

1951-52

Content

Jan 01, 1951

Report
of the
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, 1951-52.

The report falls into five parts:-

Part I describes the administrative structure and problems of organization at headquarters and representatives abroad;

Part II deals with points of special interest in those countries where India is represented;

Part III deals with international conferences;

Part IV deals with emigration; and

Part V with Information Services.

INDIA

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Administration

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PART I
Administration

(A) Organisation of the Ministry

A Chart showing the administrative set up of the Ministry can be seen at Appendix "A".

The work is divided on geographical as well as on a functional basis amongst the officers of the Ministry. For instance, the Foreign Secretary deals with Continental Europe, America, the Middle East and the Far East; the Special Secretary deals with United Nations affairs, and the Secretary Commonwealth Relations deals with Commonwealth countries, South East Asia and Africa. There are three Joint Secretaries, one deals with Continental Europe, Administration and Personnel; the second with the Americas, Africa, South East Asia, North East Frontier and Emigration- and the third with Protocol, the United Kingdom, the Recovery of Abducted Persons and passports and visas. Similarly, the work is divided among the different Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries.

Consular Division.-It was found necessary to bring together all Consular work, hitherto handled in different territorial branches, into a self-contained Consular Division. As an experimental measure, a separate Consular Branch was first formed in August, 1951, by the transfer of some staff from territorial branches from which consular work was taken over by the new branch. An existing branch, mainly dealing with the recovery of the advances

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made to evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc., during the last war, was later added. These two branches at present form the Consular Division. Besides, day to day consular work relating to some territories, general matters of policy, the issue of Consular Instructions etc., are also handled in the Division. The formation of this Division will, it is hoped, make for uniformity, efficiency and economy.

Historical Division.--The Division, consisting of the Director and seven Research Officers and Assistants, is housed in Baroda House. Its library is also housed there. The research staff produced a large number of useful papers on different topics for the Ministry, some at the request of the Ministry and some on their own initiative. The members of the staff also kept watch on the progress of events in different parts of the World. In addition to their own work, they classified and catalogued a very large number of maps belonging to the Ministry.

Library.-The Library deals with a large number of books and periodicals. Many thousands of useless or duplicate volumes were sorted out and many of them were distributed to other departments or institutions. The work of accessioning, classifying and cataloguing the books made steady progress. Nearly 9,000 volumes were asked, and about half the books in the library classified and catalogued.

The Library gets over 400 periodicals of different kinds, many of them given free by other institutions. Some of these are regularly circulated among the staff of the Ministry, and a large number of books are issued to by various officers and branches of the Ministry.

Research & Intelligence Branch.-The Research & Intelligence Branch continued to publish a monthly Summary and to deal with the various reports received from the Heads of Indian Missions abroad and other connected matters.

(B) Missions Abroad

India has diplomatic representation in 31 countries. There are 17 Embassies, 8 legations and 6 High Commissioner's Offices. In addition, the Indian Representatives in Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, United States, United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland are respectively accredited as a measure of economy to Luxumburg; the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan Labonon and Syria; Norway; Yougoslavia; Mexico; Ireland; Denmark and Finland, Austria, and the Vatican. There are also Missions in Japan, Malaya, Tibet, Bhutan and Sikkim, and Lhasa, and Commissions in British East Africa, British West Indies, Fiji, Mauritius and Aden. Indian posts abroad include 13 Consular Offices and 5 Agencies. India maintained a Permanent Delegation to, the United Nations in New York.

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Foreign Missions in India.-Diplomatic missions of Mexico, Hungary and the Philippine Republic were set up in India during this year. This brings the total number of countries having diplomatic representation in India to 40.

(C) Indian Foreign Service

This year four candidates were recruited to the Indian Foreign Service through an open competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C. This brings up the total I.F.S. cadre of Officers to 172.

The sanction of the Cabinet is being sought for the creation of a Foreign Service "B". The details of the scheme are also being worked out in consultation with the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs.

In order to ensure that the property of the Government in Missions is looked after by persons in the permanent employ of the Government, it is proposed to supply guards, domestic servants, etc., to the Indian Missions abroad.

Accommodation for Missions.-In accordance with the policy of the Government of India to purchase properties for housing Indian Missions abroad, wherever it is found that such purchases are economical in the long run, properties have been acquired at the following places during the current year in addition to those mentioned in the previous reports:-

1. Ottawa-Additional property.
2. Karachi-Additional property,
3. Tokyo.
4. Rangoon and
5. Canberra.

The construction of houses for our Missions at Singapore and Nairobi is proceeding. This will continue at Singapore and Nairobi and start at Karachi and Canberra during 1952-53.

(D) Economy

As a measure of economy, only one new mission has been opened during the year. Staff at some missions has been reduced, e.g., Moscow, Lisbon, Prague and etc., has not been increased of others inspite of an increase in work. A number of senior posts at headquarters, e.g. those of the Legal and Treaties Adviser, Statistician, Joint Secretary, and one Deputy Secretary have either not been Filled or abolished. A number of Missions, e.g. Cairo, Lisbon, Rome,

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Prague, Argentine, Brazil, Czechoslovakia) Iraq, and Switzerland, have been in charge of fairly junior members of the Foreign Service acting as Charge d'Affaires during the greater part of the year by the recall or transfer of the Ambassador or Minister. Leave to staff serving abroad and transfer to posts abroad was given or made very sparingly and in special circumstances only.

Expenditure on telegrams has shown a further decline of Rs. 1,87,765 as compared to 1949-50. This saving has been possible through a very strict scrutiny of telegrams, standardisation of Procedure, analysis of traffic, and the introduction of savingrams.

(E) Expenditure

The total expenditure in 1951-52, according to the revised estimates, is expected to amount to Rs. 657 lakhs. Included within this amount are certain items of expenditure, which are either fixed in nature or have little relations to the normal activities of the Ministry. These are:-

1. Tribal areas including the Assam Rifles-173 lakhs.
2. Subsidies to neighbouring States and Administration of Chandernagore-about 30 lakhs.
3. Contributions to the U.N. and delegations thereto-74 lakhs.
4. Expenditure on demarcation of boundary between India

and Pakistan, Recovery of abducted women and implementation of P.M's Agreement-18.5 lakhs.

5. Passport and Emigration establishments-7.5 lakhs.

6. Political pensions and cost of repatriation of Indians-App 2 lakhs.

If the expenditure on the special items enumerated above (totaling Rs. 305 lakhs) is excluded, the expenditure on items, strictly pertaining to this Ministry, works out to 352.20 lakhs. This includes an expenditure of Rs. 50.55 lakhs on the High Commissioner's Office in London and Rs. 62 lakhs on the pay and allowances of officers and staff and other expenses at the headquarters of the Ministry.

Excluding the expenditure at headquarters and the High Commissioner's office in London, the expenditure incurred on our Missions abroad comes to Rs. 239.45 lakhs. Spread over 55 Missions, this gives an average of 4.35 lakhs per Mission. Out of this expenditure, an average of less than Rs. 1 lakh per Mission is spent on pay and allowances of Heads of Missions and other junior officers, and the expenditure on rent for office and residential accommodation alone works out at Rs. 32 lakhs.

USA

BURMA INDIA BELGIUM EGYPT FRANCE ITALY SWEDEN SWITZERLAND JORDAN NORWAY SYRIA AUSTRIA DENMARK FINLAND IRELAND MEXICO BHUTAN JAPAN CHINA FIJI MAURITIUS CANADA PAKISTAN AUSTRALIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE KENYA RUSSIA CZECH REPUBLIC PORTUGAL BRAZIL IRAQ SLOVAKIA UNITED KINGDOM

Jan 01, 1951

Treaties, Agreements and Miscellaneous

PART II

Treaties, Agreements and Miscellaneous

(I) Afghanistan.-The instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Trade and Commerce with Afghanistan, signed at Kabul on the Apr 04, 1950 were ratified at New Delhi on the 24th January, 1952. The Treaty will come into force from the 24th March, 1952.

An Air Agreement between India and Afghanistan was signed at Kabul on the 26th January, 1952. Prior to the conclusion of the

air agreement with Afghanistan, a weekly air service between India and Kabul was started during December, 1951 on the Ahmedabad-Jamnagar Zahidan-Kandhar-Kabul route. The question of increasing the frequency to thrice weekly is now being negotiated.

(2) Burma.-A treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Burma was concluded in Rangoon on the 7th July, 1951. The Treaty is based on the desire of the Governments of both India and Burma to strengthen the cordial relations existing between the two countries, and the many ties of culture and history which have bound them through centuries. The recognition of each other's independence and rights, the mutual desire to maintain everlasting peace and friendship, the continuance of diplomatic relations, occasional consultations by representatives of both the States in matters of common interest, the conclusion of agreements relating to trade, customs, immigration, repatriation etc., form the main features of the Treaty.

A Trade Agreement between India and Burma was also signed on the 29th September, 1951. The first part of the Agreement covered a period of 8 months only ending the 31st December, 1951, while the second part remains valid till the end of 1955. Under the Agreement Burma has agreed to export 350,000 tons of rice to India annually in exchange for jute goods, textiles, oil and steel products from India.

(3) Iran.-A revised draft of the Proposed Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Iran was forwarded to the Iranian Government in April, 1951.

The instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship with Iran, signed at Tehran on the 15th March, 1950, were exchanged at Tehran on the 1st December, 1951. The Treaty came into force from the 16th December, 1951, i.e. 15 days after the exchange of instruments of ratifications.

Negotiations are in progress for concluding a direct wireless agreement and for finalising the Anti-Locust Convention with Iran.

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(4) Pakistan.-During the year, agreements were reached with the Government of Pakistan on a reciprocal basis on the following subjects:-

(i) For service of summonses issued by courts in one country on defendants in the other, under section 29 of the Civil Procedure Code;

(ii) Procurement of certified copies of documents required by displaced persons in one country from the authorities concerned in the other in so far as the two Punjab are concerned.

(5) Portugal.-An Indo-Portugal Sterling Agreement has been reached under which India will make available (pound)1,200,000 to the Portuguese India Government during the current (July to June) 1951-52 currency year.

(6) Thailand.-A Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the Government of Thailand is still under consideration. The Treaty is intended to replace the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of 1937 which at present governs Indo-Thai relations.

(7) United Kingdom.-An Air Services Agreement between India and the U.K. was signed at New Delhi on the 1st December, 1951.

(8) U.S.A.-An Agreement was signed between the Government of India and the Export-Import Bank of Washington, an Agency of the United States of America, on the 15th June, 1951, providing a loan of \$190,000,000 to the Government of India for the purchase of food-grains from the U.S.A.

An Agreement was signed between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America on the 9th July, 1951, for the duty-free entry and defrayment of inland transportation charges of relief supplies and packages sent from the United States of America.

A Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement between India and the United States of America was signed on the 5th January, 1952.

An Agreement between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation was signed on 22nd January, 1952, to regulate financial assistance offered by the latter towards the intensive rural development programmes envisaged in the Five-Years Plan.

(9) Kashmir.-The United Nations Security Council continued their efforts to settle the Kashmir dispute. A new representative, Dr. Frank P. Graham was appointed as mediator. An interim report

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on his efforts was submitted to the Security Council in October and a final report on December, 18, 1951. The latter was discussed by the Council in January, 1952.

(10) Abducted Persons.-The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act of 1949, which provided Statutory authority for the activities relating to the recovery of persons abducted during the disturbances of 1947, expired on the 31st October, 1951. As the number of such persons still to be recovered was fairly large, the validity of the Act was further extended for a year more i.e. till the 31st October, 1952.

1947 abducted persons were recovered in India and restored to

Pakistan during the year 1951. The corresponding figure in Pakistan is 743. These figures show that the results during the year under report are more encouraging than those in the previous year.

(11) Cultural Scholarships Scheme for Africans and Asians.-To foster cultural relations between India and the neighbouring countries of Asia and Africa, the Government of India offered, as in previous years, 70 scholarships to students both of India and non-Indian origin from these countries for higher studies in India.

A. United Kingdom

In accordance with the wishes of the United Kingdom Government, it has been decided that the liability for pensions of all members of the former Indian Civil and fighting services residing in the United Kingdom, Commonwealth countries and Colonies should be transferred to the U.K. Government. who will pay the pensions out of the annuity.

B. Europe

1. Austria.-In view of the imperative need for economy in expenditure, the appointment of a separate Minister of India at Vienna, remained in abeyance. The Indian Minister to Switzerland is concurrently accredited as Minister to Austria.

2. France (French Possessions in India).-Chandernagore continues to be administered de facto as the Treaty of Cession of Chandernagore signed on the 2nd February, 1950 has not yet been ratified by the French Parliament.

There is no change regarding the other four French India Settlements as no date has as yet been fixed for the referendum, nor has complete agreement been reached regarding its modalities.

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3. Germany.-The Government of India and the Government of the Federal-Republic of Germany have agreed to raise their diplomatic representation to the Embassy level; the actual date when the Ambassadors will be appointed is to be settled later.

4. Gibraltar.-There is no change in the position with regard to the grievances of the Indian traders there and the discussions. between the High Commissioner for India in London and the U.K. Ministry of Colonies are still continuing.

5. Italy.-At the request of the Italian Government, the Government of India have agreed that Italy's status as an active and equal member of the family of nations should be recognised. The Government of India have also agreed in principle to the revision of the Italian Peace Treaty of 1947 subject to the conditions that such steps as may be taken in this direction should be with a view to promoting international peace and goodwill and to lessen the ten-

sion unfortunately existing in the world today.

6. Italy (Vatican).-In view of the imperative need for economy in expenditure, the opening of an office at the Vatican was held in abeyance. The Indian Minister to Switzerland has been concurrently accredited to the Holy See.

7. The Netherlands.-A Dutch Society called the Netherlands-India-Pakistan-Ceylon Society sent consignments of food and medicine gifts for distribution to the needy in India.

It has been decided to send a bust of Mahatma Gandhi to be placed in the Peace Palace: at the Hague.

8. Portugal (Portuguese Possession in India).-The Government of India initiated negotiations to settle the future of the Portuguese Possessions in India by presenting an Aide Memoire, dated the 27th February, 1950, but the Portuguese Government declined to discuss the question of their sovereignty over their Indian possessions with the Government of India.

9. Spain.-It has been decided to open a Consulate of India at Barcelona. The Spanish Government's approval is awaited.

10. Sweden.-Mr. M. J. Desai was appointed Minister of India to Sweden and concurrently accredited to Finland and Denmark in place of Mr. R. K. Nehru.

11. Switzerland.-Mr. N. Raghavan, formerly India's Ambassador to Belgium, was appointed as Minister of India in Switzerland in succession to the late Mr. Dhirubhai Desai. He was concurrently accredited as India's Minister to the Holy See and Austria.

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12. Yugoslavia.-As a measure of economy, the opening of an Embassy at Belgrade, has been postponed. The Indian Ambassador to Italy is, however, concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

C. Africa

1. Central Africa.-The jurisdiction of the Commissioner for the Government of India in British East Africa has been extended to include British Central African territories of Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and also the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

2. East Africa (Kenya).-A Bill, which, inter alia, provided for Separate electoral rolls, and separate seats in the Kenya Legislative Council, for Indian Muslims and non-Muslims has been passed by the Government of Kenya in the face of strong opposition on the part of the East African Indian National Congress and the non-Muslim Indian Members of the Kenya Legislative Council. The

other non-European Members of the Council, viz., Arabs and Africans, also voted against the Legislation.

3. Eritrea.-A request from the Indians in Eritrea for opening a Mission in that territory could not be acceded to mainly for financial reasons. The territory has, however, been placed under the sphere of activities of the Commissioner for the Government of India in Aden, in so far as Commercial matters are concerned.

4. Ethiopia.-The Indian Legation in Ethiopia laid the foundation stone of a Maternity Home in Addis Ababa for which the local Indian community has raised about Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs. A token non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 was made by the Government of India.

A gift of 500 tons of wheat from the Emperor of Ethiopia as a token of friendly assistance was gratefully accepted.

5. French Morocco.-As a result of representations made by the Government of India, the French Government has agreed to permit Indian residents in French Morocco to make remittances to their dependants in India.

6. Madagascar.-Although the proposal to open an Indian Consulate in Madagascar had been agreed to by the Standing Committee of Parliament for this Ministry last year, the proposal had to be postponed due to financial stringency.

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7. Portuguese East Africa.-The Secretary to the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa paid a visit to Portuguese East Africa to study at first hand the difficulties of Indians living in the territory.

8. Union of South Africa.-The position of persons of Indian origin in South Africa has further deteriorated with the promulgation last year of various notifications and regulations for the implementation of the Group Areas Act. The Indian community is now faced not only with residential segregation and uprooting from their home but also with economic ruin.

The Union Government refused to accept the U.N. General Assembly Resolution of December, 1950 as the basis for holding negotiations for the settlement of the question of Indians in the Union of South Africa and Correspondence initiated by the Government of India for implementing the Resolution proved infructuous.

The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, who was holding the charge of the office in the absence of the High Commissioner, has left South Africa on transfer. The Mission is now in charge of the Assistant Secretary.

D. Middle East

India has now diplomatic representation in all the countries in the Middle East except Yemen, Israel, Saudi Arabia and the Arab Sheikhdome in the Persian Gulf. Owing mainly to the existing, financial stringency, it has not been found possible to establish missions in these countries so far.

1. Afghanistan.-In response to the invitation of the Afghan Government an Indian hockey and a football team visited Kabul during, August, 1951 to participate in the Afghan Jashan Celebrations.

An Indian feature film and some shots for exhibition at a new cinema at Kabul were also sent.

At the request of the Afghan Government, the Government, of India have selected four Indian teachers for employment in schools in Afghanistan. The teachers will be leaving for Kabul shortly.

H.R.H. Marshall Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, paid a short visit to Delhi on his way back to Afghanistan from U.S.A. in September, 1951. H.R.H. Marshall Shah Wali Khan, Afghan Ambassador in London, also paid a short visit to Delhi in July, 1951 on his way from London to Kabul.

2. Egypt.-The draft of a Treaty of Establishment between the Government of India and Egypt has been finalised.

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Negotiations for concluding a bilateral Air Agreement with, Egypt have been completed.

The Trade Agreement with Egypt has been renewed till the 29th February, 1952.

3. Haj.-Arrangements were made for about 11,000 Indian pilgrims to visit the Hedjaz on pilgrimage during the year.

4. Iraq.-A Trade Agreement between the Government of India and Iraq was concluded during the year. It remained in force till the end of December, 1951. Its renewal is being considered.

An Honorary Indian Consul has been appointed at Basra to look after Indian interests.

5. Iran.-Dr. Tara Chand former, Secretary, Ministry of Education, has been appointed India's Ambassador to Iran. He presented his credentials to H.I.M. the Shahinshah of Iran on the 22nd December, 1951.

Pending the conclusion of a bilateral air agreement between India and Iran, the temporary air agreement between India and Iran has been extended for a further period of six months from the 27th December, 1951.

As a result of the nationalisation of the A.I.O.C. Abadan, all the Indian employees were evacuated by the A.I.O.C. to India, The Government of India have instructed various employment exchanges in India to give these ex-employees of the A.I.O.C. priority for employment in suitable posts. Some of them are being recruited by an Oil Company in Sarawak, called the Sarawak Oil Fields Limited.

6. Libya.-The Government of India recognised the new independent and sovereign State of Libya, which came into existence on the 24th December, 1951.

7. Muscat and Oman.-The draft of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Government of India and the Sultan of Muscat has been sent to the India; Ambassador at Tehran and he has been asked to proceed to Muscat to discuss the matter with the Sultan.

8. Pakistan.-The important matters dealt with during the year under report were the demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan boundary, the canal water dispute, the evacuee property question, Pakistan's war propaganda against India and the Permit System Rules.

(East Bengal).-The Agreement reached between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in April, 1950 regarding the rights and protection of minorities in the two countries continues to be in
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force, and the various Organisations and Agencies set up thereunder, are functioning. The West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and East Bengal Governments have already enacted necessary legislation for the administration and restoration of migrants' property, as contemplated in the Agreement.

In pursuance of the decision to give permanent return permits to all Muslims, who migrated from the Uttar Pradesh to West Pakistan between the 1st February, and 31st May, 1950, about 22,600 Muslims have so far been repatriated to India.

9. Persian Gulf.-The proposal to appoint a Trade Agent at Bahrein and a Consul at Muscat was kept in abeyance as a measure of economy. The Indian Charge d'Affaires at Baghdad paid periodical visits to Bahrein and Kuwait and maintained contact with Indian Nationals there.

10. Syria.-The new regime in Syria established by Colonel Shishakli has been recognised.

A Treaty of Friendship and Commerce is likely to be concluded shortly.

11. Turkey.-A Cultural Agreement and a Treaty of Friendship

were signed during the year.

A draft of a Trade Agreement is under examination.

12. Yemen.-No further progress has been made in the negotiations for concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Yemen.

(E) North East Frontier

1. Assam Tribal Areas (North-East Frontier Agency).-In the year under review progress has been made in the matter of strengthening the administration of tribal areas. Two new administrative centres at Tuensang and Mon (a village in Konyok Naga area) were opened. Several new roads were constructed and the existing roads extended. The portions of the roads damaged by earthquake and floods were repaired. Some of the important roads are:-

Lohit Valley road, Nizamghat-Dambuk road, Meka road, Pasighat-Tuting road, Pasighat-Along bridle path, Namdang-Chandlang road, Mokokchung-Tuensang road.

Several buildings were put up for the Administrative, Education, Agriculture, Forest, Medical and Veterinary Departments. Four Hospital buildings in the interior of the tribal areas were also built.

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School buildings A Sadiya and Pasighat were completed, and about 20 new primary schools were opened in the interior tribal areas. One Agricultural Demonstration Farm was established at Pasighat.

In order to check head-hunting and to maintain peace in the Naga Tribal Areas, a punitive expedition of the Assam Rifles was sent in February March, 1951, to punish the offending villages of the Konyok Naga area. The expedition was successful.

Relief goods consisting of about 4,000 maunds rice, 1,500 maunds salt, 200 maunds tea, and medicine, yarn, cloth, tools and implements, costing about Rs. 3,62,000 were provided to the victims of the floods in the tribal areas. Supplies of relief articles were air-dropped in certain areas to save the lives of the afflicted people. Rescue work was also organised.

Rice at subsidised rate, which cost Government about Rs. 7,38,000 was also supplied to the people of the tribal areas of the N.E.F. Agency.

In accordance with the instructions of the Planning Commission, a Development Plan for the North East Frontier Agency Tribal Areas has been prepared, and furnished to the Planning Commission for incorporation in the "Five Years Development Plan". This Plan contains various schemes relating to Roads and Buildings,

Forest, Agriculture, Education, Medical and Public Health Development.

The North-East Frontier Agency Engineering Department Cadre, as far as Assistance Engineers and above are concerned, has been amalgamated with that of the C.P.W.D. This has been done to ensure the posting of suitable officers in that area.

A Third Engineering Division in the N.E.F. Agency has been created.

The rank of the Inspector General of Assam Rifles has been upgraded from that of Colonel to Brigadier in recognition of the increasing importance of the force.

An additional post of a political officer has been created for the Tuensang Area. The three posts of Political Officers previously borne on the Assam State Cadre have been brought on to the N.E.F. Agency Cadre.

2. Bhutan.-Our relations with Bhutan continue to be friendly.

3. Nepal.-The year has been marked by far reaching political changes in Nepal which put a heavy burden on the Indian Embassy at Kathmandu and the Government of India. Both were constantly approached for advice and assistance.

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The First interim Cabinet with Maharaja Mohun Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana as Prime Minister and Shri B. P. Koirala as Home Minister could not function smoothly due to differences of opinion between the Rana and the Nepali Congress groups of Ministers, Following the resignation of Shri B. P. Koirala, the Home Minister, in November, 1951. the Prime Minister was also obliged to resign his office. At this juncture the King called upon Shri M. P. Koirala, President of the Nepali Congress, the largest political party in Nepal, to Form a Cabinet. Shri Koirala's Cabinet includes thirteen Ministers besides himself. His assumption of office as Prime Minister of Nepal put an end to the hereditary system of Prime Ministership exclusively held by the Ranas for over a century. Shri Koirala is thus the first commoner Prime Minister of Nepal.

Arrangements for a general election in Nepal are in progress. It is expected that a Constituent Assembly will be convened by the end of 1952 to prepare a Constitution for the country.

Early in January 1952 the Nepalese Prime Minister and four of his Cabinet colleagues came to New Delhi to discuss with the Government of India matters of mutual interest to the two countries.

4. Sikkim.-An I.C.S. officer lent by the Government of India continued to administer the State. The process of associating the public with the affairs of the state is making headway. Elected

Panchayats are now functioning all over the State and the 'question of the constitution of an Executive Council is under consideration.

5. Sinkiang (China).-The Consulate-General at Kashgar is still in charge of a subordinate officer of the Government of India. Most of the Indian traders in Sinkiang have returned to India with the result that trade between India and Sinkiang is now negligible.

6. Tibet.-In 1951, Tibet saw political changes of great historical interest. The Sino-Tibetan Treaty, which provides for the assumption by China of control over Tibet's external affairs, for the establishment of Chinese Military Headquarters in Tibet, and the incorporation of the Tibetan forces into the Chinese Army, and for the defence of Tibet's borders by China was concluded during this year.

The Indian traders carried on their normal trade in Western Tibet during the summer of 1951. The Trade Agent, Gartok, completed his usual annual tour of that area.

F. South East Asia

1. Burma.-The Prime Minister of Burma, visited India in October 1951, and had discussions with the Prime Minister of India on various matters of common interest.

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About 200 persons who had been rendered destitute by the activities of the insurgents in Burma were repatriated at Government expense till the end of December 1951.

Indian nationals continued to be discharged from services under the Government of Burma on grounds of nationality. The Employment Exchanges provided employment for nearly 1400 such persons under the Government of India.

On the recommendations of the Indian Embassy, Rangoon, the Government of Burma have agreed that those who have lived in Burma for 8 years out of the ten years, preceding 1st January 1942, will be allowed to return to Burma and reside there permanently.

2. Ceylon.-Indians who wished to acquire Ceylon citizenship rights sent their applications for registration to the Government of Ceylon before the expiry of the last date i.e., 5th August 1951, fixed for submission of such applications. When approached by the Indian organisations, the Government of Ceylon refused to extend the time-limit for filling up the applications. Till the 5th August 1951 nearly two lakhs Indians applied for Ceylon citizenship. Out of this the number of Indians actually registered as Ceylonese was 7728 at the end of December 1951. The Government of Ceylon are reported to have increased their staff for the expeditious disposal of these applications.

As a result of the liberalisation of Exchange Control regulations by the Government of Ceylon, the difficulties of Indians in making remittances to India, have considerably eased. Negotiations with the Government of Ceylon about the administration of the Ceylon Immigrants and Emigrants Act still continue. As stated in the last year's report, the High Commissioner has been taking up individual cases of hardship ad hoc with the authorities in Ceylon.

The Government of Ceylon continued to follow a Ceylonisation policy in trade and employment throughout the year. Whenever any hardship was caused to Indian interests, redress was sought from the Government of Ceylon by the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon.

3. Indonesia.-A Treaty of Friendship between India and Indonesia was signed at Djakarta on 3rd March 1951.

An Indonesia Air Force Mission visited India in July 1951.

4. Indo China.-Indians in Indo-China are now permitted to send remittances for limited amounts to India for the following purpose:-

- (a) Maintenance of their families.
- (b) Education of their children.

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- (c) Payment of Insurance premia.
- (d) Expenses for travel to India on short visits.
- (e) Savings in case of retirements.

In pursuance of the Debt Settlement Agreement with France, the Government of India have released the assets in India of the Bank of Indo-China.

5. Malaya.-The British India Steam Navigation Company has handed over a sum of about Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs lying with them A unclaimed balance of quarantine charges to our Representative in Malaya to be utilised for scholarships for Indian students in Malaya.

The Government of Singapore have paid in full 7 million rupees being our claim for the maintenance and repatriation of Japanese internees in India during the last war.

6. Thailand.-The Indian Legation in Thailand has been raised to an Embassy.

India has received as her share a sum of (pound)101,326 for the settlement of war damage claims of certain Indians against Thailand. Payments are being arranged.

In June 1951, an Indian Air Goodwill Mission visited Thailand at the invitation of the Government of Thailand. A Thai Air Goodwill Mission headed by the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Air Force visited India in November 1951.

The Government of Thailand have agreed to grant re-entry visas to Indians in Thailand coming to India on short visits.

G. Far East

1. China.-The relations between the People's Republic of China and India continued to be cordial. A Chinese Cultural Delegation visited India during the last quarter of 1951. The Delegation stayed for over six weeks in India and visited places of historical, scientific and cultural importance. An Indian Cultural Delegation is expected to visit China during the first half of 1952.

The Government of India have continued their endeavours to secure the representation of the People's Republic of China on the United Nations, and its subsidiary organisations.

2. Hong Kong.-The problem of constitutional reforms in Hong Kong is at present under review by His Majesty's Government. They have assured the Government of India that India's interest in this matter will not be overlooked.

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3. Japan.-The Government of India declined to be a signatory to the multilateral treaty of peace concluded at San Francisco, and are negotiating a separate bilateral treaty with Japan.

Full diplomatic relations with Japan will be established as soon as the state of war between India and Japan is formally terminated.

The Japanese Government Overseas Agencies In India have been allowed to perform certain consular functions, in addition to their normal duties.

4. Philippines.-From the 1st December 1951, diplomatic relations between India and the Philippines have been established at Legation level.

H. Australia and New Zealand

An Indian Information Officer has been appointed in Australia with headquarters at Sydney.

New Zealand.-The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for India in Australia has been extended to New Zealand.

Fiji-Mr. A. K. Sen has succeeded Mr. Waiz as Commissioner for the Government of India in Fiji.

I. North America

1. Canada.-Mr. R. R. Saksena assumed charge as High Commissioner.

2. Mexico.-Mr. B. R. Sen, Ambassador in the United States of America, has been concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Mexico.

3. United States of America.-Negotiations for a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between India and the United States of America are progressing.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi relinquished her appointment as Ambassador in the United States of America and returned to India. Mr. B. R. Sen has been appointed as Ambassador in the United States of America.

J. South America

1. Argentina.-The appointment of Nawab Ali Yavar Jang Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, as India's Ambassador to Argentina, has been announced. He is expected to take up his duties towards the end of March 1952.

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2. Brazil.-H. H. Raja Joginder Sen Bahadur of Mandi has been appointed Indian Ambassador to Brazil. He will take up his post shortly.

3. Chile.-Nawab Ali Yavar Jang Bahadur will be concurrently accredited as Indian Minister to Chile.

USA

AFGHANISTAN INDIA BURMA IRAN PAKISTAN PORTUGAL THAILAND UNITED KINGDOM
AUSTRIA SWITZERLAND FRANCE GERMANY ITALY THE NETHERLANDS SPAIN SWEDEN
DENMARK FINLAND BELGIUM YUGOSLAVIA CONGO KENYA ERITREA ETHIOPIA MOROCCO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MADAGASCAR SOUTH AFRICA ISRAEL SAUDI ARABIA YEMEN
EGYPT IRAQ LIBYA OMAN KUWAIT SYRIA TURKEY LATVIA BHUTAN NEPAL CHINA
INDONESIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE JAPAN HONG KONG PHILIPPINES AUSTRALIA NEW
ZEALAND FIJI CANADA MEXICO ARGENTINA BRAZIL CHILE

Apr 04, 1950

International Conferences

PART III

International Conferences

During the period under review, India took an active part in the United Nations Organisations and its functional commissions and Specialised Agencies and continued to be a member of the numerous other International Organisations and participated in the following International Conferences:-

1. Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
2. Sixth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
3. Security Council.
4. Special Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories appointed by the General Assembly.
5. International Law Commission.
6. 12th and 13th Session of the ECOSOC.
7. Fiscal Commission.
8. Economic and Employment Commission.
9. Transport and Communications Commission.
10. Statistical Commission.
11. Social Commission.
12. Commission on Human Rights.
13. Commission on the Status of Women.
14. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
15. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Apart from these, India took part in a number of other conferences of International Organisations and Specialised Agencies, such as FAO, UNESCO, ILO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, UPU, ITO, WMO, etc
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At the Fifth Session of the General Assembly, the situation in

Korea was discussed. India in co-operation with the eleven Arab-Asian countries made strenuous efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities in this area.

At the Sixth Session of the General Assembly at Paris, the following items were discussed:-

1. Treatment of Indians in South Africa.
2. Disarmament.
3. International Control of Atomic Energy.
4. Collective Security Measures.

Regarding the question of the Treatment of Indians in South Africa, the General Assembly adopted a resolution creating a three-member Commission to Assist the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa in carrying out appropriate negotiations.

The Indian Delegation under the Leadership of Shri B. N. Rau took an active part in the deliberations on the above items. He also served as Chairman of the Special Committee on the Representation of China appointed by the Assembly during its Fifth Session. He has been elected a Judge of the International Court of Justice by the Security Council and the General Assembly with effect from the Feb 06, 1952. The appointment is for a period of nine years.

He has also, in his individual capacity, been elected a member of the International Law Commission in 1948, for a period of three years which was subsequently increased to 5 years.

H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, who was elected a member of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in 1949, continued to serve as Chairman of the Tribunal.

India was elected a member of the 14 members Peace Observations Commission appointed by the Assembly during its Fifth Session.

By virtue of her membership of the Security Council, India also served on the Committee of Twelve appointed by the Assembly at its Fifth Session to consider ways and means for merging the functions of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments.

India's term of membership of the Security Council terminated on the 31st December, 1951. She was represented on this Council by Shri B. N. Rau, India's Permanent Representative on the United Nations.

India continues to serve on the Special Committee on-Non-Self-Governing Territories.

India has ceased to be a member of the Economic and Social Council with effect from 1st January, 1952.

During the 13th Session, the ECOSOC re-elected India as a member of the Social and Transport and Communications Commissions for a period of three years commencing from 1st January, 1952. It also decided to abolish the Economic, Employment and Development Commission of which India was a member. India ceased to be a member on the Commission on the Status of Women. India is thus now a member of six out of eight functional Commissions. The Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, the Sub-Commissions on Freedom of Information and of the Press, have been discontinued. By virtue of India's re-election to the Social Commission, she becomes a member of the Executive Board of the UNICEF.

India is a member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The Commission held one Session at Lahore during February, 1951 at which India was represented. Another Session is being held along with three of its other Committees at Rangoon (Burma) at which also India is represented.

During 1951, the United Nations offered some fellowships and scholarships to India Nationals in the field of Economic Development and Public Administration, Nominations were received and forwarded to the United Nations by the Government of India.

India has been able to secure greater representation of Indians in the higher grades of the U.N. Secretariat. Mr. S. Lal continues to hold on of the eight posts of Assistant Secretaries-General.

India has participated in a number of International Conferences in India as well as abroad. Meetings of the International Commission on Irrigation and Canals, the International Commission on large Dams, World Power Conferences and the International Associated for Hydraulic Structures Research were held in Delhi in January, 1951, in which prominent scientists from all parts of the globe participated. The 27th Session of the International Institute of Statistics was also held in India (New Delhi and Calcutta) during December 1951-January, 1952.

INDIA

USA KOREA FRANCE SOUTH AFRICA PAKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CHINA BURMA
LATVIA

Feb 06, 1952

Emigration

Jan 01, 1951

PART IV

Emigration

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922, continued to be administered through the Controller-General of Emigration and his subordinate
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Offices. The offices of the Protectors at Calcutta, Madras Mandapam, Negapattinam and Tuticorin were inspected during the year by the C.G.E.

2. Measures to prevent illicit emigration to Ceylon by country craft were further tightened and a conference of the officers of the Central and Madras Governments was convened at Madras in May, 1951, to suggest ways and means to deal with this problem.

A request from the Government of British North Borneo to permit emigration of about 10,000 Indian families for permanent settlement in that country has been received and is being examined by Government. Demands for skilled and unskilled workers have also been made by Sarawak Shell Co., Sarawak and the Government of the Federation of Malaya.

INDIA

Jan 01, 1951

Information Services

Jan 01, 1951

PART V

Information Services

The year witnessed a considerable expansion of external publicity, and late in the year the establishment of new publicity posts at the following centres was sanctioned:-

Geneva

Damascus

Colombo

Kathmandu.

Officers and men for these offices are still to be recruited.

A beginning in better publicity organisation was also made by providing Missions in Manila, Wellington, Rome, The Hague and Trinidad with skeleton publicity staff.

The publicity arrangements in the United States was reviewed and a new office opened in New York, the centre of the American Press. The total complement of the publicity staff in the U.S.A. was slightly increased and the assistance of an experienced, professional publicity expert was also made available.

Similarly, at headquarters some reorganisation was effected and the staff strengthened to work the scheme of regionalisation decided upon after a comprehensive survey of the requirements of South East Asia and of the Middle East.

Twenty regular publicity posts continued to function during the year: these were at Ankara, Baghdad, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Dacca, Djakarta, Kabul, Karachi, Lahore, London, Nairobi,

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Ottawa, Paris, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, and Washington. As a measure of economy, the full complement of staff was not employed at the publicity posts at Buenos Aires, Paris, Peking, Rio-de-Janeiro and Tokyo. This resulted in a saving of about Rs. 1,60,000 in the budget of the Information Services.

Additional funds were provided for supplying adequate and suitable publicity material to different regions. Until now it has not been possible to cater to regional requirements, and only an omnibus service was available to all posts, with additional funds, it should be possible to increase the transmission of news and views from 2 to 5 bulletins a day, with special releases for Missions in South-East Asia and the Middle East.

A larger number of pamphlets, brochures etc., was brought out, with the help of additional funds provided late in the year. The Service of ebonoid blocks was initiated for use by foreign newspapers and periodicals, particularly in the Middle and South East. The distribution of Indian newspapers and periodicals through our

publicity posts overseas was considerably enlarged. Greater use was made of outside talent for the production of features and special articles for use in the foreign Press. Photographic publicity was also strengthened and an effort made to by feature photographs from outside sources.

On account of its importance, special attention was given to the improvement of our publicity in the Middle East. Invitations were issued to delegations of journalists from Turkey and Iran to visit India. A delegation of five eminent journalists from Turkey toured India for six weeks.

To establish closer cultural bonds between India and the Middle East, exhibitions of a representative collection of Indian paintings, sketches, and photographs were held in Cairo, Istanbul, Ankara and Baghdad.

Action was initiated to set up an Arabia Unit in Cairo for the production of special material to cater to the needs of the Middle East.

Funds have been set apart for providing missions with an adequate stock of reference books on various subjects. More films were also supplied.

An exhibition of Indian Art was held at Rangoon, while collections of photographs by Raymond Burnier and Madann Jeet Singh were exhibited in the United States, France and, Britain. The Republic day celebrations received special attention at all Information posts, and special bulletins were issued.

SWITZERLAND

SYRIA USA SRI LANKA NEPAL ITALY NEW ZEALAND PHILIPPINES ARGENTINA BELGIUM
IRAQ TURKEY AFGHANISTAN EGYPT INDONESIA KENYA PAKISTAN UNITED KINGDOM
AUSTRALIA CANADA FRANCE IRAN JAPAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE INDIA

Jan 01, 1951