian women to Persian Gulf territories for domestic service.

During the year the Indian High Commission in Kuala Lumpur was informed that the Federal Government of Malaya had terminated the services of 22 Indian teachers, in accordance with the terms of their contract. It is reported that of these 22 teachers all but two secured alternative employment in Malaya and have settled down in that country. The remainder have gone to the United Kingdom, seeking employment opportunities in that country.

The Government of Burma requested in 1961 for the services of 104 medical practitioners. The proposal was accepted by the Government of India in principle and the terms of employment were approved by mutual consultation. The arrangement for recruitment of the doctors has progressed well and a Burmese recruiting team had also selected 38 candidates. However, early this year, the arrangement was cancelled by the Government of Burma as a part of a drive launched by the new regime in Burma for Burmanisation of the public services there.

Administration.-The Senior and Junior Departmental Promotion Committees met during the first half of the year and approved promotion of officers in Grades II to VII of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation. As a result, four of the I.F.S. (B) officers on deputation to the Organisation are being withdrawn and reverted to I.F.S. (B) and C.P.E.O. officers are being given promotion to fill the posts.

During the year, the post of Regional Passport Officer, Calcutta, has been upgraded from Grade II to Grade I and a Grade I Officer of the I.F.S. (B) has been appointed to that post on deputation

<pg49>

Consequent on the heavy pressure of work in the Regional Passport and Emigration Office, Bombay, the Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry was deputed to conduct an on-the-spot work-study of that Office and submit their recommendations. On careful examination of these recommendations, the Ministry decided to create the following additional post's on a temporary basis during this year:-

Post	No. of Posts
Assistant Passport Officer	1
Assistants	2
Upper Division Clerks	3
Lower Division Clerks	5

The total strength of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation is:-Gazetted 33 and non-gazetted 231. The breakdown is. as follows:-

	Delhi		Madras		Calcutta		Bombay		Lucknow	
	Per.	Temp.	Per.	Temp.	Per.	Temp.	Per.	Temp.	Per.	Temp.
Gazetted	5	1	8	2	3	2	7	1	1	3
Non-Gazetted	29	8	69	13	24	9	38	18	10	13

(ii) Haj.-As usual, the Government of India made necessary arrangements to facilitate the Haj pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia by Indian Muslims. The Indian contingent of 21,084 pilgrims was the second largest. Besides other facilities, including medical aid, each pilgrim was allowed to carry Indian currency to the extent of Rs. 1,200 for expenses in Saudi Arabia. A special medical mission consisting of four doctors (including a lady doctor) and four compounders (including a lady compounder) was sent to Saudi Arabia to attend to the Haj Pilgrims. This medical team was in addition to the permanent Indian dispensary at Mecca and the dispensary set up at Jeddah during the Haj season every year.

At the instance of the Ministry, the Port Haj Committee in Bombay sent five volunteers to look after the welfare of Indian pilgrims in Saudi Arabia.

The term of the Central Haj Committee, originally constituted in 1948 to advise the Central Government on matters relating to the Haj, was extended for another year.

<pg50>

(iii) Legal and Treaties Division.-This Division is concerned with international legal problems arising in this Ministry as well as various other Ministries of the Government of India. Such work relating to international legal affairs, so far dealt with by the Ministry of Law, has been transferred to this Division.

The editing of the volumes of treaties for 1957 and 1958 has been completed. The editing of the other volumes of treaties since 1947 is now in hand.

(iv) Consular Division.-In pursuance of the decision to bring out a separate Consular Manual, relevant circulars and orders on the subject, issued from time to time, are being scrutinized in consultation with the appropriate Ministries, where necessary. The work is likely to be completed shortly.

Consequent on the re-designation of the posts of Registrars, etc., in Missions abroad as Attaches and the grant of diplomatic status to the incumbents of such posts, a general notification empowering the redesignated Attaches to perform consular functions was issued.

66 documents consisting of letters of request, commissions, decrees, maintenance orders, summonses and other processes received from the courts in India either for execution or service abroad and vice versa were forwarded to the authorities concerned after preliminary examination.

The cases pertaining to revision of the existing arrangements and entering into fresh arrangements for service of summonses and other processes under section 29(c) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with Nepal, France, Spain, the Soviet Union, the UAR, Canada, Argentina, Thailand and Hong Kong were pursued. However, final replies in this regard were not received from the countries concerned.

The question of approaching the High Courts to amend the relevant rules in the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide for the summonses, etc., for service abroad being sent by Indian courts through diplomatic channels is under consideration with a view to finalising the arrangements with Belgium, Japan, West Germany and Switzerland.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements for execution of decrees

under section 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, initiated in earlier years with Japan, Trinidad and Tobago have not yet been completed as the Governments concerned have not replied. Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements for examination of witnesses in criminal cases were finalised with Mauritius during the year and a notification declaring Mauritius as a reciprocating territory

<pg51>

the purposes of section 504(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, was issued. Negotiations for making similar arrangements with Nepal, West Germany, Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, the U.A.R., the Central African Federation, Gambia, Sierra Leone and Swaziland are in hand.

182 documents, such as powers of attorney, affidavits and certificates, etc., for use in foreign countries were attested during the period under review.

The cases regarding reciprocal arrangements under section 14 of the Notaries Act, 1952, for recognition of notarial acts with some countries which were not finalised last year were pursued further. The proposal to enter into these arrangements with Ceylon, Switzerland, Laos, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia and France has been dropped either because of absence of analogous laws in the countries concerned or for want of sufficient reciprocity. The remaining cases are under correspondence.

69 cases of estates of deceased Indians abroad and those relating to property of Indian nationals and their claims against foreign Governments were dealt with during the period under review.

The cases in regard to revision of the existing reciprocal arrangements with Thailand, Argentina, Iraq and Costa Rica under section 57 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913, for administration of properties of deceased Indian nationals, dying intestate, by the Indian Diplomatic and Consular Officers in those countries are still under correspondence. Netherlands which was hitherto being recognised as a reciprocating country for the purpose of the above section has now been omitted from the notification issued in this regard for want of reciprocity.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements under the provisions of enactments referred to in the foregoing paragraphs have been initiated with Denmark and Yugoslavia.

During the period under review, 41 persons were repatriated from foreign countries by the various Indian Missions at a total cost of Rs. 24,437.19 nP. The respective State Governments have been asked to recover the repatriation charges from these individuals and Rs. 4,753.19 nP. have been recovered from them. An amount of Rs. 12,832.28nP. has been written off as irrecoverable on the recommendations of the State Governments concerned as the repatriates were either untraceable or were not in a position to repay the

advances.

During the same period, Indian Missions rendered financial assistance amounting to Rs. 6,210.54nP. to 32 Indian nationals who were
<pg52>

stranded abroad due to unforeseen circumstances against bank drafts, cheques or other negotiable instruments. Rs. 4,372.00 nP. have since been recovered.

28 cases relating to extradition of offenders from or, to India, trial of citizens of India for offences committed abroad and trial of foreigners in their country of nationality for offences committed in India, were dealt with during the year. 23 cases of deportation of Indian citizens from abroad were also handled.

Instructions relating to registration of minor children under section 5(1) (b) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, were also issued to Indian Missions.

42 cases including legal enquiries on Indian laws relating to marriages, births, deaths and legitimacy were dealt with.

131 cases of deaths of foreigners in India were intimated to the foreign Missions concerned. In 33 cases, death reports were sent to the foreign Missions concerned by the State Governments direct.

27 cases relating to remittance facilities from or to India were also dealt with. About 160 cases relating to the whereabouts of Indians abroad, requests for birth, death, marriage and other certificates, complaints from Indian nationals and foreigners abroad against individuals, firms etc., in India, civil and criminal proceedings against Indians abroad and other miscellaneous enquiries were also dealt with.

55 cases relating to settlement of pay, pension, etc., and claims of Indian nationals pending with other foreign Governments, particularly the Government of Burma, were taken up with the governments concerned through Indian Missions. In addition, a few cases concerning Indian - seamen were also handled.

During the Second world war, evacuees from War Zones who took refuge in India were given repayable advances by the Government of India. The Scheme of Financial Assistance to these evacuees commenced in 1942 and closed at the end of February 1948, and the work connected with the recoveries of advances started with effect from March 1948. The present position regarding the amount recovered, written off and balance outstanding is as follows: -

Of a total amount of Rs. 7.18 crores paid as advances, Rs. 33.67 lakhs have been recovered and Rs. 213.14 lakhs were written off, leaving an amount of Rs. 471.21 lakhs still outstanding. Two officers of the Central Government, representing the Ministry of Finance and

the Ministry of External Affairs, visited all the State capitals concerned to explore the possibilities of effecting recoveries expeditiously
<pg53>

from the evacuees. The recommendations of these officers to write off or to effect recoveries wherever possible are being implemented.

It was decided, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, not to write off irrecoverable loans in bulk, but to consider individual cases on merit. As a result of this decision, enhanced powers to write off irrecoverable loans upto, Rs. 5,000 in each case, have been delegated to the different State Governments in order to expedite disposal of pending cases. Such delegation of power to the three Indian Missions who are also dealing with recoveries in their respective jurisdictions is also under consideration of the Government of India.

Regarding the claims against the Government of Burma, that Government have been persuaded to accept the date 31 March 1961, as the last date for raising debits against them in respect of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the evacuees for whom that Government accepted responsibility. This will further cancel Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs of outstanding debits pending with the Accountants-General of different States.

The settlement of the orphan evacuees problem is almost completed.

The Public Accounts Committee, in its last report, asked the Ministry to fix a target date for the completion of the work relating to recoveries from evacuees, but it has not been possible to fix a date as the scheme cannot be closed as long as advances continue to be refunded. Expeditious action is, however, being taken to bring this outstanding balance to a minimum. The Public Accounts Committee is being apprised of this position.

The consular activities of Indian Missions abroad are covered by work dealt with in the Consular section. However, *figures relating to important consular items handled by the Missions are given below:-

1. Number of cases relating to estates of deceased Indians abroad handled 18
3

2. Number of passports, visas and emergency certificates issued

(a) Passports 36,3
61

(b) Visas 2,70,10
6

(c) Emergency certificates 2,76

than the regular conferences of the United Nations which are the responsibility of the UN Division. The Division was closely associated with the Indian delegation to the Cairo. Conference on the problems of economic development and the Annual ECAFE sessions held in Tokyo in March 1962.

(vi) Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts in India.-At the end of the period under review, there Were 50 Embassies, 10 High Commissions and 3 Legations, including the Apostolic Internuncia-
<pg55>

ture. During the period under review, the High Commission for the Federation Of Nigeria was established in New Delhi. A list of the Diplomatic Missions in India and a list of the Sub-offices, of the High Commissions of the Common wealth countries are given at Appendix III.

The total number of foreign Consular posts at the end of December 1962 was 109. The status of the Consulate (Honorary) of Japan in Madras was raised to that of a Consulate-General (Honorary). The following new Consular offices were opened during the period under review:-

- (1) Consulate of Panama: at Calcutta.
- (2) Consulate-General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at New Delhi.
- (3) Consulate-General of the Republic of Korea at New Delhi.
- (4) Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. at Madras.
- (5) Consulate-General (Honorary) of Ethiopia at Calcutta.
- (6) Consulate-General of France at Pondichery.

(vii) Distinguished visitors from abroad.-The following is a list of the distinguished visitors visiting India from April to December 1962:-

His Holiness the Supreme Patriarch of Thailand (7 to 27 April); Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal accompanied by Princess Sarda (18 to 23 April); H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore accompanied by Mrs. Lee (22 to 25 April); H. E. Prof. Sudjono Pusponogoro, Minister of National Research of Indonesia (28 April to 3 May); Mr. Jigmie P. Dorji, Prime Minister of Bhutan accompanied by Mrs. Dorji (29 April to 5 May); Mr. E. G. Whitlam, Deputy Leader of Opposition Party in Australian Senate accompanied by Mrs. Whitlam (5 to 7 June); Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, U.K. (15 to 19 June); H.E. Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Minister of Establishments, Federal Government of Nigeria (23 June to 7 July); Mr. Jeam Albert Zafimahova, Director of Mines and Power, Malagasy Government (1 to 4 July); Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR (24 to 25 July); H. E. Mr. Rishikesh Shah, Foreign Minister of Nepal (5 to 14 September); Mr. A. R. Qureshi, Surveyor-General of Pakistan (11 to 13 September); Mr. Lhendup Dorji, Acting Prime Minister of Bhutan (11 to 14 September); H.E.

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore (22 to 24 September); Mr. Rene Maheu, Acting Director General of the UNESCO (24 to 30 September); H.E. Mr. Nzo Ekhah Nghaky, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Cameroon (30 September to 3 October) ; H.E. the President of Mexico (6 to 10 October). H.E. the President of the People's Republic of Rumania (12 to 20 October); H.E. the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya (21 October to 1 November); the Prime Minister of Bhutan (22 to 27 October); H. E. Mr. Jacobo Schaulsohn, President of the Chamber of Deputies in Chile (28 to 31 October); H.E. Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus (31 October to 15 November); H.E. Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Minister for Culture, Government of Singapore (15 to 17 November); U.S. Delegation led by Governor Averell Harriman, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs (22 to 30 November); H.E. Mr. S. Boolell, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources and H.E. Mr. Harold Edward Walter, Minister of Works and Internal Communication, Government of Mauritius (23 November to 5 December); H. E. Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany accompanied by Mrs. Luebke (26 November to 5 December); Goodwill Mission from the Republic of Niger led by H.E. Mr. Yacouba Djibo, Minister of Rural Economy (29 November to 4 December); British Mission led by H.E. Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations accompanied by Mrs. Sandys (22 to 27 November); British Mission led by General Hull, Chief of Imperial General Staff (22 to 30 November); Sir Garfield Barwick, Minister of External Affairs, Australia (1 to 5 December); H.E. Mr. G. S. Peiris, Ambassador of Ceylon to Burma (16 to 18 December); and H.E. Mr. Edvard Kardelj, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia accompanied by Mrs. Kardelj (18 to 27 December).

INDIA

BHUTAN SRI LANKA AUSTRALIA USA AFGHANISTAN BURMA LATVIA UNITED KINGDOM
CHINA NEPAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PAKISTAN IRELAND BANGLADESH NEW
ZEALAND CAMBODIA LAOS SWITZERLAND VIETNAM CANADA INDONESIA ISRAEL REPUBLIC
OF SINGAPORE PHILIPPINES THAILAND PERU TOTO GHANA JAPAN RUSSIA KOREA
MONGOLIA IRAN CYPRUS IRAQ JORDAN LEBANON SYRIA SAUDI ARABIA EGYPT KUWAIT
TURKEY YEMEN ALGERIA MOROCCO TUNISIA CAMEROON CONGO ETHIOPIA KENYA LIBYA
MADAGASCAR NIGER NIGERIA SOUTH AFRICA SUDAN UGANDA FRANCE SENEGAL AUSTRIA
BELGIUM NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK SWEDEN GERMANY HUNGARY POLAND SPAIN
JAMAICA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO YUGOSLAVIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CUBA MEXICO PANAMA
PORTUGAL ARGENTINA MAURITIUS MALAYSIA HONG KONG FIJI LIBERIA SIERRA LEONE
SWAZILAND COSTA!!CHILE

Sep 11, 1962

United Nations

PART III

UNITED NATIONS

(i) The Seventeenth Session of the General Assembly was held in New York from Sep 18, 1962 to 21 December 1962.

(ii) Admission of New Members.-The total membership of the United Nations rose to 110 with the admission of Ruanda, Burundi, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Algeria and Uganda.

(iii) General Assembly.-Among the important matters on the agenda of the current session of the Assembly were:

(a) Security Council election.-Brazil, Norway and Morocco, were elected to the Security Council for two years replacing Chile, Ireland and the United Arab Republic. Philippines was elected for one year replacing Rumania under an agreement reached last year-between the two countries to divide the two-year terms between themselves.

(b) Representation of China.-On the initiative of the Soviet, Union the Assembly discussed this question but rejected the Soviet proposal to replace the Kuomintang representatives by those of the People's Republic of China. India voted for the proposal as she supported the principle of universality in regard to the membership of the U.N. and believed that the only effective way to check Chinese military adventurism was to make China accept the responsibilities of the Charter and thus be subjected to the views and disciplines of the U.N.

(c) Non-Self-Governing Territories.-India continued to serve as-- the Chairman of the Special Committee of Seventeen Members set up by the Assembly at its last session to examine the application of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The Special Committee considered the cases of 12 territories and recommended to the Assembly to urge the, Administering Authorities to take steps for the immediate independence of all the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly endorsed the work of the Special Committee and expanded its membership to 24.

(d) Trust Territories.-The Trust Territory of Ruanda Urundi achieved independence on 1 July 1962.

<pg57>

<pg58>

(e) South-West Africa.-The United Nations Special Committee for South-West Africa submitted its report to the Assembly. The

Committee maintained that unless an early satisfactory settlement of this question was reached, the situation could result in a serious political disaster with far-reaching consequences. The Committee also urged that the United Nations take firm and resolute action on this question so that the South African Government willingly allows the United Nations to perform its legitimate and supervisory function over this mandated territory. The Assembly has asked the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to establish an effective U.N. presence in South-West Africa. The Special Committee on South-West Africa has been dissolved and its work has been entrusted to the Committee on Decolonization.

(f) Portuguese Colonies.-The Special Committee of Seven Members, set up by the Assembly at its last session to examine the conditions in the territories under the Portuguese Government, stated that Portuguese military action and other repressive measures in the territories under its administration had created a situation which represented a serious threat to international peace and security. The Committee also stated that Goa and dependencies: and Sao Joao Batista d' Ajuda, having been nationally united with India and Dahomey respectively, were no longer under Portuguese administration and did not come within its purview. The Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee and invited the Portuguese Government to implement its recommendations and requested the Security Council to take appropriate measures if Portugal should refuse to comply with this resolution. It further condemned the attitude of Portugal and requested all States to refrain from offering Portugal help which could be used for repression and to prevent the sale and supply of military equipment to Portugal. The Committee on Portuguese Territories has been dissolved and the Committee on Decolonization has been asked to give high priority to a study of the Portuguese territories.

(g) Angola.-The Sub-Committee set up by the Assembly at its fifteenth session went to Africa in August 1962 and interviewed Angolan groups and refugees in Leopoldville, Matadi and Thysville.

The Assembly expressed satisfaction at the work done by the Sub-Committee and condemned the colonial war pursued by Portugal against the Angolan people and requested the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure Portugal's compliance with the United Nations resolution.

(h) United Nations Year for International Co-operation.-The (General Assembly considered an item, originally proposed by India

<pg59>

at the 16th Session and postponed to the 17th Session entitled "United Nations Year for International Co-operation", and unanimously adopted a draft resolution, co-sponsored by India and 20 other member States, designating 1965 as the "Year of International Co-operation". A Preparatory Committee of twelve members has been asked to report on this matter to the next session of

the General Assembly.

(i) Other. Political Matters.-In the political field, the, General Assembly decided to continue the work of the United Nations Commission for the Rehabilitation and Unification of Korea (UNCURK), extended the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), and re-appointed for the next two years the 14 members (including India) of the Peace Observation Commission.

(j) Financial Matters.-The General Assembly agreed to an additional \$ 3,673,480 as supplementary to the budgetary estimates of \$ 82,144,740 for 1962; resolved to revise the estimates of income for the financial year 1962 from \$ 14,062,050 to \$ 14,426,200; voted a total of \$ 93,911,050 in appropriations for the United Nations and the International Court of Justice for the financial year 1963; approved estimates of income, other than assessments on member States totalling \$ 15,247,500 for the financial year 1963 and raised the Working Capital Fund ending 31 December 1963 from \$ 25 million to \$ 40 million. India's scale of assessment for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations for the year 1963 will continue to be 2.03 per cent.

The Assembly also voted to accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice to the effect that the expenditure incurred on the United Nations Operations in the Congo (ONUC) and West Asia (UNEF) constituted expenses of the organisation within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Charter. It also decided to set up a working group of 21 Members (including India) to study methods of financing peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures including a possible special scale of contributions.

(iv) Economic and Social Council.-India became a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council from 1 January 1962 after a lapse of seven years. The 33rd Session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York in April 1962 and India was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

The 34th Session of the Council was held in Geneva from 3 July 1962. The Indian delegation took a prominent part in the discussions and co-sponsored resolutions which were adopted, mostly with unanimous support.

<pg60>

Shri E. S. Krishnamoorthy was re-elected as a member of the Permanent, Central Opium Board for a term of five Years beginning from 3 March 1963.

(v) The Commission on Human Rights.-India participated in the 18th Session of the Commission on Human Rights which was held in New York from 19 March to 14 April 1962.

(vi) All India U.N. Day Committee.-The All India U.N. Day Com-

mittee which was formed under a notification issued by the Ministry of External Affairs, celebrated the United Nations Day on 24 October 1962. The Prime Minister was chief guest at the function.

Poster and essay competitions on an all-India basis were organised by the Committee as part of the celebrations.

(vii) Asian African Legal Consultative Committee.-The Fifth Session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, of which India is a member was held in Rangoon from 17 to 30 January 1962.

(viii) Disarmament.-Significant discussions on disarmament at the international level have taken place at the Conference of the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva and at the 17th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York. The 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, of which India is, a member, has been holding negotiations in Geneva since 14 March 1962 with a view to reaching an agreement on a treaty on general and complete disarmament, measures to reduce international tension and build up confidence among nations, and discontinuance of all nuclear weapon tests.

The Disarmament Committee began its deliberations under conditions which were more favourable than ever in the past. The Committee had before them a joint statement by the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union on agreed principles for a detailed programme on complete and general disarmament and comprehensive draft treaties presented by the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. Another hopeful feature was the fact that for the first time in negotiations on general and complete disarmament, eight non-aligned nations were invited to participate in addition to representatives of the two Power blocs. Although differences still persist between the two Power blocs over many crucial issues, some progress was achieved during the five months of the Committee's deliberations. The draft preamble of a proposed disarmament treaty has been drawn up and agreement has been reached on its first four articles.

The Disarmament Committee has also considered collateral tension-reducing measures and discussions have been held on (i) the cessation of war propaganda; (ii) the prevention of further spread

<pg61>

of nuclear weapons, and (iii) reduction of the risk of war by accident, miscalculation or failure of communications.

Some progress was made at Geneva on a treaty on the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests. There is agreement between the 'nuclear Powers' that cessation of tests in the, atmosphere, outer space and under water does not require any control or inspection arrangements for detection and verification. There is, however, a difference of opinion with regard to detection and identification of underground tests.

With a view to resolving the differences between the 'nuclear Powers', India and the seven other non-aligned members of the Disarmament Committee submitted a Joint Memorandum on 16 April 1962 expressing the belief that possibilities existed of establishing by agreement, a system for continuous observation and effective control on a purely scientific and non-political basis. Such a system might be based and built upon already existing national networks of observation posts and institutions, or if more appropriate, on certain of the existing posts designated by agreement for the purpose together, if necessary, with new posts established by agreement. They further suggested that the feasibility of constituting by agreement an international commission consisting of a limited number of highly qualified scientists, possibly from non-aligned countries, together with appropriate staff, might be considered. Even though this Joint Memorandum has been accepted by the 'nuclear Powers' as a basis for negotiations, no agreement has so far been reached due to differences of interpretation of the 8-Power proposals.

The Disarmament Committee went into recess on 8 September 1962 in order to enable the 17th Session of the U.N. General Assembly to consider their report. At the 17th Session of the General Assembly an item on the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests was inscribed on the agenda at the request of the Government of India. By general agreement this item was given highest priority and was the first to be considered in the Political Committee.

India, along with 36 co-sponsors from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, tabled a resolution on the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests for acceptance by the General Assembly. The resolution, with some minor amendments, was adopted in the General Assembly by 75 votes in favour, none against and 21 abstentions. The General Assembly also adopted another resolution on the same item co-sponsored by the U.S.A. and the U.K. with 51 votes in favour, 10 against and 40 abstentions. India voted in favour of this resolution.

<pg62>

The 18-Nation Disarmament Committee reconvened at Geneva on 26 November 1962, and adjourned on 21 December 1962. It will reconvene on 12 February 1963.

No agreement on the cessation of tests has so far been reached by the Disarmament Committee in Geneva and, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly asking the Disarmament Committee to report to the General Assembly by 10 December 1962, the two Co-Chairmen of the Committee, the representatives of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union informed the President of the General Assembly to this effect.

The General Assembly also considered the question of general and complete disarmament and adopted a resolution which called upon the Committee at Geneva to resume its negotiations expeditiously and in a spirit of constructive compromise until an agreement is

reached. It also requested the Committee to report periodically to the General Assembly on the progress of its work and in any case, not later than the second week of April 1963.

(ix) Outer Space.-The 28-Nation U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, of which India is a member, held its second meeting at New York in March 1962. This Committee established, a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and a Legal Sub-Committee, which were requested to meet in Geneva in May 1962.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on which India was represented met in Geneva on 28 May 1962 and concluded its deliberations on 13 June 1962. It made unanimous recommendations to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on exchange of Information, encouragement of International Programmes and international Equatorial Sounding Rocket Launching Facilities.

The Legal Sub-Committee also met at Geneva on 28 May 1962 and concluded its work on 20 June 1962.

The reports of the two Sub-Committees were considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its meetings held: In New York from 10 to 14 September 1962. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Permanent Representative of India, Shri B. N. Chakravarty, expressed the interest of the Government of India in providing facilities for establishing an International Equatorial Sounding Rocket Launching Facility in the terms proposed by the Sub-Committee and on the understanding that the project would be a United Nations project in which the principal Powers concerned would co-operate.

An item on "International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" was considered by the General Assembly and a resolution was adopted which, among other things, requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work on the legal questions connected with the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and endorsed the basic principles suggested by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for the operation of Sounding, Rocket Launching Facilities under United Nations sponsorship. India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, reiterated the interest of the Government of India in being a host State for the establishment of such a facility on the terms proposed.

<pg63>

B. International Conferences

India participated in many conferences held abroad under the aegis of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Brief reports, On Indian participation in the more important of these Conferences will be found in the reports of the appropriate Ministries.

A list of International Organisations, of which India is a member,

is attached as Appendix VI.

USA

BURUNDI ALGERIA JAMAICA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UGANDA BRAZIL MOROCCO NORWAY
CHILE IRELAND PHILIPPINES CHINA INDIA SOUTH AFRICA PORTUGAL ANGOLA KOREA
CONGO SWITZERLAND UNITED KINGDOM

Sep 18, 1962

Appendix I Indian Missions abroad

Jan 01, 1962

APPENDIX I

Indian Missions abroad

--

Missions	Location	
-----	-----	-----
-- ---		
Embassies		
1. Afghanistan	Kabul	
2. Algeria	Algiers	
3. Argentina	Buenos Aires	Concurrently accredited to
Paraguay		and Uruguay as Minister
4. Austria	Vienna	
5. Belgium	Brussels	Concurrently accredited to
Luxemburg		as Ambassador
6. Bolivia		Ambassador resident in
Rio-de-Janeiro		Rio (Brazil).
7. Brazil	Rio-de-Janeiro	Concurrently accredited to
Venezuela		as Minister and Bolivia as
8. Bulgaria		Ambassador resident in Belgrade
9. Burma	Rangoon	
10. Cambodia	Phnom Penh	
11. Chile	Santiago	Concurrently accredited to
Colombia		as Ambassador

12.	China	Peking	
13.	Colombia		Ambassador resident in Santiago (Chile).
14.	Congo	Leopoldville	
15.	Cuba	Havana	Ambassador resident in Mexico
16.	Czechoslovakia	Prague	Concurrently accredited to
	Rumania		as Ambassador
17.	Denmark	Copenhagen	
18.	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	
19.	Finland	Helsinki	Ambassador resident in Stockholm (Sweden).
20.	France	Paris	
21.	Germany	Bonn	
22.	Greece		Ambassador resident in Belgrade
23.	Hungary	Budapest	Ambassador resident in Moscow
24.	Guinea		Ambassador resident in Accra
25.	Indonesia	Djakarta	
26.	Iran	Tehran	
27.	Iraq	Baghdad	
28.	Ireland	Dublin	Ambassador resident in London
29.	Italy	Rome	Concurrently accredited to
	Albania		as Minister
30.	Ivory Coast		Ambassador resident in Dakar
31.	Japan	Tokyo	
32.	Jordan		Ambassador resident in Beirut.

--
-

<pg64>
<pg65>

Missions	Location	

33.	Laos	Vientiane
34.	Lebanon	Beirut
	Ambassador	Concurrently accredited as
	Commissioner	to Jordan and as High
		to Cyprus.
35.	Liberia	Ambassador resident in Accra.
36.	Libya	Ambassador resident in Cairo.
37.	Luxembourg	Ambassador resident in

Brussel s.		
38. Malagasy	Tananarive	
39. Mali		Ambassador resident in Accra.
40. Mexico Amb assador,	Mexico City	Concurrently accredited as to Cuba. Ambassador resident in
41. Mongolia Moscow.		
42. Morocco Tun isia	Rabat	concurrently accredited to as Ambassador.
43. Nepal	Kathmandu	
44. Netherlands	The Hague	
45. Norway	Oslo	
46. Philippines	Manila	
47. Poland	Warsaw	
48. Rumania Prague.	Bucharest	Ambassador resident in
49. Saudi Arabia	Jeddah	
50. Senegal Amb assador	Dakar	Concurrently accredited as to Ivory Coast and Upper
Volta .		
51. Somalia Lo uis.	Mogadiscio	Ambassador resident in Port
52. Spain	Madrid	
53. Sudan	Khartoum	
54. Sweden Fin land	Stockholm	Concurrently accredited to as Ambassador.
55. Switzerland Vatican	Berne	Concurrently accredited to the as Minister.
56. Syrian Arab Republic	Damascus	
57. Thailand	Bangkok	
58. Togo Lagos.	Lome	Ambassador resident in
59. Tunisia	Tunis	Ambassador resident in Rabat.
60. Turkey	Ankara	
61. United Arab Republic Amb assador	Cairo	Concurrently accredited as to Libya and Yemen.
62. United States of America	Washington	
63. Union of Soviet Hu ngary	Moscow	Concurrently accredited to

Am
bassador

9. Pakistan (a) Karachi to the Republic of Togo.
(b) Dacca (E. Deputy High Commissioner.
Pakistan
(c) Rajshahi (do) Assistant High
Commissioner.

10. Sierra Leone High Commissioner resident
in
Accra.

11. Tanganyika Dar-es-Salaam
12. Trinidad and Tobago Trinidad Accredited as
Consul-Genera
1 to
Surinam.

13. Uganda Kampala
14. United Kingdom London Concurrently accredited to
Ir
eland
as Ambassador.

Legations

1. Albania Minister resident in Rome.
2. Paraguay Minister resident in Buenos
Aires.
3. Uruguay Minister resident in Buenos
Aires.
4. Vatican Minister resident in Berne.
5. Venezuela Minister resident in
Rio-de-
Janeiro.

Special Missions

1. Bhutan Political Officer resident
i
n Gangtok.
2. Sikkim Gangtok
3. United Nations New York

Commissions

1. Aden Aden
2. Federation of Rhod-
esia and Nyasaland Salisbury Commissioner resident in
Nai
robi.

Missions	Location	
3. East Africa Federation (British)	Nairobi	Concurrently accredited to of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Commissioner and to Rwanda Burundi as Consul-General.
and		
4. Fiji	Suva	
5. Hong Kong	Hong Kong	
6. Mauritius Ambassador	Mauritius	Concurrently accredited as to Somalia
7. Singapore	Singapore	
Trade Commissions		
1. Australia	Sydney	
2. British East Africa	Mombasa	
3. Canada	Vancouver	
Consulates-General		
1. Burundi in Nairobi.		Consul-General resident
2. Denmark	Copenhagen	Hon. Consul-General.
3. Dutch Guiana in Trinidad.	Surinam	Consul-General resident
4. Germany	(a) Berlin (b) Frankfurt (c) Hamburg	
5. Kuwait	Kuwait	
6. Muscat	Muscat	
7. Rwanda in Nairobi.		Consul-General resident
8. Switzerland	Geneva	
9. United States of America	(a) New York (b) San Francisco	
10. Vietnam (North)	Hanoi	
11. Vietnam (South)	Saigon	

Consulates

1. Belgium	Ghent	Hon. Consul
2. Canary Islands	Las Palmas	Hon. Consul
3. French Somaliland	Djibouti	Hon. Consul
4. Germany	(a) Munich	Hon. Consul
	(b) Stuttgart	Hon. Consul
5. Greece	Athens	Hon. Consul
6. Iran	Khorramshahr	
7. Indonesia	(a) Sourabaya	
	(b) Medan	
8. Iraq	Basra	
9. Japan	Kobe	
10. U.S.S.R.	Odessa	

Vice-Consulates

1. Afghanistan	(a) Jalalabad
	(b) Kandahar
2. Burma	Mandalay
3. Iran	Zahidan

--

*The Honorary Consulate-General at Copenhagen will continue to function
e
ven
after the establishment of the Indian Embassy there.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA ARGENTINA URUGUAY AUSTRIA USA BELGIUM BOLIVIA
BRAZIL BULGARIA YUGOSLAVIA BURMA CAMBODIA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA CONGO
CUBA MEXICO CZECH REPUBLIC NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK ETHIOPIA FINLAND
SWEDEN FRANCE GERMANY GREECE RUSSIA HUNGARY GHANA GUINEA INDONESIA
IRAN IRAQ IRELAND UNITED KINGDOM ITALY SENEGAL JAPAN JORDAN LEBANON
LAOS CYPRUS LIBERIA EGYPT LIBYA MALI MONGOLIA MOROCCO NEPAL
PHILIPPINES POLAND ROMANIA SAUDI ARABIA SOMALIA SPAIN SUDAN SWITZERLAND
SYRIA THAILAND TOTO TUNISIA TURKEY YEMEN AUSTRALIA CANADA SRI LANKA
MALAYSIA BRUNEI NEW ZEALAND NIGER NIGERIA PAKISTAN BANGLADESH SIERRA
LEONE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UGANDA ALBANIA PARAGUAY VENEZUELA BHUTAN
KENYA RWANDA BURUNDI FIJI HONG KONG MAURITIUS REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
KUWAIT OMAN VIETNAM DJIBOUTI

Jan 01, 1962

Appendix II Indian Information Units abroad

Jan 01, 1962

APPENDIX II

Indian Information Units abroad

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Accra | 27. Lagos |
| 2. Addis Ababa | 28. London |
| 3. Buenos Aires | 29. Manila |
| 4. Bangkok | 30. Moscow |
| 5. Belgrade | 31. New York |
| 6. Brussels | 32. New York (Indiadel) |
| 7. Bonn | 33. Nairobi |
| 8. Berne | 34. Ottawa |
| 9. Baghdad | 35. Peking |
| 10. Colombo | 36. Phnom Penh |
| 11. Cairo | 37. Prague |
| 12. Dacca | 38. Paris |
| 13. Damascus | 39. Port Louis |
| 14. Dar-es-Salaam | 40. Rio de Janeiro |
| 15. Djakarta | 41. Rome |
| 16. Gangtok | 42. Rangoon |
| 17. The Hague | 43. San Francisco |
| 18. Hong Kong | 44. Sydney |
| 19. Istanbul | 45. Salisbury |
| 20. Jeddah | 46. Suva |
| 21. Kalimpong | 47. Stockholm |
| 22. Kathmandu | 48. Tokyo |
| 23. Karachi | 49. Tehran |
| 24. Kabul | 50. Trinidad |
| 25. Khartoum | 51. Washington |
| 26. Kuala Lumpur | |

<pg68>

INDIA
 GHANA UNITED KINGDOM ARGENTINA PHILIPPINES RUSSIA USA YUGOSLAVIA
 BELGIUM GERMANY KENYA CANADA SWITZERLAND IRAQ CAMBODIA SRI LANKA CZECH
 REPUBLIC EGYPT FRANCE MAURITIUS SYRIA INDONESIA ITALY AUSTRALIA HONG
 KONG TURKEY FIJI SAUDI ARABIA SWEDEN JAPAN NEPAL IRAN PAKISTAN
 AFGHANISTAN SUDAN MALAYSIA

Jan 01, 1962

Appendix III Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

Jan 01, 1962

APPENDIX III

Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (i) Embassies | 31. Morocco |
| 1. Afghanistan | 32. Nepal |
| 2. Argentina | 33. Netherlands |
| 3. Austria | 34. Norway |
| 4. Belgium | 35. Philippines |
| 5. Brazil | 36. Poland |
| 6. Bulgaria | 37. Rumania |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. Burma | 38. Saudi Arabia |
| 8. Cambodia | 39. Spain |
| 9. Chile | 40. Sudan |
| 10. China | 41. Sweden |
| 11. Colombia | 42. Switzerland |
| 12. Cuba | 43. Syria |
| 13. Czechoslovakia | 44. Thailand |
| 14. Denmark | 45. Turkey |
| 15. Ethiopia | 46. U.A.R. |
| 16. Finland | 47. U.S.A. |
| 17. France | 48. U.S.S.R. |
| 18. Germany (Federal Republic of) | 49. Venezuela |
| 19. Greece | 50. Yugoslavia |
| 20. Hungary | (ii) High Commissions |
| 21. Indonesia | 1. Australia |
| 22. Iran | 2. Canada |
| 23. Iraq | 3. Ceylon |
| 24. Italy | 4. Ghana |
| 25. Japan | 5. Malaya |
| 26. Jordan | 6. New Zealand |
| 27. Laos | 7. Nigeria |
| 28. Lebanon | 8. Pakistan |
| 29. Mexico | 9. Tanganyika |
| 30. Mongolia | 10. U.K. |

(iii). Legations

1. Albania (Stationed at Baghdad).
2. Apostolic Internunciature (Holy See).
3. Uruguay.

(iv) Sub-Offices of High Commissions

1. office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Ceylon at Madras.
2. Office of the Ceylon High Commissioner's isa Office at Tiruchirapalli.
3. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner's for Malaya at Madras.
4. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan at Calcutta.
5. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan at Shillong.
6. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. at Bombay.
7. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. at Calcutta.
8. Office, of the Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. at Madras.
9. Office o the High Commissioner for U.K. at Patna.

<pg69>

INDIA
MOROCCO AFGHANISTAN NEPAL ARGENTINA AUSTRIA NORWAY USA BELGIUM
PHILIPPINES BRAZIL POLAND BULGARIA BURMA SAUDI ARABIA CAMBODIA SPAIN
CHILE SUDAN CHINA SWEDEN COLOMBIA SWITZERLAND CUBA SYRIA SLOVAKIA
THAILAND DENMARK TURKEY ETHIOPIA FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY VENEZUELA
GREECE YUGOSLAVIA HUNGARY AUSTRALIA INDONESIA CANADA IRAN IRAQ GHANA
ITALY JAPAN JORDAN NEW ZEALAND LAOS NIGER NIGERIA LEBANON PAKISTAN
MEXICO MONGOLIA UNITED KINGDOM ALBANIA URUGUAY

Jan 01, 1962

Appendix IV Foreign Consular Offices in India

Jan 01, 1962

APPENDIX IV

Foreign Consular Offices in India

--

Sl. No.	Country	Location	Status
1.	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate-General
2.	Austria	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
3.	Austria	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
4.	Austria	Madras	Hon. Consulate
5.	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate-General
6.	Belgium	Madras	Hon. Consulate
7.	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate-General
8.	Bolivia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
9.	Brazil	Bombay	Consulate (Vacant)
10.	Brazil	Calcutta	Consulate
11.	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate-General
12.	Burma	Madras	Vice-Consulate
13.	Colombia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate (Vacant)
14.	Costa Rica	Madras	Hon. Consulate-General
15.	Costa Rica	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
16.	Cuba	Calcutta	Hon. Consular Agency
17.	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate-General
18.	Czechoslovakia	Calcutta	Consulate-General
19.	Denmark	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
20.	Denmark	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
21.	Denmark	Cochin	Hon. Consulate
22.	Denmark	Madras	Hon. Consulate
23.	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
24.	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
25.	Equador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
26.	El Salvador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
27.	Ethiopia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
28.	Ethiopia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
29.	Finland	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
30.	Finland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
31.	France	Bombay	Consulate-General
32.	France	Calcutta	Consulate-General
33.	France	Cochin	Hen. Consular Agency
34.	France	Madras	Consulate
35.	France	Pondicherry	Consulate-General
36.	Germany	Bombay	Consulate-General
37.	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate-General
38.	Germany	Madras	Consulate

<pg70>

<pg71>

Sl. No.	Country	Location	Status
39.	Greece	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
40.	Greece	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
41.	Haiti	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
42.	Haiti	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
43.	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
44.	Indonesia	Calcutta	Consulate
45.	Iran	Bombay	Consulate-General
46.	Calcutta	Consulate-General	(Temporarily Closed)
47.	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate-General
48.	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
49.	Italy	Bombay	Consulate
50.	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate
51.	Italy (Temporarily	Madras	Hon. Consular Agency closed)
52.	Japan	Bombay	Consulate-General
53.	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate-General
54.	Japan	Madras	Hon. Consulate-General
55.	Jordan	Bombay	Hon. Consulate (Vacant)
56.	Kuwait	Bombay	Consulate-General
57.	Liberia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
58.	Luxembourg	Bombay	Hon. Vice-Consulate
59.	Monaco.	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate-General
60.	Monaco	Bombay	Hon. Consulate (Vacant)
61.	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate-General
62.	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate-General
63.	Netherlands	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
64.	Netherlands	Cochin	Hon. Consulate (Temporarily closed).
65.	Netherlands	Madras	Hon. Consulate
66.	Nicaragua	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
67.	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
68.	Norway	Bombay	Consulate-General
69.	Norway	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate-General
70.	Norway	Cochin	Hon. Vice-Consulate
71.	Norway	Madras	Hon. Consulate
72.	Panama	Bombay	Consulate-General
73.	Panama	Madras	Hon. Consulate (Vacant)
74.	Panama	Calcutta	Consulate
75.	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate-General
76.	Philippines	Bombay	Hon. Consulate-General
77.	Poland	Bombay	Consulate
78.	Poland	Calcutta	Consulate
79.	Saudi Arabia	Bombay	Consulate-General (Temporarily closed)

```

-----
--
-----
Sl.      Country      Location      Status
No.
-----
--
-----
80.  Spain      Bombay      Consulate-General
81.  Spain      Calcutta    Hon. Vice-Consulate
82.  Spain      Madras      Hon. Vice-Consulate
83.  Sudan      Bombay      Consulate-General
84.  Sweden     Bombay      Hon. Consulate-General
85.  Sweden     Calcutta    Hon. Consulate
86.  Sweden     Madras      Hon. Consulate
87.  Switzerland Bombay      Consulate-General
88.  Switzerland Calcutta    Hon. Consulate
89.  Switzerland Cochin      Hon. Consular Agency
90.  Switzerland Madras      Hon. Consular Agency
91.  Syria      Bombay      Consulate-General
92.  Thailand   Calcutta    Consulate-General
93.  Turkey     Bombay      Hon. Consulate-General
94.  Turkey     Calcutta    Hon. Consulate-General
95.  Turkey     Madras      Hon. Consulate-General
96.  U.A.R.     Bombay      Consulate-General
97.  U.A.R.     Calcutta    Consulate-General
98.  U.S.A.     Bombay      Consulate-General
99.  U.S.A.     Calcutta    Consulate-General
100. U.S.A.     Madras      Consulate-General
101. U.S.S.R.  Bombay      Consulate-General
102. U.S.S.R.  Calcutta    Consulate-General
103. U.S.S.R.  Madras      Consulate-General
104. Yugoslavia Bombay      Consulate-General
105. Yugoslavia Calcutta    Consulate-General
106. Democratic People's
    Republic of Korea    New Delhi    Consulate-General
107. Republic of Korea    New Delhi    Consulate-General
108. Democratic Republic
    of Viet-Nam          New Delhi    Consulate-General
109. Republic of Viet-
    Nam                  New Delhi    Consulate-General

```

INDIA

USA AFGHANISTAN AUSTRIA BELGIUM BOLIVIA BRAZIL BURMA COLOMBIA
 COSTA!!CUBA NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK DOMINICA EL SALVADOR ETHIOPIA
 FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY GREECE HAITI INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ ISRAEL ITALY
 JAPAN JORDAN KUWAIT LIBERIA MONACO NEPAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
 NICARAGUA PANAMA PERU PHILIPPINES POLAND SAUDI ARABIA SPAIN SUDAN
 SWEDEN SWITZERLAND SYRIA THAILAND TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA KOREA

Jan 01, 1962

Appendix V Treaties, Conventions and Agreements

Jan 01, 1962

APPENDIX V

Treaties, Conventions and Agreements concluded or renewed by India with
other-
countries during April-December 1962

1. Trade Agreement with Jordan signed on 11 May 1962 at New Delhi.
2. Trade Agreement with Morocco signed on 3 August 1962 at Tangiers.
3. Trade Agreement with Iran signed on 16 August 1962 at Tehran.
4. Trade Agreement with Afghanistan signed on 12 September 1962 at Kabul.
5. Trade Agreement with Yugoslavia signed on 13 October 1962 at Belgrade.
6. Trade Agreement with Mexico signed on 1 November 1962 at New Delhi.
7. Trade Agreement with Rumania signed on 30 November 1962 at Bucharest.
8. Trade Agreement with Iraq signed on 13 December 1962 at New Delhi.
9. Trade Agreement with Burma signed on 24 December 1962 at Rangoon.
10. Letters exchanged on 7 June 1962 in Paris renewing the Trade Agreement with France.
11. Letters exchanged on 3 July 1962 in New Delhi renewing the Trade Agreement with Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
12. Letters exchanged on 3 September 1962 in Hanoi renewing the Trade Agreement with Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.
13. Letters exchanged on 16 October 1962 in New Delhi renewing the Trade Agreement with Italy.
14. Letters exchanged on 21 October 1962 in Berlin renewing the Trade Agreement with Democratic Republic of Germany.
15. Letters exchanged on 20 November 1962 in Warsaw renewing the Trade Agreement with Poland.
16. Letters exchanged on 24 November 1962 in Sofia renewing the Trade Agreement with Bulgaria.
17. Letters exchanged on 3 December 1962 in Cairo renewing the Trade Agreement with the United Arab Republic.

INDIA
JORDAN MOROCCO USA IRAN AFGHANISTAN YUGOSLAVIA MEXICO ROMANIA IRAQ
BURMA FRANCE KOREA VIETNAM ITALY GERMANY POLAND BULGARIA EGYPT

Jan 01, 1962

Appendix VI International Organisations of which India is a member

Jan 01, 1962

APPENDIX VI

International Organisations of which India is a member

UNITED NATIONS

1. General Assembly
2. Committees and Commissions of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
 - (b) Committee to consider the question of convening a general conference to re-view the U.N. Charter.
 - (c) 17-Member Special Committee on Colonialism.
 - (d) Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.
 - (e) Peace Observation Commission
 - (f) Disarmament Commission.
 - (g) International Law Commission.
 - (h) Committee on Contributions.
 - (i) Administrative Tribunal.
 - (j) 18-Nation Disarmament Committee.
 - (k) Investment Committee.
3. Economic and Social Council
4. Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council:
 - (i) Human Rights Commission.
 - (ii) Narcotic Drugs Commission.
 - (iii) Statistical Commission.
 - (iv) Population Commission.
5. Regional Commission of the Economic and Social Council:
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).
6. Other Subsidiary Bodies of the Economic and Social Council:
 - (i) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
 - (ii) Committee for Industrial Development.
 - (iii) Permanent Central Opium Board.
 - (iv) Technical Assistance Committee and Technical Assistance Board.
 - (v) Special Fund.
7. Trusteeship Council (upto 31-12-1962)

8. International Court of Justice

9. Specialized Agencies :

- (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
- (b) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- (c) International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
- (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF).

<pg74>

<pg75>

- (e) International Finance Corporation (IFC).
- (f) International Development Association (IDA).
- (g) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).
- (h) international Tele-communication Union (ITU).
- (i) World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).
- (j) Universal Postal Union (UPU).
- (k) International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- (l) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
- (m) World Health Organisation (WHO).
- (n) International Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO).

10. International Atomic Energy Agency.

Other International Organisations :

- 1. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi
- 2. Asian Broadcasting Conference.
- 3. Asian Productivity Organisation, Tokyo.
- 4. Asian Statisticians Conference.
- 5. American Society of Travel Agents, New York.
- 6. Commonwealth Air Transport Council.
- 7. Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Committee.
- 8. Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau, U.K.
- 9. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.
- 10. Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.
- 11. Committee on Space Research, The Hague.
- 12. Federation Internationale des Agences de Voyage, Paris.
- 13. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering,

Zur
ich.

- 14. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi.
- 15. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
- 16. International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva.
- 17. International Conference of Social Works, Paris.
- 18. International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.
- 19. International Council of Archives, Paris.
- 20. International Council of Building Research Studies and
Documentation,
Paris.
- 21. International Criminal Police Commission, Paris,
- 22. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
- 23. International Electro-Technical Commission, Geneva.
- 24. International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.
- 25. International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, The Hague,
- 26. International Federation for University Women, London.

27. International Hydrographic Bureau, Monte Carlo.
28. International Institute for Administrative Sciences, Brussels.
29. International Mathematical Union, Zurich.
30. International Organisation of Legal Metrology, Paris.
31. International Organisation for Standardisation, Geneva.
32. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
33. International Scientific Radio Union, Brussels.
34. International Tea Committee, London.
35. International Union of Biological Sciences, Paris.
36. International Union of Crystallography, Cambridge.
37. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris.

<pg76>

38. International Union of Geography, New York.
39. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Paris.
40. International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, Paris.
41. International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Delft.
42. International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Geneva, and its allied Commission, viz. the South Asia Travel Commission.
43. International Hide and Allied Trade Improvement Society, U.K.
44. International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and Universal Copy Right Convention, Geneva.
45. International Association of Hydraulic Research, Delft.
46. International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Sevres (France).
47. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London.
48. International Commission of Table of Constants.
49. International Dairy Federation (I.D.F.), Brussels.
50. International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, London
51. International Union of Astronomy, Greenwich, (U.K.).
52. International Union of the History and Philosophy of Sciences, Paris.
53. International Statistical Institute Conference, The Hague.
54. International Wheat Council, London.
55. International Council for Museums, Paris.
56. International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites and Archaeological Excavations.
57. International Lead and Zinc Group, New York.
58. International Seed Testing Association, Washington.
59. International Society for Photogrammetry, London.
60. International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponemato se Paris.
61. International Folk Music Council, London.
62. International Council for Bird Preservation, British Museum (Natural History), London.
63. International Council of Scientific Unions, London.
64. International Union of Anthropological Sciences, Mexico.
65. League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva.

66. Pacific Area Travel Association, San Francisco.
67. Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague.
68. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress,
Brussels.
69. Permanent International Association of Road Congress, Brussels.
70. Union Internationale Contre le Cancer, Paris.
71. World Power Conference, Paris.
72. World Poultry Science Association.

GMGIPND-M-156 M. of EA-12-3-63-1450

INDIA
USA JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM FRANCE LATVIA SWITZERLAND BELGIUM CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC MEXICO

Jan 01, 1962