PREFACE
This study of 'The Administration of Foreign Affairs in India - with comparative reference to Britain' is primarily a description of the administrative organs of the Government of India directly engaged in the conduct of foreign affairs. The period covered is mainly from August 1947 to April 1962, though there is also a discussion of the administration before the advent of independence. Important developments regarding the conduct of external affairs and the foreign service have taken place since April 1962, but it has not been possible to include them within the scope of the study.

The plan of the thesis is as follows. The first two chapters deal with the administrative machinery that existed before the transfer of power during the British period. They deal with the origin and growth of the Department of External Affairs and the Indian Political Service. The third chapter contains a general description of the constitutional setting in relation to the conduct of foreign affairs. It deals with the role of the President, the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of External Affairs, Parliament and public opinion in the foreign policy process. As it was felt that no study of the conduct of foreign affairs in India in the present context is complete without some reference to the Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, the fourth chapter deals with his office and functions.
fifth and sixth chapters describe the administrative set-up and working of the Ministry of External Affairs. The structure and working of the Indian missions and posts abroad form the subject-matter of the seventh chapter. The next two chapters deal with the personnel organization of the External Affairs Ministry and the recruitment and training of the personnel. The tenth and final chapter, entitled "Conclusions and Reflections," deals briefly with some of the conclusions arrived at from previous discussions. The writer has also ventured to make certain reflections on the foreign service which are based on impressions formed by the writer in the course of working on this project and which by their very nature cannot be properly substantiated by documentation.

As is obvious from the preceding paragraph, the general approach of study adopted in this thesis is mainly descriptive. No attempt has been made to study the process of foreign affairs - that of decision-making and implementation. This would have necessitated a study of the administration in relation to foreign policy, both forming parts of an undifferentiated system, and to analyse from different instances the actual role of the administration in its conduct. The approach employed in the present study is possibly a little unreal when it seeks to discuss the machinery apart from the process. Still, this less ambitious approach was adopted because even a purely descriptive study of the kind attempted here has not been made so far, and because any other approach would also have possibly necessitated a much longer thesis.
The materials consulted is listed in the bibliography given at the end. Only the most relevant materials having a direct bearing on the subject or those that have been referred to in the body or the footnotes are enumerated in the bibliography. Some of the materials consulted were officially classified as 'confidential' and as such could not be listed in the bibliography or mentioned in the footnotes.

The published materials on the foreign service of India are really inadequate to make any comprehensive study on it. The most important primary sources available for the study are limited to the annual reports of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee, Parliamentary Debates etc. For the first and second chapters the old files and papers preserved in the National Archives of India formed the main source of information. A good part of this information has been collected and utilized for the first time. Secondary source materials dealing directly with the administration of foreign affairs in India are also entirely lacking. On Britain, for comparative references, both primary and secondary source materials were used. Among the latter, special mention should be made of the study by Lord Strang and other members of the Foreign Service on The Foreign Office. Some of the more recent books on the British Foreign Office like D. Bishop's The Administration of British Foreign Relations and Lord Strang's The Diplomatic Career, were also consulted. A number of articles and books on the State Department, the foreign service and other aspects of the
administration of foreign affairs in the USA and other countries
and on the history and organization of the British Civil Service
are left out of the bibliography for reasons of space.

A good part of the information used in this study was
collected directly from the Ministry. This sometimes meant
consulting official files and papers with the permission of the
officers concerned. A large number of officials at various levels
of the Ministry and some non-officials associated with the Ministry
as diplomats or otherwise were interviewed and this formed another
very valuable source of information. It has not been possible to
document such information collected directly from the Ministry or
from the officials of the Ministry and to give references about
their source in the footnotes. Care has been taken to make
references only to such sources and materials as are not 'confidential'
or are not restricted for 'official use only.' Naturally, all the
information collected could not be utilized. Certain kinds of
information which would have added considerably to the value of
the study - for example, details regarding the social, educational
and other similar background of the foreign service personnel or
about the language and area expertise in the foreign service -
could not be used as they were described as 'confidential.'

The footnoting procedure followed in this thesis is according
It is hoped that there would be no difficulty in following the
procedure adopted here, for whatever changes are introduced from
the common procedure followed internationally have been with a
view to simplification. One particular change may, however, be specially noted here. The traditional Latin abbreviation, "op.cit." to indicate that a work has already been cited is not used here. Instead, when a reference to a work which has already been cited in the same chapter in an earlier footnote is made the procedure followed here is as follows:


(75) Strang and others, n. 12, 43.

The abbreviation, 'n.12,' in footnote (75) means that the book was cited earlier in footnote (12).

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