

Trips: Trips - 33

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Sec. Gen.'s trip to India 1956

Some notes on India

SOME NOTES ON INDIA

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Indian Union, including the state of Jammu and Kashmir and the protectorate of Sikkim in the Himalayas, has an area of 1,269,640 square miles and a population of about 380 million. Four French settlements, with an area of 200 square miles, were transferred to Indian administration on 1 November 1954, but an agreement for de jure transfer has not yet been concluded.

Of the total population, 303 million are Hindus. The major religious minorities are the Moslems (35 million), Sikhs (6 million) and Christians (8 million). The Christians are about evenly divided among Protestants and Catholics.

A dozen major languages are spoken in the several regions of the country. Hindi and languages closely related to it (Urdu and Punjabi) are spoken by nearly 150 million persons.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

India became independent on 15 August 1947 under the Indian Independence Act. Under the constitution which came into force on 26 January 1950, India became a republic and a Union of states. The separate and concurrent powers of the Union and state governments are listed in the constitution. The Union government is, however, empowered to legislate on state subjects in times of grave emergency. There are at present 29 states (including Jammu and Kashmir) but their reorganization into 15 states on a linguistic basis is now under active consideration.

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The President of India is Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a Gandhian leader of the national movement. The Vice-President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, is a well-known philosopher, educationist and a former Oxford professor. The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who holds the portfolios of external affairs and atomic energy, has a unique position in the country. He has not only acquired unchallenged control over his Congress party, but exerts a tremendous influence outside the party ranks. He takes interest in practically all departments of government and all major problems of the country; his influence is felt in every aspect of India's recent development. The Cabinet includes some of his closest colleagues

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In the conduct of external affairs Mr. Nehru is assisted by his adviser, Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon, and by the following Parliamentary officials:

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The civil servants at the head of the External Affairs Ministry at present are:

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POLITICAL PARTIES AND PROBLEMS

The Congress party is the dominant political party in the country, controlling the Union government as well as all the state governments. Prior to 1946, it was the united organization of the national movement rather than a party; since then, the Communist, Socialist and other groups have left the organization.

In the House of the People, the Congress party has 362 out of 499 members. The Communist Party (and its allies) and the Praja (People's) Socialist Party (and its allies) have each between twenty and thirty members. The rest are scattered among various local and smaller parties, and there are nearly forty independents.

In matters of foreign policy, there is general agreement among all the major parties, the Communist Party having recently expressed general support for Pandit Nehru's policy. The only major issues on which there are divergences of opinion are India's membership in the Commonwealth, which most opposition parties oppose, and relations with Pakistan regarding which certain right-wing parties advocate a less conciliatory policy. While the Communist Party is definitely pro-Soviet, the Praja Socialist Party, which advocates a combination of Gandhism and socialism, is opposed to Soviet Communism.

Internally, early in 1955, the Congress party declared itself in favour of promoting a "socialistic pattern of society". The left parties derided this decision as a propaganda manoeuvre. The economic programme of the Congress party is reflected in the national five-year plans. The first five-year plan, providing for an expenditure of \$4 billion, was launched in 1951 with the improvement of agricultural production and the elimination of food deficits as the main objective. The targets of that plan have been satisfactorily achieved. A draft of a second five-year plan, emphasizing heavy and cottage industries rather than light industry, and the public sector rather than the private sector, is now being widely discussed. This plan envisages an expenditure of \$10 billion.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

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During the last two or three years, progress has been made on many questions connected with India-Pakistan relations, but the continued deadlock over Kashmir and the Indian resentment at Pakistan's military alliances have resulted in the continuance of strained relations.

After the de facto transfer of French settlements in 1954, the only foreign territories in India are held by Portugal. Goa is the largest of the three Portuguese settlements, which have a total area of 1,537 square miles and a population of 642,000. A joint statement by the United States Secretary of State Dulles and Portuguese Foreign Minister Paulo Cunha, early in December, following statements made in India by Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev strongly supporting the Indian point of view

over Goa, evoked widespread protests in India because of its reference to Portuguese "provinces" in Asia. India holds that the territories are "colonies" which should be transferred to Indian jurisdiction. India claims that the Portuguese regime is violently repressive and has condemned the Portuguese refusal to agree to negotiations to solve the issue. After Portuguese firings on unarmed Indian demonstrators entering the territory last August, the Indian government broke diplomatic relations with Portugal. The Indian press has charged that Pakistan has encouraged Portugal to resist the Indian demand.

Considerable minorities of Indian origin, totaling over four million, exist in various countries of the world and the protection of their interests is a major concern of the Indian Government. The treatment of about 366,000 Indians settled in the Union of South Africa has been before the General Assembly since 1946. The status of nearly a million Indian residents in Ceylon was the subject of an agreement in 1954, but difficulties have arisen with regard to its interpretation and implementation. Large groups of Indians also reside in Malaya (724,000), Burma (700,000), East Africa (200,000), West Indies and Guiana (500,000), Mauritius (323,000), Fiji (150,000), etc.

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NOTE

Bangalore, the site of the ECAFE meeting, is the largest city and the administrative centre of Mysore State, the capital of which is Mysore city. Bangalore has a population of about 800,000. It is a fast-growing city with several industrial establishments, including the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. The Indian Institute of Science is situated in the outskirts of the city and the physicist Sir C.V. Raman (Nobel prize-winner of 1930) has his laboratories near the Institute.

Mysore state has an area of 33,310 square miles and a population of nearly ten million, most of whom are Kannada-speaking. The Rajpramukh (governor) of Mysore is His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, former prince of the state. The Prime Minister is K. Hanumanthaiya.

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

6 January 1956

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India:

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(Representative of India on the Social Commission).

The national correspondents in the field of social defence
are: Mr. B. N. MULLIK, I. P., Director, Intelligence Bureau,
Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi; Mr. D. V. KULKARNI, Chief
Inspector of Certified Schools of the State of Bombay, Poona 4, Bombay;
Mr. J. P. Gupta, Superintendent, Children's Home, Delhi State
Children Aid Society, New Delhi; Mr. V. Krishna MENON, Chief
Probation Superintendent, 95, Mount Road, Madras 18; Mr. P. N.
SAXENA, Chief Probation Officer, State of Uttar Pradesh, c/o
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Discussions are under way as to the establishment of a Far
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Mr. James B. Orrick, Director
United Nations Information Centre
Theatre Communications Building
Connaught Place
New Delhi 1, India

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS
NEWDELHI (INDIA)

Telephone: New Delhi 8230 and 7638

Area Covered: Burma, India; also Ceylon

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD



BUREAU DE L'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: TECABOARD · NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

NEW DELHI - INDIA

TAB Liaison Officer:

Mr. J.N. Corry, Canada, P.4

Assistant Liaison Officer:

Mr. D. Guyer, U.S., P.2

TAB Office Address:

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Bldg.
Old Mill Road
New Delhi 2

Office Telephone No. 48501, 48502

Contribution: 1956 pledge not yet announced

Level of Approved 1956 Category I Technical
Assistance Programme:

US\$ 2,679,171

(1,459,500 Special Projects)

Number of Experts:

151

Number of Fellows:

76

Comment:

India has the largest technical assistance programme in 1956.

Although no formal discussions have yet commenced with the Government on this point, it is hoped to convert the TAB Office to the full-fledged Resident Representative level before the close of 1956. Mr. James Keen, UK, D.I., now at Headquarters, would be our preferred candidate for the post.

India

TAB Liaison Officer

J. N. Corry
Council of Scientific and
Industrial Research Building
Old Mill Road
New Delhi 2

Telephone Number: 48501 - 48502

Telegraphic Address: TECASSIST NEW DELHI (INDIA)

TAA Experts

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Date of Commencing Service</u>
Bettelheim, C. O.	French	Economic Statistics	2 Oct. 1955
Dyminski, M.	French	Lighthouse Installation and Maintenance	13 Oct. 1955
Frenck, C.	U. S. A.	Electrical Design Engineer	17 Oct. 1955
Lamote, F.	Belgian	Occupational Therapist	31 Aug. 1955
McAdam, R.	U. K.	Physiotherapist	26 Sept. 1955
Robbins, S. S.	U. S. A.	Physical Rehabilitation Administration	8 Oct. 1955
Walker, H. N.	U. S. A.	Electric Power Mechanical Design	13 Sept. 1955

Important Projects

Statistics:- TAA assists the Indian Planning Commission by help to the The Indian Statistical Institute (Calcutta) under Professor Mahalonobis (Chairman of the United Nations Statistical Commission), which is vital in the work of the Commission. TAA has provided high level expert assistance (Frisch, Bettelheim) and equipment (from the USSR) has been ordered to a substantial sum - including an electronic computer. The 1956 programme includes experts in planning statistics, mathematical statistics and statistical quality control, and four short term lecturers at the International Statistical Education Institute.

DDT & Penicillin:- TAA has provided the technical services of design, planning, procurement, installation and operation for a \$3 million penicillin plant and for a DDT plant, for both of which UNICEF financed equipment.

Water Resources Development:- Three experts - two now in post - have been provided to the Central Water and Power Commission, in respect of hydroelectric construction on the Bhakra-Nangal Rivers.

Special Problems

We have no problems in respect of the programme in India. The Technical Assistance Board has staffed the New Delhi Office with a liaison officer (Mr. J. N. Corry) since the withdrawal of Mr. Steinig who was Resident Representative in 1952-1953.

1956 Total Technical Assistance Programme by Agencies

	Expanded Programme	Regular Programme	
		Resolution 200	Resolution 418
Total TAB Programme	\$1,219,671		
TAA	224,600	17,800	49,600
ILO	104,700		
FAO	354,310		
UNESCO	189,500		
ICAO	11,000		
WHO	335,561		
Additional Projects (designated currencies)			
TAA	461,000		
FAO	24,500		
UNESCO	814,000		
WHO	150,000		

India's Contribution:

1956 pledge has not been announced: 1955 pledge was \$400,000.

General Attitude of India toward the Programme:

Our relations with the Government of India are excellent. In 1954 we had a visit from Mr. Desmukh, Minister of Finance, in whose Ministry coordination of external aid, including United Nations technical assistance, is centred. At the time of his visit the question of an increased contribution by India was discussed.

U N I C E F

INDIA

Field Representative:

Mr. T. Glan Davies, Chief
India-Ceylon-Afghanistan Area Office
Patiala House
Hardinge Avenue
New Delhi, India

Cable address: UNICEF
NEWDELHI

Allocations:

\$13,403,451

Projects Assisted:

Child feeding (emergencies). Maternal and Child Welfare training and services. Tuberculosis Control, including B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign. Penicillin Production. DDT Production. Milk Conservation. Long-range feeding. Yaws and Syphilis Control.

Government Contributions: \$1,404,450

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The national correspondents in the field of social defence are: Mr. B. N. MULLIK, I. P., Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi; Mr. D. V. KULKARNI, Chief Inspector of Certified Schools of the State of Bombay, Poona 4, Bombay; Mr. J. P. Gupta, Superintendent, Children's Home, Delhi State Children Aid Society, New Delhi; Mr. V. Krishna MENON, Chief Probation Superintendent, 95, Mount Road, Madras 18; Mr. P. N. SAXENA, Chief Probation Officer, State of Uttar Pradesh, c/o Inspector General of Prisons, Lucknow, U. P.

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Discussions are under way as to the establishment of a Far Eastern Demographic Research and Training Centre in India; Ceylon and Singapore are other possible locations.

NEW DELHI

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