

# 1968-69

## Contents

REPORT  
1968-69

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

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INDIA

Apr 28, 1967

## ***India's Neighbours***

### CHAPTER I

#### INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

##### AFGHANISTAN

At the invitation of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, the President of India made a brief halt at Kabul on Jul 18, 1968, while returning to Delhi, after his State visit to the Soviet Union.

In June 1968, Dr. K. L. Rao, Minister for Irrigation and Power, paid an official visit to Afghanistan. In August 1968, the then Minister of Commerce, Shri Dinesh Singh, went to Afghanistan at the invitation of the Afghan Minister of Commerce.

An Indian Cultural Delegation consisting of a hockey team, well-known musicians and a Kathak dancer took part in the annual Jashan celebrations by Afghanistan in August 1968.

##### BURMA

Relations between India and Burma during the year were marked by cordiality and cooperation.

A significant development was the progress registered with regard to the demarcation of the India-Burma boundary.

The Joint India-Burma Boundary Commission constituted pursuant to the India-Burma Boundary Agreement of 10 March, 1967, held its first session in India (New Delhi and Dehra Dun) from 6 to 10 April, 1968. The Commission formulated certain tentative plans for actual demarcation work during the

current field season extending from November 1968 to April 1969. Preparatory work was subsequently undertaken by both

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sides. In September 1968, meetings of the Survey officials of the two countries were held in Rangoon to discuss further details and settle various technical questions. The second round of meetings of the Joint Boundary Commission was held in Rangoon between 20 and 26 October, 1968. During this second round of talks, various details were settled between the two sides concerning the physical demarcation of about 240 miles, of the India-Burma boundary commencing from the southern end, which was to be taken up for demarcation during the current season.

The survey parties of the two sides commenced field work in the last week of November, 1968. The actual work on the physical demarcation of the boundary commenced on 1 December, 1968. Considering the many difficulties faced, the work is proceeding at a rapid pace.

On her way back from Kuala Lumpur to Calcutta, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, stopped over in Rangoon on 1 June, 1968 and was accorded a warm reception at the airport.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Planning, U Thi Han, arrived in India on 6 August, 1968 to attend the CASTASIA Conference. He stayed in Delhi for about 10 days. During the course of his stay he met the Prime Minister as well as other Ministers and Government officials. and made a short tour of the country,

An eight-member Purchase Study Mission visited India, from 21 September to 10 October, 1968, to negotiate arrangements for credit and purchase under the Industrial Development-Bank of India Refining Scheme on a Government to Government basis. During the course of their stay in India the Burmese Delegation also went on a twelve-day tour of important places of industrial and commercial interest.

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#### CEYLON

In response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of India, the Ceylon Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, visited India from 27 November to 4 December, 1968.

The two Prime Ministers renewed and extended the con-

tacts established during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Ceylon last year. They reviewed the progress made in matters of mutual interest and exchanged, in particular, views on recent developments in the Asian region. Among the subjects discussed were bilateral relations between the two countries including the progress made in the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 and matters of common interest in the Palk Bay and the Gulf of Mannar. The Ceylon Prime Minister announced that his Government had decided to exempt the repatriates under the 1964 Indo-Ceylon Agreement from the purview of the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate Scheme, which would have acted as a dis-incentive to repatriates coming away to India. The two Prime Ministers expressed their common resolve to consider bilateral issues in a spirit of friendly co-operation. They also expressed their satisfaction over the increased collaboration between the two countries in trade, agriculture, the tea industry and technical co-operation in industrial development.

In their general survey of the international situation, the Prime Ministers reiterated their conviction in the principles of non-alignment and were of the view that the proposed Third Conference of Non-aligned States, held at an appropriate time with adequate preparation would contribute to the maintenance of world peace and stability. The Prime Ministers reiterated their belief in the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and also emphasized the importance of complete and universal disarmament. They, agreed that all international problems should be settled by the countries concerned through peaceful negotiations and in this connection, expressed the hope that the Colombo Proposals and the Tashkent Declaration would

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be implemented in principle and in practice. On the economic side, the two Prime Ministers expressed their regret that the last UNCTAD Conference had failed to arrive at practical measures to assist the developing countries in promoting their exports. The co-operation of the developed countries was needed to resolve the problems.

The Union Minister for Industrial Development visited Ceylon from 12 to 16 October, in connection with the 1400th Anniversary Celebrations of the Revelation of the Holy Quran. During his visit, he also had discussions with the Ceylon Minister of Industries on industrial collaboration between the two countries. The discussions covered, in particular, the scope for joint ventures between the two countries. The progress in regard to the establishment of such ventures in the automobile, machine tools and construction machinery industries in respect of which there had been discussions earlier, was reviewed. It was decided that, in regard to these and other projects, experts from both countries should meet periodically with a view, to

facilitating expeditious implementation of projects. Among the other subjects discussed during Shri Ahmed's visit to Ceylon were technical assistance, consultancy services, provision of training facilities particularly in the fields of fertilizer and textile technology. He also discussed the question of supply and utilization of industrial raw materials available in either country for manufacturing products, with mutual assistance in equipment and technology, for internal consumption as well as export to third countries.

The Ceylon Government sent out a batch of 'Govirajas' (farmers with the highest yields in their districts) to India in December to study agricultural methods. They also made a pilgrimage to Sanchi.

#### NEPAL

Indo-Nepal relations continued to be friendly and cordial throughout the year under review. At the invitation of His

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Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal, President Dr. Zakir Husain paid a State visit to Nepal from 12 to 16 October, 1968. The King described the visit as a symbol of growing traditional friendship between Nepal and India and expressed his thanks for the keen interest shown by the Government of India in extending economic and technical assistance and co-operation to Nepal in different fields of national development. His Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal, accompanied by the Queen, made a brief visit to Delhi from 1 to 3 November, 1968. On his way back to Nepal from abroad the King paid private visits to Bombay and Calcutta between 24 November and 4 December. The Crown Prince of Nepal, His Royal Highness Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, visited India as the guest of Government of India from 27 September to 6 October, 1968. During this visit the Crown Prince undertook a tour of Kashmir and some other parts of India. Among other prominent visitors from Nepal were Shri Kirtinidhi Vasta, Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal, Shri Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhandary, the Foreign and Education Minister of Nepal, Shri Bhupendra Lal Nepali, a member of the Rashtriya Panchayat and leading a delegation of the Nepalese Labour Organization, the Auditor-General of Nepal, and the Director, Radio Nepal.

A delegation from India led by Shri B. R. Bhagat visited Kathmandu from 15 to 19 November, 1968 and held talks on matters of mutual interest, particularly on trade and industrial co-operation between the two countries.

The Inter-Governmental Joint Committee of the representatives of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India, which was constituted under the "Memorandum

of Understanding on matters arising out of the Treaty of Trade and Transit (1960)" signed in Kathmandu on 27 December, 1966, held its second meeting in Kathmandu from 10 to 15 September.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Dr. Karan Singh, visited Nepal from 25 to 27 February, 1968 and discussed

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with officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal the possibility of further co-operation in the fields of civil aviation and tourism. The Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Shri Jagannath Rao and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Shri S. Ranganathan, visited Nepal at the invitation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

Indo-Nepalese co-operation in the field of economic development continued to grow in size and scope. The cooperation which started in 1951 with the construction of an airstrip at Gaucher airport, Kathmandu, now covers a wide range of programmes in the fields of roads and air communication, irrigation and power, telecommunication, water supply, horticulture, rural reconstruction, education, health, forestry, geological and mineral surveys.

During 1968-69, a sum of Rs.12 crores was allocated for co-operation programmes between the two countries. The following projects constructed under the Indo-Nepalese programme of economic co-operation were inaugurated/handed over to the Government of Nepal:

- (i) Hangar at Tribhuvan Airport.
- (ii) Bagmati Bridge.
- (iii) Tubular structures (University).
- (iv) Foreign Post Office building.
- (v) Biratnagar Airport.
- (vi) Pokhara Hydel Project-first phase.
- (vii) Calcutta-Kathmandu Teleprinter Link

Some of the important Agreements entered into between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal during 1968 related to the establishment of a 5-K.W radio telephone link between New Delhi and Kathmandu, horticulture-development and expansion of the Tribhuvan University. The

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major projects now in progress, under the Indo-Nepalese economic co-operation programme, are the East-West Highway, Sonauli-Pokhara Road, Trunk Telephone Line between Kathmandu and Raxaul, Chatra Canals and the Trisuli Hydel Project.

The progress and implementation of the Indo-Nepalese programme of economic co-operation were reviewed in the talks held between the representatives of the two Governments in the last week of December 1968. The Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the talks expressed full satisfaction with the general progress of these programmes.

#### PAKISTAN

During the year India continued her efforts to start a dialogue with Pakistan on the outstanding issues so as to restore the status quo prior to August 1965, as a first step in the improvement of relations between the two countries. The response from Pakistan to all these efforts was disappointing. India took the initiative on several occasions for restoring trade and communications, opening of all border check-posts, return of seized properties, ensuring freedom of movement and exchange of visits and resuming civil air flights between the two countries. No progress could be made on any of these because of lack of adequate response from Pakistan.

On 15 August, 1968 the Prime Minister appealed to Pakistan to sign a no-war pact with India. Again on 1 January, 1969 the Prime Minister suggested at a Press conference that along with a no-war pact some kind of a bilateral machinery could be evolved to normalize Indo-Pak relations and settle all outstanding differences. This suggestion was further explained to the Pakistan High Commission in India on, 10 January, 1969. India is still awaiting a positive response from Pakistan to this suggestion.

The Kutch Tribunal gave its award on 19 February, 1968 at Geneva. The award determined the boundary, as it stood

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in 1947 between the former State of Kutch and the erstwhile province of Sind. The representatives of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi early in March 1968 to draw up the arrangements to implement the Kutch Tribunal's Award. This was followed by another meeting of the representatives of the two countries in Islamabad in September 1968. At this meeting the programme of work from the ensuing field season was discussed. It was agreed that both representatives would endeavour to complete the entire demarcation work by the end of May 1969.

The demarcation of the West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary did not make much progress because the Pakistan Survey authorities had been insisting that the division of Berubari, in accordance with the Nehru-Noon Agreement, must also be taken up at the same time. An appeal against the judgement of the Calcutta High Court in this matter is pending before

the Supreme Court.

The Lushai Hills district boundary with East Pakistan has not yet been taken up for demarcation. The major portion of the boundary between Assam and East Pakistan has been demarcated by erection of boundary pillars. Concerning the Lathitalla-Dumabari villages the Pakistan Government have agreed to the resumption of discussions between the Surveyors-General of India and Pakistan.

The demarcation of the Tripura-East Pakistan boundary is proceeding. There has been no progress in the settlement of the territorial disputes in this sector.

In accordance with the provisions of Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 three meetings between Indus Waters Commissioners for India and Pakistan were held during the period 1 April, 1968 to 31 December, 1968.

Pakistan has been complaining that the Farakka Barrage, constructed to save the port of Calcutta from being choked by

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rising silt, would cause great harm to East Pakistan. She contested India's overwhelming rights over the Ganga Waters with the object of interfering with the successful completion of the Farakka Barrage. The facts are that the offshoot of the Ganga flows through Pakistan for only 88 miles as against a flow of about 1300 miles in India and taken along with its tributaries in India, a flow of over 4000 miles. About two hundred million people in India depend on the Ganga basin. The contribution of water to the Ganga by India is overwhelmingly superior to that of Pakistan. Also whereas India has no alternate resources for irrigation of this area, East Pakistan, in addition to a more abundant rainfall, has the mighty Brahmaputra which has enough water all through the year. Considering the technical facts regarding the actual diversion of the Ganga water at Farakka in comparison with its flow, there cannot be any question of harm being caused to East Pakistan.

India suggested a meeting at the technical level to determine the reasonable requirement of Pakistan and the actual flow at the border taking into account gains below Farakka which will assist in the solution of this question. After an interval of 6 years, the water experts of India and Pakistan held their 5th meeting in New Delhi during May 1968. The purpose of this meeting was to exchange the relevant technical data.

In December 1968, a further meeting was held between the Governments of India and Pakistan at the level of Secretaries, in order to review the progress already made in respect of the technical discussions and to establish procedures for the



intensification and speeding up of technical level talks on the question of the Eastern Rivers. It was agreed by the two sides that the next technical meeting at the level of Secretaries would be held in Islamabad during March 1969.

During the year there was no evidence of Pakistan giving up its hostile activities of interfering and inciting trouble in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. The specious argument of self-determination being involved in Kashmir was continued.

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Attempts to secure foreign support for its claim were continued although, excepting the Peoples Republic of China, this was not forthcoming from any other country. On the contrary more countries declared, themselves in favour of a bilateral and peaceful solution of all Indo-Pakistani problems. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan referred to Kashmir in his statement in the UN in October 1968. The Minister of State for External Affairs put forward India's viewpoint before the UN General Assembly in exercise of his right of reply. On behalf of India it was stated :

- (i) Pakistan had twice attempted to occupy by force of arms the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir and twice Pakistan's designs had been thwarted by India with the active co-operation and assistance of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of the State had manifested their unalterable determination to remain with India.
- (ii) The State of Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of India by due constitutional process and by the will of the people and will remain so. We cannot agree to any plea or demand which would question our sovereignty.
- (iii) The UNCIP Resolutions of 1948-49 were moribund and obsolete. They could not be implemented because Pakistan chose not to fulfil her obligations in accordance with those resolutions, primarily that of withdrawing her forces.
- (iv) Pakistan, while in illegal occupation of a part of the State, continues to incite people and thus create an explosive situation. If an explosive situation was created, the entire responsibility for it would lie at the door of Pakistan.

The Government of India lodged a protest with the Governments of Pakistan and China against an agreement signed by them in October 1967 on the opening of an overland trade

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route between Gilgit in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and Sinkiang in China, Speaking in the Rajya Sabha on 13 May, 1968, the Minister of State for External Affairs stated :

"The agreement is in line with the collusive, Sino-Pak postures directed against India. I need hardly add that Government are fully aware of the threat to our security posed by this road and everything possible has been done to safeguard our defence and security."

Pakistan's efforts to consolidate Chinese support in the political and military fields also continued during the year.

In violation of Article 3 of the Tashkent Declaration, interference by the Pakistan Government in the internal affairs of India continued during the year.

Pakistan continued to actively assist, train and arm Naga and Miza rebels in its territory; documentary evidence to this was captured from Naga and Mizo rebels and this revealed that arms, funds, training as well as travel facilities to third countries and opportunities for contacting the latter were provided to Nagas and Mizos by Pakistan. Infiltration from East Pakistan into India also continued. on a small scale; effective security measures taken by the Government of India have considerably reduced the size of this problem.

Pakistan also continued its propaganda against India with the evident motive of creating disaffection among the various communities of India, particularly among the Muslims and the Sikhs.

The campaign on which Pakistan embarked immediately after the 1965 conflict to reinforce and strengthen its military capacity continued at a brisk pace during the year under review. Pakistan persisted in her effort to get surplus NATO weapons of US origin from the various European countries directly or indirectly. For this purpose, approaches were made to Italy, Belgium and Turkey for the supply of M-47 tanks. India

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represented strongly to the USA and the NATO countries concerned. None of these deals is reported to have gone through. However, as mentioned above, Pakistan's military collaboration with China continued during the year.

Pakistan also obtained a commitment from the Soviet Union for the supply of arms. The Prime Minister informed Parliament in this context that "Pakistan had no reasonable justification to seek the augmentation of its armed strength ..... Pakistan had

received, by way of gifts, vast quantities of arms and equipment between the years 1954-65 as member of military alliances, and as we had apprehended, Pakistan had eventually used these against us." The Prime Minister also stated that Pakistan does, not face any external threat and had already committed aggression against us on three occasions and that any increase in strength would have the effect of encouraging Pakistan in its, intransigence and aggressive attitude towards India.

The Government of India have been reminding the Government of Pakistan that all Indian assets and properties seized by the Government of Pakistan since the 1965 conflict are in the nature of a continuing trust and any attempt on the part of Pakistan to dispose of them unilaterally would be a flagrant violation of the Tashkent Declaration and will not be recognized.

During the period from 1 April to 31 December, 1968, 12 pilgrim parties comprising 659 persons visited India from Pakistan. During the same period, 4 pilgrim parties comprising 3,818 individuals visited Pakistan from India.

It is India's hope, that Pakistan will soon revert to the path, of peaceful and good neighbourly relations with India, normalise relations through a step by step approach and agree to adopt a co-operative and bilateral approach in all matters affecting the mutual interests of the two countries.

#### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Our relations with China registered no significant improvement during the year. The Government of India have stated

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on several occasions that they are willing to talk with China on a basis consistent with India's territorial integrity, sovereignty and national honour. The Government of the People's Republic of China have, however, shown no constructive inclination to seek improvement in the relations between the two countries.

The Chinese military build-up across the northern borders of India remains undiminished. There was, however, no armed clash during 1968.

The Chinese authorities continued to disregard the principles of peaceful co-existence and norms of international behaviour. Radio Peking and other Chinese propaganda media persist in interfering in India's internal and external affairs. Chinese official agencies have repeatedly condemned the political institutions of India. What is more, they continue to interfere in India's internal affairs. The Government of India have evidence of Chinese Government's complicity in stirring, and abetting some misguided Naga elements and giving them military training and

arms.

While the Government of India have made it abundantly clear that the door for peaceful negotiations with China remains open if they respect the principles of peaceful co-existence, we are determined to guard India's territorial integrity and sovereignty and will not tolerate interference in India's internal affairs. We shall remain patient but firm in the hope that the Chinese Government will one day revert to the path of reason, good neighbourliness and peaceful co-existence when it may be possible to improve our relations with that country.

#### THE DALAI LAMA AND TIBETAN REFUGEES

The work relating to Tibetan refugees of the Tibetan Refugee Unit of the Ministry of External Affairs was split up with effect from 23 September, 1968 with the work pertaining to "Relief and Rehabilitation of the Tibetan Refugees" being transferred to the Department of Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Labour, 27 M of E.A.-2.

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Employment and Rehabilitation. The Ministry of External Affairs continues to handle work connected with His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama with his party of 10 persons visited Bombay to attend the All India Buddhist Conference held there on 23 and 24 November, 1968. On his way back to Dharamsala, His Holiness the Dalai Lama visited Delhi and stayed at Delhi as a guest of the Government of India from 26 to 28 November, 1968.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN LATVIA USA BURMA MALAYSIA UZBEKISTAN SRI LANKA RUSSIA NEPAL  
PAKISTAN MALI SWITZERLAND FRANCE CHINA ITALY BELGIUM TURKEY

Jul 18, 1968

## ***States in Special Treaty Relations with India Bhutan***

### CHAPTER II

#### STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA BHUTAN

At the invitation of His Majesty the King of Bhutan, the Prime Minister of India visited Bhutan from May 03, 1968 - 5 May, 1968. The Prime Minister stressed the abiding interest India took in the welfare of the people of Bhutan and said that India wanted Bhutan to develop her own system based on her rich culture and heritage. His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo welcoming her, described the bonds of friendship between India and Bhutan as being such "that nothing can ever shake or destroy". During this visit the Prime Minister inaugurated the 127 mile Phuntsholing-Thimpu Highway, a major Indo-Bhutanese co-operation project, which links Thimpu, the capital of Bhutan, with Phuntsholing, Bhutan's principal trade and commercial centre near the Indo-Bhutan border. She also laid the foundation stone of "Bharat Bhavan" (India House) which will accommodate the office and residence of the Special Officer of India in Bhutan.

His Royal Highness Namgyal Wangchuk, Tengye Lonpo, Bhutan's Minister for Trade, Commerce, Industry and Forests, visited New Delhi from 8-24 August, to discuss various proposals connected with the setting up of industries in Bhutan.

A delegation of the Bhutanese National Assembly (Tsongdu) paid a goodwill visit to India from 24 to 29 January, 1969 and witnessed the Republic Day parade in the capital.

A Bhutanese cultural troupe also visited New Delhi in January 1969 and took part in the Folk Dance Festival.

A Bhutanese delegation led by Dasho Dawa Tsering Secretary-General, Development Wing, Government, of Bhutan visited Delhi, in November 1968, for the annual review of the

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Indian aid programme in Bhutan. The delegation expressed satisfaction with the progress of the various projects.

Tsilon Chogyal, Bhutan's Finance Minister, visited New-Delhi in January 1969 to discuss Bhutan's request for budgetary assistance particularly in the context of the damage caused by the October 1968 floods. On behalf of the Government of India he was generally assured of all possible assistance.

With the agreement of the Government of Bhutan, it has been decided to compile a gazetteer of Bhutan containing basic information about the country and its people. A joint committee of Bhutanese and Indian officials under the chairmanship, of the Minister of State for Education, was formed to advise on the compilation.

With India's sponsorship and support, Bhutan has already secured the requisite number of votes for admission to the Universal Postal Union. The formal announcement regarding its admission is expected to be made soon.

A weekly air service between Hashimara in India and Paro in Bhutan started functioning from 26 December, 1968. The service, is operated by M/s. Jamair Company Private Limited, Calcutta.

An Indian dance troupe, led by Shrimati Amala Shankar, visited Bhutan from 21-26 March, 1968 and gave performances at Phuntsholing, Honka and Thimpu.

#### SIKKIM

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited Sikkim, from 5-6 May, 1968. The Prime Minister paid tributes to the leadership of the Chogyal and the Gyalmo and said that Indo-Sikkimese friendship was based on a spirit of understanding, co-operation and mutual benefit. In his introductory speech, the Chogyal hailed the "indissoluble bonds of friendship and

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understanding" between Sikkim and India and referred to the "generous assistance and sympathy received from India".

At the invitation of the Government of India, the Chogyal and the Gyalmo, of Sikkim visited Delhi in September-October 1968. They also paid visits to Srinagar and Leh. The Chogyal paid another visit to Delhi in December. He discussed, inter alia, Sikkim's request for Indian assistance for speedy repair of the damage caused by the October 1968 floods in Sikkim. The Chogyal was assured of all possible assistance in this regard.

The State Bank of Sikkim, Gangtok, established in collaboration with the United Commercial Bank Limited of India, was inaugurated on 9 September, 1968.

During the year, 24 Sikkimese students were granted Government of India scholarships for studies in schools and educational institutions in India.

A cultural troupe from the National School of Drama, New Delhi, visited Gangtok in August 1968, in connection with the Indian Independence Day celebrations, and gave many performances.

BHUTAN  
INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA

May 03, 1968

## **South-East Asia**

### CHAPTER III

#### SOUTH-EAST ASIA

##### INDONESIA

India's relations with Indonesia continued to develop satisfactorily during 1968. An Indian Trade Delegation visited Indonesia in January 1968 for talks on co-operation between the two countries with regard to marketing of pepper. Indonesia has been invited to send a delegation to India to continue discussions on the subject.

Under the command of Rear Admiral Kohli, Flag Officer Commanding the Indian Fleet, three ships of the Indian Navy paid a three-day visit, in March to the Indonesian Naval base at Surabaya.

An Air Agreement was signed between India and Indonesia in September 1968. The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation signed the agreement on behalf of India. In terms of this Agreement, the services of Air-India through Djakarta and those of Garuda Indonesian Airways through Bombay, which were hitherto operated on the basis of temporary authorizations issued by the respective Governments, were placed on a permanent footing.

The Shipping Corporation of India inaugurated its West-Coast India-Australia services via Djakarta in October.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, with a party of four officers visited India between Feb 20, 1969 24 February, 1969. During his stay in India, he paid a visit to the Bhakra Nangal Dam. The Joint Communique signed by the Indian and

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the Indonesian Foreign Ministers reflected the desire of the two countries for increased co-operation in the future. Steps to pursue this further are under consideration.

## MALAYSIA

Relations, between Malaysia and India grew closer and more friendly during 1968.

The Indian Technical Delegation which visited Malaysia in January, concluded an Agreement with MARA (Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat) trust for the advancement of the sons of the soil. Under this Agreement, India agreed to provide training to a substantial number of Malaysians in various trades and professions, and to send experts to advise MARA in the matter of vocational training, setting up of medical colleges and other programmes. Substance was given to this Agreement with the arrival in India of 109 MARA trainees.

The Indian Prime Minister's visit to Malaysia in April-May was one, of the most successful visits of a foreign dignitary to that country. The Joint Communique issued by the Prime Ministers of India and Malaysia testified to the growing cordial relations and economic co-operation between the two countries.

A Malaysian delegation came to India in July with proposals for, increased co-operation in the economic, trading and technological spheres. India made an offer of technical assistance in the form of training facilities to Malaysians as well as secondment of experts to Malaysia.

Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia paid a brief visit to Delhi in July 1968.

An Indian Industrialists' Delegation spent a week in Kuala Lumpur in October-November 1968. The aim of this Delegation was to explore avenues for collaboration in industry and trade. The Delegation received good publicity.

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The Malaysian Labour Minister, Mr. Manickavasagam, was in New Delhi in, January 1969, to represent Malaysia at the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference.

## SINGAPORE

India and Singapore signed an Air Agreement in January. The Indian Prime Minister's visit to Singapore in April-May was a resounding success and the Joint Communique issued by the two Prime Ministers at the end of the visit reflected the need for closer co-operation between the two countries.

An Indian Education Trust was established in Singapore with the aim of setting up a fund of one million dollars to provide scholarships and other forms of financial assistance to needy children.



The Indian Naval Ship, INS "MYSORE" escorted by INS "RAJPUT" and "RANJIT" paid a formal goodwill visit to Singapore in March 1968.

The late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Annadurai, passed through Singapore in May 1968 on his return from his tour of United States and Japan.

The Congress President, Shri S. Nijalingappa, visited Singapore in August.

Three Singapore Foreign Service probationers completed a ten-week training course, in October 1968, at the Ministry of External Affairs and the Indian School of International Studies. The Singapore Government has asked for similar facilities for their 1969 batch of probationers also.

A seven-member Delegation, sponsored by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, New Delhi, visited Singapore in October 1968. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, agreed to be the patron of the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Committee.

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A team of three experts from Hindustan Steel visited Singapore in October to carry out a pre-investment feasibility survey for the setting up of a steel mill in Singapore. The survey was conducted under the auspices of the ECAFE.

Shri C. P. Srivastava, Chairman and Managing Director of the Shipping Corporation of India, visited Singapore in early November. Shri Srivastava stated at a Press conference that there was a possibility of the Shipping Corporation of India using the dry docking and repairing facilities available in Singapore for some of its bigger vessels until such time as India developed such facilities of her own.

There was a small increase in the number of Indians leaving Singapore for India for permanent settlement. Retrenchment at the British base, difficulties regarding work permits, unemployment and a probable sense of insecurity about their future, could be ascribed as the reasons for this increasing outflow. The Singapore Government have, however, assured us that there will be no discrimination against people of Indian origin.

H.E. Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Singapore Foreign and Labour Minister, was in India for three days in January 1969 to attend the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference.

Three Indian Naval Ships, INS "KAMORTA" and "KAD-MATT" and "DEEPAK" paid a visit to Singapore in January 1969.

## THAILAND

The year witnessed growing cordiality in Indo-Thai relations, especially in the economic sphere.

An Air Agreement between India and Thailand was signed in April 1968. India has bought 120 thousand tonnes of rice from Thailand on a Government to Government basis. The Asian Coconut Community was established pursuant to an Agreement signed in Bangkok, between the two countries in

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December 1968. The object of the Agreement is to promote the coconut industry in all its aspects. The then Commerce Minister Shri Dinesh Singh signed the Agreement on, behalf of India.

In August, Hindustan Gas and Industry of Calcutta applied to the Thai Board of Investment for promotional privileges to set up a 500 spindle plant, to be named India-Thai Synthesis Ltd., for production of synthetic fabric yarn. These promotional privileges were granted in December. This is an Indo-Thai joint venture with equal shares for the two parties.

There has been an increase in Indian exports to Thailand of steel and allied products and petroleum products. For the period of January-December 1967, Thai imports from India amounted to Bahts 267,783 as against Bahts, 109,000 in 1965 and Bahts 91,675,000 in 1966.

In October a contract for the purchase of Thai Kenaf was undertaken by the Indian Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association.

The Foreign Secretary paid a two-day visit to Thailand in January 1969 and called on the Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Minister for National Economy of Thailand. A Thai Trade delegation visited India in the same month.

## INDO-CHINA COMMISSIONS

In order to study various problems concerning the Indo-China Commissions, an Inter-Ministerial team visited the headquarters of the three International Commissions in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos between 22 July and 11 August, 1968. This team confirmed the necessity for a reduction in the Indian-personnel of the Commissions. The Government of India accepted the recommendations for a reduction in the strength of the Commissions and have implemented them so far as Indian personnel were concerned. The views of the Polish and

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Canadian Delegations, on the necessity of maintaining the Commissions at a certain minimum level of capability, were, however, duly taken into account.

#### LAOS

The Government of India reviewed the existence of the-Indian Medical Team in the light of new medical facilities provided by other countries. It was decided to withdraw the Indian Medical Team and to extend alternative assistance to Laos. Consequently, the fourth Indian Medical Team was recalled. Under instructions from the Government of India, the medical stores and most of the equipment belonging to the Indian Medical Team were donated to the Royal Lao Government by India's Charge d' Affairs on 26 December, 1968. The value of goods donated is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Government of India sent articles worth Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Embassy for sale at the Red Cross Week organised by the Red Cross Society of Laos. The entire proceeds of these goods will be donated to the Laotian Red Cross Society.

#### VIETNAM

The Government of India renewed the Trade Agreement with the DRVN Government for another period of three years. This Agreement, which was due for renewal on 21 September, 1968, had originally been signed by the two Governments in 1956.

President Johnson ordered the complete stoppage of bombing of North Vietnam with effect from 1 November, 1968, and this was welcomed by the Government of India. The Government of India have constantly kept in touch with the concerned Governments and also with the UN Secretary-General with a view to assisting progress towards substantive discussions for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem in Accordance with the Geneva Agreement of 1954

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#### CAMBODIA

There was further strengthening of the very friendly relations between the two countries.

The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase and despatch of medicines to Cambodia.

The Government of India have recognised the frontiers of Cambodia and have assisted in the Mekong development Prek Thnot Project.

## AUSTRALIA

The visit of the Prime Minister of India to Australia during May 1968, strengthened the cordial relations existing between India and Australia. The Prime Minister's visit was greatly appreciated and warmly welcomed by the Government and people of Australia. Regular contacts have already been established between the officials of the foreign ministries of India and Australia and the second round of Indo-Australian consultations is expected to take place in New Delhi during March 1969.

The Government of Australia made a gift of 70,000 metric tons of wheat as a part of Australia's contribution for 1968-69 under the Food Aid Convention of the International Food Grains Arrangement.

Two Australian Naval Ships paid a goodwill visit to Madras from 17 to 19 January, 1969.

## NEW ZEALAND

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon'ble Keith Holyoake, and Mrs. Holyoake, paid an official visit to India from 28 to 31 January, 1969. The New Zealand Prime Minister had been invited to visit India when the Prime Minister of India Visited New Zealand in May 1968. This

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visit provided a further Opportunity for personal contacts between the Prime Ministers of India and New Zealand. The two Prime Ministers discussed international and bilateral issues, with particular reference to India's and New Zealand's role in Asia and the development of trade between the two countries.

As a result of the New Zealand Prime Minister's visit, a fact-finding Trade Mission from India is expected to visit New Zealand during March 1969.

The Prime Minister of India sent a gift of 1,100 pounds of tea for the victims of an earthquake in New Zealand during 1968.

## Fiji

Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, accompanied by Shri Manjit Singh, Director (East Asia), Ministry of External Affairs, paid a goodwill visit to Fiji from 30 November to 2 December, 1968. The visit was at the invitation of the Government of Fiji. While highlighting India's great interest in Fiji's development, the visit was

most useful for exchange of views on the internal situation in Fiji and the development of understanding between the various groups of Fijians. The visit proved particularly helpful in establishing a cordial dialogue between the two political parties- in Fiji.

Sir Derek Jakeway who relinquished charge of the Office of the Governor of Fiji in December 1968, visited India and was treated as a State guest during his three days' stay in New Delhi from 25 to 27 January, 1969.

#### THE PHILIPPINES

The relations between India and the Philippines continued to be cordial. The Prime Minister of India has extended an invitation to the President of the Philippines to visit India. The Prime Minister has also accepted an invitation from the

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Philippines, President to visit, the Philippines. No dates have, however, been fixed for these visits so far. The Deputy prime Minister of India, paid a visit to Manila from 3 to 7 April, 1968, to attend the annual, meeting of the Asian Development Bank.

The Government of India donated blankets and medicines to the Government of the Philippines for the relief of the victims of an earthquake in that country during 1968.

#### CONFERENCE OF THE HEADS OF INDIAN MISSIONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

A Conference was held from 13 to 17 December of the Heads of Indian Missions accredited to all Asian countries except West Asia, but including the Chairmen of the three International Control and Supervisory Commissions in Indo-China. In all, 26 Heads of Missions participated. They were addressed by the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Commerce Minister, and the Minister of State for External Affairs. Representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Defence, Education, Information and Broadcasting and their attached offices also were present as appropriate. A meeting was held with the representatives of the Federation of Export Promotion Council. A complete survey of India's relations in all aspects, political, economic and cultural was made. Many concrete recommendations emerged for improving India's relations both on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

#### INDONESIA

INDIA USA AUSTRALIA MALI MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE JAPAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC THAILAND CHINA VIETNAM CAMBODIA LAOS SWITZERLAND NEW

Feb 20, 1969

## ***East Asia***

### CHAPTER IV

#### EAST ASIA

##### JAPAN

The relations between India and Japan continued to grow on the basis of mutual understanding and accommodation. There was considerable exchange of visits, both at Governmental and non-Governmental levels. The annual consultations between the Indian and Japanese Foreign Offices have been continued on a regular basis and the Fourth Annual Consultative Meeting was held in Tokyo in February 1969. These discussions have resulted in further understanding of each other's views. These discussions, as well as those held by Ministers and other dignitaries who visited Japan during the year, have been of great help towards promoting closer ties between the two countries.

The promotion of economic relations between India and Japan received considerable impetus during the year. The Second Round Table Conference of the India and Japan Committees, and the meeting of the India-Japan Business Co-operation Committee were held in New Delhi in November 1968. These Conferences helped in promoting understanding on various issues, particularly in regard to, the state of the Indian economy. As a result of the discussions held, particularly in connection with India's participation in Expo-1970 to be held at Osaka, a fact-finding trade and economic mission from Japan visited India in January 1969, to identify the items which can be exported to Japan.

A large number of important persons from India visited Japan during the year. The visitors included Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Speaker of The Lok Sabha, Shri A. P. Shinde, Minister

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of State, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, Dr. D. Ering, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and

Co-operation, Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the planning Commission, Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri L. K. Jha, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, and Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. Late Shri C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, also visited Japan in May 1968. Among the non-officials mention may be made of the visit of Shri S. Nijalingappa, the Congress President, who was accompanied by the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee.

Important visitors from Japan to India were Mr. Koichiro Asaki, Special Envoy of the Minister of International Trade and Industry and Minister Incharge of Expo-1970, and Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, former Ambassador of Japan, in India. Three Japanese Parliamentary Delegations visited India in October 1968.

The status of the Consulate of India, Kobe, was raised to that of Consulate-General during 1968. A telex link between New Delhi and Tokyo was established in December 1968.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

In keeping with its policy, India while looking forward to, a peaceful re-unification of Korea, maintains friendly relations with both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. In order not to prejudice the prospects of a future re-unification of this land, full diplomatic recognition has not been accorded to either the Democratic Republic of Korea or the Republic of Korea, but consular relations are maintained with both. For some years now both the Democratic Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea have maintained Consulates-General in New Delhi but because of financial stringency, it had not been possible earlier for India to

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open Consulates-General in either of these areas though the decision in principle to that effect had been taken. In October-November 1968, Consulates-General were established both in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Energetic steps are being taken to promote trade with both Democratic Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea and high level delegations from both visited India in 1968. The Republic of Korea Delegation was led by Mr. Ho Eul Wang, Deputy Vice-Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who visited India from Aug 04, 1968 to 9 August, 1968 and had talk with the Ministry of Commerce on matters relating to the expansion of trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. In November, an official trade, Delegation led by Mr. Kim Suk Jin, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Trade, of the Democratic

Republic of Korea visited India and negotiated a new trade arrangement under which it is expected that there, will a flow of Rs. 35 million worth of trade either way.

#### MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

During the year under review, friendly relations between India and the Mongolian People's Republic were further strengthened.

A trade and payments Agreement was concluded between the two countries on 13 February, 1968 in New Delhi.

D (Mrs.) D. Tumendelger, First Deputy Minister of Public Health, Mongolian People's Republic, and Dr. P. Dolger, Director, Department of International Affairs, Ministry of Public Health, Mongolia, visited India in September 1968, to attend the 21st Session of the WHO Regional Committee held in New Delhi from 17 to 23 September, 1968. Apart from meeting with the Union Minister for Health, Family Planning and Urban Development, they visited hospitals and medical institutions in New Delhi.

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Under the Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1967-69, a dance and music ensemble visited Mongolia in October 1968. Their performances were highly appreciated. A musicologist, Dr. K. C. D. Brahaspati and the writer Dr. G. K. Brahma visited Mongolia in the summer of 1968. Two Indian youth leaders participated in seminars organised in Ulan Bator in May 1968 by the World Federation of Democratic Youth. A two-man Delegation of All India Trade Union Congress visited Mongolia for a period of two weeks in September-October 1968 in response to an invitation from the Presidium of the Mongolian Trade Unions Central Council.

JAPAN

INDIA USA KOREA NORTH KOREA UNITED KINGDOM MONGOLIA

Aug 04, 1968

**West Asia and North Africa**



## CHAPTER V

### WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

#### THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The West Asian situation continued to be tense. Due to, Arab resistance to Israeli occupation and reprisals by Israel, there were several breaches of the ceasefire as well as incident deep inside both Arab countries and Israel. The Security Council passed three Resolutions (Resolution 248 of Mar 24, 1968 Resolution 256 of 16 August, 1968 and Resolution, 262 of 31 December, 1968) condemning the military attacks launched by Israel. India actively associated herself with, these Resolutions.

The Prime Minister, in her address to the UN General Assembly on 14 October, 1968, stated India's stand in the following words:

"Another source of anxiety-the West Asian crisis-also needs to be resolved by political means, There is every opportunity for doing so, if it is recognised that the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States in this part of the world cannot be based on the redrawing of State-frontiers by force or on the basis of permanent hostility."

The then Minister of State for External Affairs Shri B. R. Bhagat, speaking in the General Assembly on 21 October, 1968, reiterated Indian support for the 22 November, 1967, Resolution of the Security Council in all its parts. He also affirmed that lasting peace can be brought about only on the basis of the recognition of the just rights of all States in the area.

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#### IRAN

India and Iran continued to develop their relations, particularly in the economic field. Several high-level visits reflected growing understanding between the two countries culminating in the visit of the Shahenshah in January 1969.

The Chief of the Army Staff, General P. P. Kumaramangalam, paid an official visit to Iran in June 1968. The Deputy Prime Minister's goodwill visit in July 1968 made a special impact. In October-November 1968, the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs also visited Iran.

The Shahenshah of Iran, accompanied by the Shahbanou, visited India from 2 to 13 January, 1969. The Shahenshah's talks with the President and the Prime Minister and his speeches on several occasions reflected the awareness of both countries of their ancient traditional ties and desire for closer understanding and greater co-operation. Formal letters were exchanged between the two Governments resulting in the establishment of an Indo-Iranian Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical collaboration headed by the Iranian Minister of Economy and the Indian Minister of Commerce.

Relief supplies worth Rs. 1,00,000 comprising medicines, blankets, pullovers and tents were airlifted to Iran in September 1968 by an IAF plane for the relief of the victims of the earthquake disaster in which thousands of people perished.

#### IRAQ

Admiral A. K. Chatterjee, Chief of the Naval Staff and General P. P. Kumaramangalam, Chief of the Army Staff, paid official visits to Iraq in April and October 1968, respectively.

#### KUWAIT

A Kuwaiti Air Delegation visited India in June 1968 and concluded a bilateral Air Agreement.

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In May 1968, the Kuwaiti Government decided to retrench certain categories of foreign personnel employed by them but this decision did not apply to Indians and Pakistanis.

The Government of India shipped a baby elephant to Kuwait as a gift in November 1968.

#### SAUDI ARABIA

The Government of India agreed to allow 15,000 Indians to go to Saudi Arabia for Haj in 1969.

A Saudi Arabian Petroleum Delegation visited India in June-July 1968, to explore avenues of co-operation between the two countries in various fields.

#### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF SOUTHERN YEMEN

Following the visit of the two-member Indian Delegation to Aden in December 1967, the Government of India agreed to provide economic and technical aid to the young Republic. As a result, six doctors, six teachers and four experts (Home, Financial and Fiscal, Industrial Survey and Planning) have been deputed to work in the People's Republic of Southern Yemen.

ISRAEL

USA INDIA IRAN IRAQ KUWAIT PAKISTAN SAUDI ARABIA YEMEN

Mar 24, 1968

## ***Africa, South of the Sahara***

### CHAPTER VI

#### AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

India's relations with the countries of Africa, south of the Sahara were further strengthened during the year under report. Mauritius, Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea became independent in 1968 and Indian Delegations led by the Minister of State, for External Affairs and the Indian High Commissioner in Tanzania, participated in the Independence celebrations of Mauritius and Swaziland respectively.

India played host to a number of distinguished visitors from East and West Africa. From East Africa Ms Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia and Dr. Abdul Rashid Ali Shermarke, President of the Republic of Somali paid State visits to India. From West Africa Dr. William R Tolbert Jr., Vice-President of the Republic of Liberia, visited India. These visits symbolized the desire of India to foster closer understanding and co-operation with these countries. While in New Delhi these leaders had talks on international problems with the Indian Government and these talks revealed close similarity of views on many; current international issues.

The drive for Africanization of Trade and Services in various East African countries gained momentum. This resulted in considerable hardship to people of Asian origin in these countries. An exodus of the people of Indian origin took place from Kenya in December 1967 and it looked as though there might be similar exodus from other East African, countries on account of denial of work permits and trade licences to people of Indian origin. In West Africa, the Government of Ghana has also introduced certain measures to promote business enterprises by local

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people. This problem was, however, discussed during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference unofficially between the representatives of countries concerned and the Commonwealth Secretariat has set up a committee to, review the problem on a continuing basis. Most of the people are U. K. citizens and, therefore bilateral discussions between U.K. and the countries of East Africa are also visualized in the near future. It is hoped that any new policy that might be evolved by the Governments concerned in regard to people of Asian origin, will take into account legitimate interests of these people who have for several decades contributed to the welfare and economic prosperity of the countries of their adoption.

The internal strife in Nigeria continued unabated despite attempts by the OAU to bring about a settlement and peace talks arranged by the Commonwealth Secretariat at Kampala. A tragic consequence of the hostilities has been the wide-spread suffering caused to several thousand Nigerians. The Government of India, on humanitarian considerations, sent a gift of medicines and vitamin tablets through the Indian Red Cross Society. Out of approximately 2500 Indian nationals in Nigeria about 200 were in eastern Nigeria. By September 1968 almost all the Indians who were in the affected areas had, been evacuated.

There was continued unrest in the whole of southern Africa during the year. South Africa continued to float the UN Resolutions asking her to give up apartheid and to hand over to the United Nations the administration of Namibia (South-West Africa). At the same time, she assisted the illegal regime in Rhodesia to circumvent the effect of the sanctions approved by the United Nations. Rhodesia continued to maintain her position of unilaterally declared independence in disregard of the strictures of the United Nations.

The Government of India believe that the policies, and practices of the racist Governments of South Africa and Rhodesia are a threat to international peace and security and strongly feel

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that total mandatory sanctions should be imposed against these countries by the Security Council. As regards the Rhodesian problem the Government is of the view that maximum pressure should be put on Britain to use force to bring down the illegal regime of Mr. Ian Smith.

INDIA

EQUATORIAL GUINEA GUINEA MAURITIUS SWAZILAND USA TANZANIA ETHIOPIA MALI  
LIBERIA KENYA GHANA UNITED KINGDOM NIGER NIGERIA UGANDA SOUTH AFRICA  
NAMIBIA

Mar 24, 1968

## ***Eastern and Western Europe***

### CHAPTER VII

#### EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

##### Eastern Europe

##### THE USSR

H.E. Mr A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, accompanied by his party broke his journey in New Delhi on Apr 21, 1968 on his way back from Karachi to Moscow, and held talks with the Prime Minister of India.

At the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, Dr. Zakir Husain, President of the Republic of India, paid a state visit to the Soviet Union from 8 to 18 July, 1968, where he received a very friendly welcome. During his visit, the President had frank and friendly talks with the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr. N. V. Podgorny, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. A. N. Kosygin.

The first Consultative, Meeting between the Governments of India and the USSR was held in New Delhi from 11 to 16 September, 1968. The Consultations were both cordial and frank and reflected the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Both sides agreed that the exchange of views had facilitated the "deepening of their mutual understanding and reaffirmed the similarity and closeness of the points of view of both countries on various important international problems".

The Minister of Commerce visited the Soviet Union from 23 to 28 June, 1968, and had discussions with the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, and other Soviet leaders and officials. He

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was also received by Premier Kosygin. The two sides reviewed the progress of Indo-USSR trade and economic relations and agreed that further expansion of trade and economic Co-operation should reflect the changing requirements of the two

economies.

An official Delegation led by Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, visited the Soviet Union in the last week of September 1968, and held useful talks with the Soviet Planning authorities. The Soviet side included Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Mr. Kuzmin, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and Mr. N. K. Baibakov, Chairman of the Planning Commission. During the visit, Dr. Gadgil was also received by the Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Kosygin.

On an invitation from the Soviet Defence Minister, the Defence Minister of India, paid an eight-day official visit to the Soviet Union in the last week of October 1968. During his stay, he called on Mr. L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Prime Minister.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Speaker, Lok Sabha, visited the Soviet Union in June 1968. During their stay, the Delegation was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Kosygin, the Chairman of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and the Chairman of the Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet.

A Delegation headed by H.E. Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR, visited India in November-December 1968, on an invitation from the Government of India. Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Soviet-aided projects at Hardwar, Dehra Dun, Ranchi, Durgapur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Kotah, Bombay and Nasik.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

The Yugoslav Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. N. Pavicevic, visited India from 6 to 9 May, 1968, and held

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talks with the then Minister of State, Shri B. R. Bhagat, and other officials. During his stay, Mr. Pavicevic also called on the Prime Minister.

The President, Dr. Zakir Husain, paid a State visit to Yugoslavia from 10 to 15 June, 1968, on an invitation from the President of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, Marshal Josip Bros Tito. The President of India was accompanied by Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister of Education, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, Foreign Secretary, and Dr. Nagendra Singh, Secretary to the President.

Shri Dinesh Singh, the then Minister of Commerce, paid a visit to Yugoslavia in June-July 1968, at the invitation of the

Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia for the regular meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Economic Commission. The Yugoslav side was headed by Mr. Niran Nejak, Minister of the Federal Executive Council.

A Delegation led by Mr. Rato Dugonjic, President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, visited India from 19 to 25 November, 1968, on an invitation from the All India Congress Committee. This was in the nature of a return visit to that made by Shri Kamaraj to Yugoslavia when he was President of the Congress Committee. The visit was important in view of the need for establishing and strengthening political contacts, in addition to the maintenance of the excellent inter-State relations between India and Yugoslavia.

H.E. Mr. Dimce Belovski, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, accompanied by Mr. Miroslav Kreacic, visited India in the last week of January 1969. During their stay, they held talks with the Foreign Secretary and other officers of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Dr. Radivoj Uvalic, formerly Ambassador of Yugoslavia to

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India on a private visit during the last week of December 1968, and the first week of January 1969. During his stay in New Delhi, he called on the Prime Minister and other Ministers, the Foreign Secretary and Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs.

An Indian handicrafts exhibition consisting of over 250 items of metalware, jewellery, textiles and puppets from various States of India, was opened in Belgrade on 28 December by Mr. Otto Demes, Vice-Chairman of the Yugoslav Cultural Commission. He traced the growth of the Indo-Yugoslav cultural relations and expressed the hope that this exhibition would be one more step in further strengthening friendship between the two countries.

An Indian Theatre Exhibition consisting of about 150 typically illustrative and expressive photographs and puppet masks from various States of India was declared open in Belgrade by Madam Ogmjenka Milicevic, Dean of the Yugoslav Academy of Theatre, Dance and Drama on 15 January, 1969.

#### HUNGARY

The President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, paid a State visit to Hungary, in June 1968, at the invitation of Mr. Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The President was accompanied by Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister of Education, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, Foreign Secretary,

Dr. Nagendra Singh, Secretary to the President and other officials.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, visited Hungary in the last week of June 1968. The Delegation was received by the Speaker of the National Assembly. The Delegation also held discussions with the Minister of Culture.

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#### POLAND

Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Minister of Transport and Shipping, visited Poland in October 1968, on an invitation from the Polish Minister of Shipping.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, paid a visit to Poland in the last week of October 1968, on an invitation from the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade.

#### BULGARIA

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, His Excellency Mr. Todor Zhivkov accompanied by his Delegation paid an official visit to India from 22 to 27 January, 1969. He was received by the President of India. He witnessed the Republic Day parade in New Delhi.

The Chairman and the Prime Minister of India had wide-ranging discussions on current international questions, and on Indo-Bulgarian relations. The discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and revealed a broad similarity of attitudes and approach to a number of international problems. There was a common desire, to strengthen further, the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

#### Western Europe

#### THE UNITED KINGDOM

Relations between India and the UK continue to be friendly. India received several prominent visitors from the UK. The Deputy Prime, Minister, a number of Ministers, Parliamentarians, officials and non-officials from India visited UK.

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In December 1968, the Rt. Hon. Michael Stewart, British



Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, visited India at the invitation of the Government of India and the first bilateral discussions between the two countries were inaugurated. The visit marked the beginning of a new era in Indo-British relations, based on realistic and practical co-operation.

Britain's role, in India's economic development consists of both private and Government assistance and is considerable. Britain is the largest investor in India. India has more collaboration agreements with Britain than with any other country. India's exports to Britain have, however, received some setbacks recently because of revised import restrictions introduced by the United Kingdom.

#### FRANCE

India's relations with France continued to be cordial during the year under review. Cultural and economic contacts between the two countries increased during the year. The State visit of the President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain to France, which was postponed at the request of the French Government, will take place in 1969.

#### THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dr. Rainer Barzel, Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Group of the CDU and the CSU in the German Parliament, and Mrs. Barzel visited India from 6 to 10 April, 1968. Dr. Barzel called on the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Dr. Barzel also attended a Lok Sabha session and met Members of Parliament representing important political parties.

#### AUSTRIA

At the instance of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in London, the Government of India concluded Agreements with Ethiopia, Greece and Austria for the maintenance

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of the war graves. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission looks after the maintenance of the cemeteries of the Armed Forces personnel of the Commonwealth countries killed in World Wars I and II, situated in countries outside the Commonwealth.

An Agreement was also concluded between India and Austria in regard to the Klagerft War Cemetery.

#### SWEDEN

A twenty-four-member Swedish Parliamentary Delegation-

visited India from 12 to 24 October, 1968. The Government of India extended them all possible help and facilities in arranging their meetings and programme. The Delegation called on the Vice-President, the Minister of Commerce, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development, the Governor of West Bengal and the Governor of Maharashtra. The Delegation discussed problems of the institutions jointly set up by India and Sweden under the various aid programmes. The Delegation visited the Central Institute of Fisheries, the Education and Scandinavian Seamen's Centre, Bombay; Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay; Well-drilling Project, Sholapur; Indo-Norwegian Fishing Project in Ernakulam; Swedish Red Cross Leprosy Rehabilitation Centre at Katpadi; the Christian Medical Hospital at Vellore; Madras Atomic Power Project and Kosi Canal Project. The Delegation also visited Bombay, Agra, Dehra Dun, Sholapur, Poona, Madras and Calcutta.

#### MALTA

His Excellency Dr. G. Borg Olivier, Prime Minister of Malta, accompanied by the Minister of Trade and Industry and officials of his Government paid an official visit to India from 16 to 27 November, 1968. This was the first visit of a Maltese Prime Minister to India. The exchange of views between the two

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Prime Ministers was broad-based and took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere. Apart from Delhi, the Maltese Prime Minister and his Delegation visited Agra, Khadakvasla, Bombay, Bangalore and Mysore.

#### IRELAND

The Prime Minister of Ireland H.E. Mr. John Lynch and Madame Lynch, accompanied by Mr. H. J. McCann, Foreign Secretary and Mrs. McCann were the guests of the Government of India from 4 to 8 August, during their transit halt in India, en route to Japan. They visited Bombay, Delhi, Jaipur and Agra. H. E. Mr. Lynch called on the Prime Minister and the President of India.

#### GREECE

The Government of India concluded an Agreement with Greece in regard to the War Cemeteries in that country.

USA

INDIA RUSSIA PAKISTAN YUGOSLAVIA IRAN HUNGARY POLAND BULGARIA UNITED KINGDOM FRANCE GERMANY AUSTRIA ETHIOPIA GREECE SWEDEN MALTA IRELAND JAPAN

Apr 21, 1968

## **The Americas**

### CHAPTER VIII

#### THE AMERICAS

##### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In July 1968, bilateral talks were held between the USA and India to exchange views on matters of common interest and on world issues. The discussions were frank, friendly, and informal and at the conclusion of the talks, both sides felt that "this new venture in an old friendship was beneficial in every respect". It was agreed that this meeting should be the first of a series and that the next such meeting should be held in Washington in 1969.

India's Deputy Prime, Minister visited the USA in September 1968.

In January this year, India had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Coretta King, who visited this country to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, posthumously given to her husband. The Award was made by the President of India at a ceremony at Vigyan Bhavan on Jan 24, 1969

Relations between India and USA continued to be close and cordial in many fields of common endeavour especially in agriculture, education, science and technology.

##### CANADA

The Prime Minister had intended to visit Canada in the autumn of 1968 after her Latin American tour to meet the new Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau. The visit

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could not materialise as the Prime Minister had to advance the date of her return to India. However, the two Prime Ministers

had an opportunity to meet at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in January this year. The Canadian Prime Minister has been invited to visit India during 1969 and he has accepted the invitation.

In January this year, India was visited by an eight-member Canadian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Lucian Lamoureux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. The Delegation was enthusiastically welcomed in this country.

An important new step in building cultural links between Canada and India was the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the setting up of an Institute of Indian Studies in Canada. The Institute is to be called the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, in honour of the late Prime Minister. The main object of the Institute will be to promote and foster the growth of Indian studies in Canadian universities with a view to bring about a deeper understanding on the part of the Canadians of Indian life and culture.

#### THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

Shri B. K. Sanyal, India's Ambassador to Uruguay, presented his credentials to President H. E. Jorge Pacheco Areco, of Uruguay in April 1968. Shri Sanyal, who is concurrently Ambassador to Argentina, is resident in Buenos Aires.

Shri K. L. Mehta, Ambassador in Chile, who is also concurrently accredited to Peru, presented his credentials to President H. E. Senor Eduardo, Frei Montavia of Chile on 8 August, 1968, and to President H. E. Senor Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru on 7 September, 1968. Soon thereafter the Government in Peru changed as a result of a military coup d'etat. India continued her relations with the new Government of President Major General Juan Valesco Alverado.

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Shri P. Ratnam, Ambassador in Mexico and concurrently accredited to Panama, attended the Presidential installation ceremonies in Panama in October 1968. Shortly after he took over as President of Panama, Dr. Arnulfo Arias was overthrown by a bloodless coup d'etat staged by the National Guard. Col. Jose Maria Pinilla Fabrega who led the coup d'etat became the new President. India continued to maintain relations with the new Government.

In response to an invitation from the Governments, the Prime Minister paid visits to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana in that order. This was the first visit ever made by the Prime Minister of India to the New World. She was scheduled to visit Peru also but the visit had to be cancelled because of the coup d'etat

which took place just before she was due to arrive in Lima. She received a warm and spontaneous welcome in all the countries she visited.

Brazil was the first country to be visited by the Prime Minister. An exchange of views at the ministerial and official level revealed a close identity of approach on important international issues. There was also general agreement to intensify co-operation in the cultural, scientific and technological fields and to increase commercial relations. A cultural agreement between India and Brazil negotiated earlier, was signed by the Prime Minister. Later in the year an agreement on Co-operation Regarding the Utilisation of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes was signed by Indian Ambassador Shri B. K. Acharya and Foreign Minister H. E. Sr. Magalhaes Pinto on behalf of Brazil.

In Uruguay the Prime Minister was presented the Keys of the City of Montevideo by the Lord Mayor of the city. She was also welcomed by a Joint Session of both Houses of the Uruguayan Parliament which she later addressed. The talks which the Prime Minister had with President of Uruguay underlined the tradition of co-operation which had developed between the two countries in

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the forums of the United Nations and its agencies. The two countries also shared the pursuit of social justice and the preservation of democratic freedom. It was agreed that every effort would be made to strengthen co-operation in economic, trade, cultural, technological and scientific fields between the two countries.

In Argentina talks between the Prime Minister and H. E. the President of the Argentine Republic, Lieutenant General Juan Carlos Ongania, H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Workship, Dr. Nicanor Costa Mintaz and other members of the Argentina Government showed a broad similarity of views in the field of international affairs and it was agreed to strengthen and develop trade and economic relations between the two countries. The University of El Salvador in Buenos Aires conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of International Relations on the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister in her capacity as the Acharya of the Visva Bharati University personally presented the degree of Desikottama, conferred on Madam Victoria Ocampo, earlier by the University. Madam Ocampo, a friend of poet Tagore, is known for her sustained efforts towards the enrichment of art and letters in Argentina.

Chile was the first among the Latin American countries to extend an invitation to the Prime Minister. Leaders of Chile showed a keen interest in India's democratic institutions as well as its industrial and economic development. As a token of Chile's admiration and esteem for our national leaders a city park named "Plaza de la Republica de la India" was inaugurated

by Prime Minister. Statues of Mahatma Gandhi. Jawaharlal Nehru and poet Rabindranath Tagore have been erected in the park.

The Columbian President H. E. Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo personally welcomed Prime Minister and like other Latin American leaders showed understanding of India's policies in the international as well as the domestic spheres. In the discussions held, the desire to further develop economic and trade relations between the two countries was underlined. The two countries also shared

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the view that peaceful co-existence is a vital factor in the prevention of war and the promotion of international understanding. Columbia is the first Latin American country in which an Indian business house is collaborating with a local party to establish a factory for the manufacturing of small machine tools.

In Venezuela also in the exchange of views between, the Prime Minister and the President H. E. Dr. Raul Leoni and the Foreign Minister, H. E. Dr. Iribarren Borges an identity of approach on various international issues was established. On bilateral relations it was agreed to expand them purposefully. The need and scope for co-operation between the two countries in the commercial, cultural, technological and scientific fields was also recognised.

The reception accorded to Prime Minister on arrival at Port of Spain was unprecedented in the history of Trinidad and Tobago. The existence of a sizeable population of Indian origin draws India and Trinidad and Tobago together in close cultural kinship. A cultural pageant depicting the colourful spectacle of dance and music of the Islands was specially arranged for the Prime Minister and she also received the Freedom of the City of Port of Spain. The talks between the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Dr. Rt. Honourable Eric Williams and his colleagues covered a wide range of subjects of mutual interest. The country is presently engaged in developing its industrial potential and otherwise diversifying its economy. In this effort Trinidad and Tobago has been offered technical assistance as far as practicable.

Prime Minister's visit to Guyana had special significance for the people of that country. It will be recalled that more than 50 per cent of the population of Guyana is of Indian origin. By and large they have developed roots in the country of their adoption but still cherish the cultural ties with India. The visit has further strengthened the cultural ties between Guyana and India. The Prime Minister had talks with the Prime Minister of Guyana, the Honourable Forbes Burnham on questions of mutual interest

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specialty on problems facing the newly independent developing countries.

It has been decided to open two resident Missions—one at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela and the other at Lima, the capital of Peru. These Missions will be headed by Charge d'Affaires and are expected to begin functioning shortly.

An economic and trade Delegation will visit Latin American countries in the near future to survey the prospects for increased trade and economic cooperation between India and that region.

A gift of 5,000 tons of wheat was announced by the President of the Republic of Argentina as a token of friendship and solidarity of the Argentine people for the people of India.

Reverend Dr. Ismael Quiles, Rector (President) of the University of El Salvador, Buenos Aires, along with a party of Argentine Orientalists paid another visit to India. Rev. Dr. Quiles is well-known in educational circles in Latin America and is an old friend of India.

USA

INDIA CANADA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC URUGUAY ARGENTINA CHILE PERU MEXICO  
PANAMA BRAZIL GUYANA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO VENEZUELA EL SALVADOR MALAYSIA  
SEYCHELLES RUSSIA SPAIN

Jan 24, 1969

## ***United Nations and International Conferences***

### CHAPTER IX

#### UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

India's two-year term on the UN Security Council expired on Dec 31, 1968. The role played by India in the Council has evoked favourable response and attention. True to its policy of non-alignment India has taken a positive stand on the major issues which came up before the Security Council e.g., West Asia, Rhodesia etc. India's stature in the UN has appreciably increased in the past two years owing to the role played by India in the Security Council and elsewhere.

India has taken active part in the work of other organs of

he United Nations e.g., the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council. India has taken the initiative with regard to a wide variety of important questions, relating to the work of United Nations and its subsidiary organs such as consideration of regime of Sea Bed and Ocean Floor, the progressive development and codification of the Law of Treaties, the Law of Outer Space and the economic and development questions such as those considered in Second UNCTAD in New Delhi etc. During the year under review India was also elected to a number of important posts of the UN and its related bodies which are specified elsewhere in this Report.

A concise account of some important aspects of the work of the United Nations and allied bodies is given below.

The General Assembly of the United Nations met twice during the year under report. It met first in its resumed XXIIInd session from 24 April to 12 June, 1968, to discuss the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the question of South West Africa.

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Later the XXIIIrd regular session of the Assembly met from 24, September to 21 December, 1968. Dr. Emilio Arenales, the Foreign Minister of Guatemala, was elected President of this session. The membership of the United Nations rose to, 126 with the admission of Mauritius, Equatorial Guinea and Swaziland. Nauru, a former Trust Territory, became independent on 31 January, 1968, but chose not to seek membership of the United Nations.

India, was elected/re-elected to the following posts/bodies, of the U.N. during the year:

1. Chairman of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the 23rd General Assembly Session.
2. Executive Board of the UNICEF.
3. The Commission for Social Development.
4. Population Commission.
5. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
6. Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.
7. Executive Council of the ICAO.



8. Permanent Committee on the Exploration and Exploitation of the Sea Bed and Ocean Floor.

The Prime Minister addressed the XXIIIrd session of the General Assembly on 14 October, 1968. She expressed the hope that conditions would be created to enable the Vietnam peace talks to become more purposeful, and stressed that the key to the next step lay in the total cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam. Referring to the situation in West Asia she stated that the crisis there needed to be resolved by political means and there was every opportunity for doing so, if it was recognised that the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States in the area could not be based on the re-drawing of frontiers by force, or on the basis of permanent hostility.

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The withdrawal of foreign forces from occupied Arab territories was essential for the solution of the West Asian problem. She urged all member States to extend their full support to the work initiated by the two United Nations Conferences On Trade and Development. She proposed that the year 1970 should be dedicated to Peace and a united endeavour be made by all for a durable world peace.

The Prime Minister's proposal was taken up in the General Assembly's General Committee and it is expected that the necessary follow up action would be, taken in due course.

India's Delegation to the XXIIIrd session was led by Shri B. R. Bhagat, formerly Minister of State for External Affairs.

Dr. K. Krishna Rao of India was elected Chairman of the General Assembly's Legal Committee. This is the first time that an Indian has been elected to this post.

The General Assembly rejected by 58 votes against 44 (with 23 abstentions) a proposal to seat the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. India voted in favour of the proposal.

India continued to participate actively in the deliberations, of the UN Committee of Twenty-four on decolonisation.

India co-sponsored the Resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly on the Rhodesian problem. The Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution on 29 May, 1968, extending the scope of sanctions to all imports, and exports to and from Rhodesia and banning financial transactions with the illegal regime. It also called upon all States not to recognise the passports issued by the illegal regime.

The General Assembly called upon the Government of the

UK not to grant independence to the Territory of Rhodesia unless it was preceded by the establishment of a Government based on free elections by universal adult suffrage and on

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majority rule. Furthermore, it called upon all member States not to recognise any form of independence in Southern Rhodesia without the prior establishment of a Government based on majority rule. In another Resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the UK to put an end to the illegal regime, and called on it to quell the rebellion through the use of force. It also drew the attention of the Security Council to the need to widen the scope of the sanctions so as to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the UN Charter, and suggested that sanctions be imposed against South Africa and Portugal.

During its resumed XXIIInd session (April/June 1968) the Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States to take effective economic and other measures to some the immediate withdrawal of the South African administration from South West Africa and recommended to the Security Council to take other effective measures, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, to remove the South African presence from the Territory. The Assembly proclaimed that, South West Africa would henceforth be known as Namibia, and established a UN Council for the Territory, of which India is a member.

The Assembly, at its XXIIIrd session, drew the attention of the Security Council to the "serious situation" in Namibia and recommended that the Council take, effective measures to ensure the immediate withdrawal of South African authorities from the Territory. It reaffirmed the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence, and condemned South Africa for its persistent defiance of the Resolutions of the United Nations. India supported the Resolution.

India co-sponsored a Resolution in the General Assembly condemning Portugal's refusal to implement UN Resolutions and its violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States, and appealing to all States, particularly the members of NATO, to withhold any assistance to Portugal which may enable it to prosecute its colonial war.

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India voted in favour of the Resolution on decolonisation whereby the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right of self-determination and independence, and requested all States, UN specialised agencies and international institutions to withhold assistance from Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

until they renounced their policies of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

The XXIIIrd session of the General Assembly declared that the exploitation of the sea bed and ocean floor should be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole. It established a 42-Member Committee of which India is a member to make recommendations, inter alia, for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploitation and use of the resources, and the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea bed and the ocean floor. India had introduced a draft Declaration setting out the principles to be observed in the exploitation of this environment. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the question of establishing an appropriate "international machinery for the promotion of the exploration and exploitation of the resources of this area, and the use of these resources in the interests of mankind".

Both in the Security Council and the General Assembly, India gave full support to the efforts of Dr. G. Jarring to bring about a peaceful settlement of the complex problem in West Asia. India expressed the view that a solution to this question should be found on the basis of the Security Council Resolution of 22 November, 1967.

The General Assembly extended the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) until 30 June, 1972 and urged increased contributions to the Agency. India pledged a contribution of Rs. 100,000 in the form of goods and supplies to UNRWA's fund for 1969.

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## UNCTAD II

India played host to the second UNCTAD which was held in Delhi from 1 February to 29 March, 1968. Shri Dinesh Singh, the then Commerce Minister, was unanimously elected President of UNCTAD II.

At the 45th session of ECOSOC, the then Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri B. R. Bhagat, reiterated the Government's conviction that, despite the positive gains made as a result of its deliberations, UNCTAD II wailed "to measure up to the dimensions and the urgency of the world's development problems". Pointing to the need for urgent and far-sighted action, Shri Bhagat urged the ECOSOC to take stock of the whole situation and to give further directives and guidelines, particularly with a view to the formulation and adoption of appropriate trade and aid policies. He emphasised that the current Development Decade had belied the hopes reposed in it, and called for the finalisation of the preparations for the Second Development Decade. He stressed that the adoption of a

strategy of international co-operation would need to be backed up by parallel steps to be taken by Governments to improve the external trade and aid conditions encountered by the developing countries.

Shri Dinesh Singh, formerly the Minister of Commerce, presented the report of UNCTAD II to the General Assembly in his capacity as the President of the Conference. He emphasised the need for institutional machinery to carry forward the work of UNCTAD II. The Indian Delegation played a leading role, in the decision of the Assembly to expand the Economic Committee of ECOSOC, which has been entrusted with the task of drafting the strategy of international co-operation in the Second Development Decade. India, by virtue of her membership of ECOSOC, is a member of this Committee.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

1968 had, been designated by the General Assembly as the International Year for Human Rights. The 24th session of, the

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Human Rights Commission was held in New York from 5 February to 8 March, 1968. India participated. India also participated in the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Tehran from 22 April to 3 May, 1968. The Conference adopted Resolutions on colonialism, apartheid, education of youth, economic development, disarmament, family planning, Women's rights, etc., in all of which India played an active role.

India played host to the United Nations Seminar on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was held in New Delhi from 27 August to 9 September, 1968. Twenty-four countries participated in this Seminar. India was elected Chairman.

## DISARMAMENT

At the end of its session from January to March 1968, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee forwarded to the UN General Assembly, as an annex to its report, a Draft Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons sponsored jointly by the USA and the USSR. This Draft Treaty was commended by the resumed XXIIInd session of the UN General Assembly for acceptance. The Security Council on 19th June, 1968 adopted a Resolution welcoming the security assurances offered by the USA, USSR and UK to those States who would become parties to the Treaty. Neither the General Assembly's Resolution on the Treaty nor the Security Council's Resolution on security assurances met India's requirements, and India did not therefore support them.

At the ENDC's July-August session India emphasised the need to give priority to measures in the field of nuclear disarmament, and in particular proposed for urgent consideration, a cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the conclusion of the Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

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India has proposed a draft convention at the 7th session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the UN Outer Space Committee on "Liability for Damage caused by Objects launched into Outer Space". This draft is under consideration by the member States concerned.

The first UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was held in Vienna from 14 to 27 August, 1968. Delegates from 79 countries took part in the Conference. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was appointed Vice-President and, Scientific Chairman of the Conference. The UN General Assembly unanimously commended the results of the Conference. It also decided to convene the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva in 1971.

A UN Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States was held in Geneva from 29 August to 28 September, 1968. India was elected as one of the 12 Vice-Presidents. The General Assembly considered the work of this Conference and requested the UN Secretary-General to appoint a group of experts to report on the contributions that nuclear technology can make to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment of nuclear free-zones. As recommended by the Conference, the Assembly asked the UN Secretary-General to prepare a report on the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, under appropriate international control. It also urged the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to enter into bilateral discussions on the limitation of offensive strategic nuclear weapons delivery system and systems of defence against ballistic missiles.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

During the year under review, India participated in several international conferences, seminars etc., a list of which is given at Appendix I.

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The Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference was held in London from 7 to 15 January, 1969. The Prime Minister attended the Conference from 7 to 10 January. Shri B. R. Bhagat, formerly Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, represented India for the remaining period.

A list of International Organizations of which India was a member is given at Appendix II.

INDIA

USA GUATEMALA EQUATORIAL GUINEA GUINEA MAURITIUS NAURU SWAZILAND VIETNAM  
CHINA UNITED KINGDOM PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
IRAN AUSTRIA SWITZERLAND

Dec 31, 1968

## ***External Publicity***

### CHAPTER X

#### EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

The External Publicity Division, during the year under review, continued its efforts to promote India's publicity abroad. Through its publicity posts in Indian Missions abroad, the Division sought to:

- (i) foster an increasing understanding of India and her policies;
- (ii) explain and interpret India's objectives and actions;  
and
- (iii) counteract adverse influences and false and hostile propaganda against India.

With this aim in view, the Division regularly supplied material and information to India's publicity posts and other Indian Missions abroad. The material supplied was in the nature of literature, newspapers, journals, books, pamphlets, feature articles, background notes and directives on important developments.

The Division maintained constant contacts with the Indian Missions abroad, through daily radio transmissions received on teleprinter machines. Transmissions containing news, statements, background material, etc., on India were broadcast by

the Division twice a day (at 2 P.m. and 8 P.M. IST) and received on the teleprinters by 58 Missions. On the basis of these transmissions our publicity posts abroad issued daily and periodical news bulletins and news digests in English and other local languages. During the year, arrangements were made by 6 new posts to receive these, transmissions.

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## PRODUCTION

The dissemination of publicity material is mainly the responsibility of the Production Unit of the Division, which arranges the procurement, production and distribution of feature articles, photo features and printed literature on various aspects of modern India. 31 specially prepared feature articles on various aspects of India were sent to the Missions for Republic Day publicity. These articles written by specialists in their respective fields sought to project an image of India steadily advancing in economic and industrial spheres.

The Production Unit also published pamphlets and periodicals and undertook certain types of translations and printing jobs in foreign languages within India. All the material produced and published by the Division was widely distributed abroad through Indian Missions.

Apart from regular publications like Foreign Affairs Record (Monthly), Indian and Foreign Review (fortnightly), and its French version *Courrier de L'Inde* (fortnightly), 10 pamphlets were produced at the Headquarters. Foreign language versions of some pamphlets were produced by Indian Missions abroad, in addition to their periodical bulletins in various languages.

The Production Unit has been making efforts to get books on India published abroad in foreign languages. It proposes to produce a pamphlet containing basic information on India to meet the requirements of foreign school children. It is intended to bring out this pamphlet in various major languages of the world.

More books on different subjects (in all about 2,900 copies) were added to the libraries of India's Missions abroad and at Headquarters. About 7,500 copies of five books—three on Kashmir, one on Pakistan-China Axis and one on the West Asian crisis were distributed to important individuals, libraries and institutions in foreign countries, in addition to a number of copies of selected books published in India.

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## AUDIO-VISUAL PUBLICITY

The audio-visual medium was extensively used to project India abroad and to counter anti-Indian propaganda. Nearly 47,000 photographs on various subjects were distributed to Indian Missions abroad for publicity and display purposes. Of these, 20,500 photographs were distributed in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations. Photographic exhibitions depicting different aspects of India's industrial, social, cultural and economic life were arranged in the United Arab Republic, Australia, New Zealand and West Germany.

For participation in various general exhibitions held in different countries, some of the Indian Missions were supplied display material such as selected magazines, picture post cards, stamps, photographs and coins.

Gramophone records and tape-recordings of Indian music were regularly supplied to Indian Missions for use under their auspices and through local radio and other organizations. During the year 61 long playing records were supplied to some of the Indian Missions abroad for their regular use, in addition to selected records for presentation purposes.

Audio-visual equipment was made available to several Missions during the year: seven new film projectors to Indian Missions in Zahidan, Port of Spain, Hanoi, Suva, Thimpu, Kandy and Rangoon; and a new cinema van to India's Mission in Bangkok.

As regards the projection of India through films, 762 prints of various documentary films were supplied to Indian Missions abroad. During the year, 27 documentary films were previewed and approved for supply to the Missions. Negotiations are under way for general permission for telecasting of Indian documentary films by the foreign broadcasting and TV Organisations.

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For screening in local cinema houses, regular supply of 35 mm. prints of Indian documentaries and news-reels was made to Indian Missions in Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Mogadishu, Dar-es Salaam and Nairobi.

Five compilation films, mainly on the visits of VIPs and dignitaries to India, were produced and supplied to the Indian Missions concerned.

Production of seven documentary films on different subjects has been undertaken for the year.



Prints in 16 mm. of three feature films were, purchased for circulation and non-commercial exhibition abroad. Negotiations for the purchase of four feature films and two children's films are in progress.

India participated in 52 International Film Festivals during the year and the Indian film Challenge of the Everest was awarded a Diploma of Honour and the film I am twenty was given Merit Award in the International Competition for Sports Motion Pictures held at Cortina D' Ampezzo and International Festival of Short Films held at Cracow.

Proposals for holding Indian Films Week in Thailand, Syria, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Ceylon, the Soviet Union, Turkey and West Germany are under active consideration.

#### PRESS RELATIONS

The Ministry of External Affairs has a Joint Secretary in charge of briefing the Indian and Foreign Press correspondents in Delhi. He is available to the Press every day and also holds briefing sessions every working day when Parliament is not in session, and once a week when it is. The correspondents are supplied with background information and publicity material on subjects of interest to them. The Foreign Secretary and other Secretaries also meet the Indian and Foreign Press informally and periodically. As a result Press relations become considerably improved.

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Over 561 Press Releases were issued on various topics. These were used by the local Press, the All-India Radio and in Indian News Transmissions.

Logistic facilities were provided to 119 visiting foreign correspondents and TV teams. Arrangements were also made for some of them to meet the President, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and other important dignitaries. A two-member Belgian TV team visited India to prepare a documentary film on India's cultural heritage, in addition to a Spanish team which came here to make a TV feature. Television teams also came from Germany, U.K., Switzerland, Sweden France and Japan for making films on various subjects relating to India.

Press delegations from Algeria and the Lebanon were invited to visit India during the year. Local hospitality was also extended to visiting journalists from Canada, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Republic, Indonesia, U.K., Australia, West Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, Denmark and Malaysia.

Foreign travel facilities were provided to 76 Indian journalists going abroad during this period.

#### GANDHI CENTENARY

The External Publicity Division has been associated with the Gandhi Centenary Sub-Committee for celebrations abroad in an advisory capacity in regard to the formulation and organisation of the celebrations and maintenance of liaison with Indian Missions for this purpose.

The Foreign Minister is the President of the Gandhi Centenary Committee for celebrations abroad.

The beginning of October marked the inauguration of Gandhi Centenary celebrations abroad. Celebrations were held through the association of Indian Missions in 69 countries. For

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planning and organising the celebrations abroad, during the Centenary Year ending Oct 02, 1969 the Missions have arranged the formation of local and national committees and have drawn up elaborate programmes.

In connection with the Gandhi Centenary, the Division arranged the distribution abroad of various kinds of publicity material—literature, books, features, photographs, and tapes. It also arranged the production of publications in foreign languages and helped in coordinating the programmes of presentation of works on the Gandhian theme to foreign dignitaries and in the organisation of an international seminar in New Delhi on Gandhian thought (from 27 to 29 January, 1969).

#### BUDGET

The total budget for the External Publicity Division including the I.S.I. units abroad amounts to Rs. 1,68,54,400 for the year 1968-69. (This does not include the information units which have no separate budget grants.) of this amount, Rs. 42,38,000 is for expenditure at Headquarters. The break-up in regard to the expenditure on (1) establishment, and (2) actual publicity is as follows:

	Expenditure on		Total
	Establishment	Publicity	
(1) I. S. I. units abroad	91,60,000	34,56,400	1,26,16,400
(2) Headquarters	4,21,000	38,17,000	42,38,000

Grand Total 95,81,000 72,73,400 1,68,54,400

INDIA

USA CHINA PAKISTAN AUSTRALIA GERMANY NEW ZEALAND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
FIJI SPAIN VIETNAM BHUTAN NEPAL SOMALIA KENYA SYRIA THAILAND AFGHANISTAN  
INDONESIA TURKEY SWEDEN SWITZERLAND UNITED KINGDOM FRANCE JAPAN ALGERIA  
LEBANON CANADA DENMARK HUNGARY MALAYSIA

Oct 02, 1969

## ***Technical and Economic Co-Operation***

### CHAPTER XI

#### TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

It is an accepted policy of the Government of India to further economic co-operation with other countries, especially with the developing countries. In recognition of the growing importance of India's developing economic relations, the Economic Division of the Ministry was reorganised and in the light of experience gained during the preceding 4 years, steps were taken to increase the scope of the functions of the Division to cover a wider field.

The Economic Division was associated with important deliberations on economic matters both in India and abroad. As far as UN agencies were concerned, a representative of the Division attended the 34th Session of the ECOSOC in Geneva and the Ministerial Conference on Economic Co-operation in South-East Asia in Bangkok. The Division was associated with all important discussions held with visiting delegations on matters pertaining to trade, shipping and air agreements and those relating to the possibilities of joint ventures, economic aid, credit, payments agreements etc.

A special feature of the activities of the Division was the stress laid on technical and feasibility surveys of selected areas for the purpose of promoting India's economic relations. The National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC) has been carrying out such surveys. It is likely to undertake a survey of the Gulf States which will be financed by the ITEC funds. A number of joint venture proposals in Iran and Malaysia have materialised and others are in the offing.

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All Heads of Indian Missions abroad have been instructed to take greater personal interest in matters relating to economic and technical co-operation. The Missions were requested to furnish periodically, special reports containing information and data having relevance to India's economic relations with foreign countries. During the Prime Minister's visit to countries in South-East Asia and Latin America which took place in 1968, possibilities of technical and economic co-operation with the countries in the respective regions received particular attention. These matters were also discussed at considerable length during the Conference of Heads of Indian Mission in South-East Asia held by the Prime Minister at Kuala Lumpur in 1968 and a Second Conference held at New Delhi in December 1968.

Government have decided to set up a coordinating unit in the Economic Division in order to streamline the flow of information between Indian Missions abroad and the various Ministries and other organisations in India and to ensure that specific proposals initiated by the Missions are expeditiously processed. This unit is, at present, being organised and will start functioning shortly.

In the field of technical and economic co-operation, the progress in 1968-69 was generally satisfactory. A measure of the increased tempo is evidenced in the expenditure incurred on various schemes under the technical and economic co-operation programme during the year which will be of the order of Rs. 68 lakhs. This sum is considerably higher than outlay in previous years and is nearly double the technical assistance programmes financed under the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme (SCAAP). 41 experts were provided to developing countries including Afghanistan, Kenya, Ethiopia, the People's Republic of South Yemen and Malaysia by February 1969, as against a total of 13 in the previous year. Similarly, training places were provided to 95 foreign nationals during this period as against 51 in the previous year. In addition, 68 training places in Defence training estab-

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lishments were also made available. These figures do not include the experts or training places made available to developing countries at their own cost. Apart from providing experts and facilities in training institutions, experts advice for the selection of technical personnel in India, was also provided.

An important development during the year was the drawing up and/or implementation of composite bilateral economic co-operation programmes. Afghanistan and Malaysia deserve special mention because instead of ad hoc proposals for requests

or experts or training places, India's programmes with these countries were larger in size and covered a wider field. Thus, in the case of Malaysia, it was agreed that training would be provided to 500 trainees of the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat (MARA) a vocational training organization sponsored by the Malaysian Government. This is to spread over a period of five years and 100 would be financed under the ITEC Programme and 50 under the Colombo Plan, the rest to be financed by the Malaysian Government. India provided five experts to, the Federal Industrial Development Authority under the Colombo Plan and another 10 experts are expected to be recruited by the Malaysian authorities shortly. A techno-economic survey of Malaysia is to be undertaken by the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC). As a part of this overall programme, India has agreed to set up an Institute of Technology for MARA under which machinery worth Rs. 1.24 crores has been offered. Under this scheme 80 experts and lecturers would be deputed by India to the Institute during the initial years and 23 MARA nominees would be trained in India. Apart from the above, agricultural equipment worth Rs. 3 lakhs Alas offered by the Prime Minister during her visit to Malaysia. As a follow-up of her visit, contacts in the commercial and industrial fields between the two countries gained momentum and a number of visits of experts from both sides took place. Amongst the important visitors to India, besides the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, were the Director of Vocational Training in the Government sponsored

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organisation, the MARA, and the Chairman of the National Electricity Board. On the Indian side, a delegation of Indian industrialists visited Malaysia in November 1968.

In the case of Afghanistan, work on the 100 bed Children's Hospital will gain momentum following an agreement, on the preliminary essentials of the Project having been reached between the two Governments. Against the total allocation of Rs. 92.5 lakhs for the hospital, expenditure during the current financial year is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1.0 lakhs. Apart from this project, agricultural implements worth Rs. 1.7 lakhs are awaiting shipment to Kabul for presentation by the Government of India. India has also provided two jeeps with trailers to the Afghan Government to assist the Indian irrigation engineering experts in Afghanistan conducting certain surveys under the Colombo Plan. Training was provided to 10 Afghan nationals in flying and aircraft maintenance. A number of teachers and doctors were also provided.

India's relations in the technical and economic fields with, Iran received a fillip with the visit of the Deputy Prime Minister to Iran in July 1968 and of Ms Imperial Majesty the Shahenshah of Iran to India in January 1969. These visits greatly,

enhanced the prospects of industrial and technical collaboration between the two countries. An officer has been specially designated to co-ordinate the various programmes of co-operation with Iran under the Technical and Economic Co-operation Agreement with Iran drawn up during the State visit of the Shahenshah of Iran.

In the field of multilateral co-operation, India is participating in the Prek Thnot Project in Cambodia under the Mekong Valley Development Scheme. India's contribution will be of the order of Rs. 15 lakhs in the shape of frames and gates for the Prek Thnot Project. In Africa, close relations were maintained with the Economic Commission for Africa as in the past. Three experts were deputed to the ECA during the period under review and training provided to one of their officials. It was

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also agreed to supply machinery worth Rs. 2.30 lakhs to the ECA for demonstration purposes. A delegation led by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs attended the 9th Biannual Conference of the ECA in February 1969 which also marked the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Commission. India's continued interest in the activities of the ECA and participation as, Observer in its working sessions have been greatly appreciated by the African countries.

The Government of India made a gift of machinery and equipment worth Rs. 5 lakhs to Kenya, under its programme of Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation.

INDIA

SWITZERLAND USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IRAN MALAYSIA SRI LANKA  
AFGHANISTAN ETHIOPIA KENYA YEMEN LATVIA CAMBODIA

Oct 02, 1969

## ***Passport and Consular Services***

### CHAPTER XII

#### PASSPORT AND CONSULAR SERVICES

#### PASSPORT SERVICES

The Passport and Visa Division is responsible for the

implementation of the passport and emigration policy of the Government of India and control of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation including the Regional Passport and Emigration Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and Madras.

During the Year 1968, the percentage of rejected applications was about 0.05 per cent of the total number of applications received. The number of applications received in the five Regional Passport Offices by the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration and the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands including those brought forward from previous year was 1,20,243. Out of this, 1,07,180 passports were issued.

At Headquarters, 3,614 official passports, 485 diplomatic passports and 2,784 visas to foreigners were issued.

#### Emigration to Britain

According to the statistics published by the British Government, Indian visitors to Britain during 1967 were 57,496, as against 53,469 during 1966. The net inflow of Indian nationals into Britain after deducting the number of those who left Britain during 1967, worked out to 22,638. The corresponding figures in earlier years were 18,402 in 1966, 18,815 in 1965, and 15,513 in 1964. For the year 1968 (up to 30 November) 3,656 employment vouchers were issued by the British Government to Indian nationals for employment in Britain as against 4,126 in 1967.

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During 1968 (up to 30 November) 1,045 Indian nationals were refused admission into Britain by the British Immigration authorities, mostly on the ground that they were seeking employment without employment vouchers and had to return to India.

#### Emigration to countries other than Britain

Applications for passport facilities for countries other than Britain, especially for the African and Persian Gulf countries, continued to be received from applicants who had secured employment as teachers, technicians, nurses, etc. in those countries. Passports were also issued to various groups of artistes/musicians touring abroad for cultural purposes.

The Protector of Emigrants at the air and sea ports registered under the Emigration Act, 1922, the departure of 2,442 skilled workers, most of whom went to the Persian Gulf and East African countries.

#### Deportation

469 Indian nationals were deported from Ceylon. on charges. of illicit immigration.

#### Repatriation

371 repatriates arrived in India from Malaysia in the year 1968.

#### Revenue receipts

The Regional Passport Offices earned a revenue of Rs. 18.36,791 during the year 1968.

### CONSULAR SERVICES

The Consular Division of the Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for guiding the Indian Missions/Posts abroad on consular work and offers assistance and advice on consular matters

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to foreign Missions in India. It also performs consular and quasi-consular functions on behalf of a few Commonwealth countries, at the request of those Governments, who do not have resident Missions in India.

Broadly speaking, this Division deals with cases of repatriation, deportation of Indian, nationals from foreign countries and extradition of fugitive offenders from India to foreign countries and vice versa under the Extradition Act, 1962, etc. It also arranges to extend financial assistance and relief to Indian nationals stranded abroad, assists Indian nationals in tracing the whereabouts of their relatives abroad, and deals with matters of estates and properties of deceased Indian nationals abroad and foreign nationals in India.

The Government of India looks after consular and quasi-consular functions on behalf of the Governments of Jamaica, Malta and Malawi. This work is being handled by the Consular Division.

Reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries in respect of the service of summonses in civil cases, execution of decrees, examination of witnesses in criminal cases, enforcement of maintenance orders, authentication of documents required in foreign countries, etc., are also processed in the Division.

Proposals to have reciprocal arrangements under section 29(c) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, for the service of summonses and other processes with Japan, West Germany, Belgium, Hong Kong, U.A.R., U.S.S.R. and Switzerland could not be finalised pending amendment of Order 5, Rule 26(b) of the Civil Procedure Code, which is currently engaging the



attention of the Ministry of Law. Reciprocal arrangements in this regard with New Zealand, Thailand, Spain and France and the revision of the existing arrangement with Nepal are being pursued.

Reciprocal arrangements under Section 3 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921, have been completed with Fiji

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during the year. Proposals to revise these arrangements with Australia, Tanzania, Uganda, Malaysia, Malawi, Zambia, Lesotho and Botswana have been initiated during the year. Arrangements for the conclusion of these arrangements with Nepal, Sikkim, France, Canada and West Germany are being expedited.

Cases relating to reciprocal arrangements for execution of decrees under section 44A of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 with Japan, Nepal and Australia are being pursued, while arrangements with Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago were concluded during the year.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements under section 504(3) and section 508A of the Criminal Procedure Code for examination of witnesses on Commission in Criminal Cases with Nepal, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Aden, Malaysia and West Germany are still in progress. A Proposal to enter into such arrangements with Sweden has been initiated during the year.

The proposal to enter into reciprocal arrangements with Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Canada, Greece and the USA under section 14 of the Notaries Act, 1952 is still being pursued. The proposal for concluding reciprocal arrangements under section 57 of the Administrator General's Act, 1963, with Kuwait is being pursued with that Government. The proposal to conclude extradition arrangements under the Extradition Act, 1962 with Ceylon, Ghana, Uganda, Malaysia and West Germany is being pursued.

During the period under review, 2 persons were extradited to Tanzania. 5 cases of extradition of offenders from or to India were initiated during the year and cases of 6 persons for extradition were being pursued. 15 cases of trial of Indian citizens for offences committed abroad and trial of foreigners. in the country of their nationality for offences committed in India were processed during the year. In addition, 17 cases of deportation of Indian nationals from other countries and 11 cases of arrests of Indian nationals abroad were also dealt with.

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17 Letters of Request and Commissions for Examination of

Witnesses abroad were forwarded to the authorities concerned after scrutiny. Also, 40 summonses and 28 Maintenance Orders and other processes which were sent abroad for servicing and, execution were dealt with during the period under review.

2,411 judicial and commercial documents including births, deaths, marriages and educational certificates and Power of Attorney, etc., for use abroad, were attested.

63 cases of estates and properties of Indians abroad and 17 cases of foreigners in India in respect of their properties were dealt with during the year.

69 persons were repatriated from foreign countries by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, at public expense, at a total cost of Rs. 50,440.70.

A total sum of Rs. 1,172.29 was advanced to seven Indian citizens by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, to tide over their temporary difficulties which arose due to unforeseen circumstances e.g., theft, illness, delay in the departure of ships, or because their travellers' cheques were not endorsed for the country where they were stranded.

459 cases for the grant of Indian citizenship, referred to by the Ministry of Home Affairs were scrutinised in the Division, during the year, in addition to examination of 250 references received from Indian Missions/Posts abroad as well as foreign Missions in India. The above figures also include requests for Indian citizenship received from persons of Goan origin who, failed to surrender their foreign passports within the stipulated time for being recognised as Indian citizens. 65 cases received from PV Division in respect of persons who had applied for Indian passports were also examined and returned to that Division with our comments and views thereon.

33 cases of marriages, desertion, bigamy, etc., and 51 cases of enquiries regarding whereabouts and welfare of Indian nationals abroad were also dealt with.

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52 cases of deaths of foreign nationals in India Were reported to the concerned foreign missions in India.

6. Cases relating to remittances and Customs facilities were dealt with. 67 cases relating to complaints against Indians abroad and foreigners in India and against Indian firms and vice versa and recovery of private outstanding dues from Indians abroad were handled during the year under review. 11 cases regarding issue of certificates of birth, death, marriage, etc., and 5 cases pertaining to the verification of dates of birth, death, etc., were dealt with. 9 "No Obligation to Return to India"

certificates were issued to Indian students abroad, who wanted to settle down in foreign countries, during the period. 29 cases relating to the settlement of claims of Indian citizens for pay, pension, gratuity, etc., against foreign Governments were received and taken up with the respective foreign Governments through diplomatic channels.

During the period 1942-47, a sum of Rs. 7,18,03,561 was advanced to the evacuees from War Zones during World War II on repayable basis. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 25,53,381.85 is debit to the Government of Burma. So far a sum of Rs. 40,59,738.39 has been recovered, a sum of Rs. 2,77,729.78 has been written off and a sum of Rs. 4,00,15,092.83 is still outstanding. This outstanding amount will be further reduced by Rs. 25,53,381.85 when debits are accepted by the Government of Burma. Efforts are also being made to recover the outstanding balance from the evacuees through the State Governments and Missions concerned and to write off the irrecoverable amount.

Several officers and staff who were either fresh, appointees or who had not handled consular work in the Indian Missions/Posts abroad previously, were imparted training in consular matters during the year.

#### Consular Activities Abroad

A statement showing the statistical data regarding the

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activities of Indian Missions/Posts abroad. is given at Appendix IX.

#### Diplomatic Missions in India

During the period under review, the Government of Mauritius established their High Commission in New Delhi and appointed His Excellency Mr. Ratindrah Ghurburrun as their first High Commissioner to India, who took up his office on Jun 27, 1968.

The total number of diplomatic missions in India is 70. A list of the diplomatic missions in India and a list of sub-offices of the High Commissions are given at Appendix III.

#### Consular Posts in India

The total number of foreign consular posts in India at the end of October 1968, was 112.

A list of consular posts in India is given at Appendix IV.

#### Distinguished Visitors from abroad

A list of distinguished visitors to India from abroad during the year is given at Appendix V.

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INDIA

USA MALAYSIA JAMAICA MALAWI MALTA GERMANY JAPAN BELGIUM HONG KONG  
SWITZERLAND FRANCE NEW ZEALAND SPAIN THAILAND NEPAL FIJI AUSTRALIA LESOTHO  
TANZANIA UGANDA ZAMBIA BOTSWANA CANADA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE TRINIDAD AND  
TOBAGO CAMEROON LIBERIA NORWAY SIERRA LEONE SLOVAKIA SWEDEN GREECE  
IRELAND KUWAIT GHANA BURMA MAURITIUS

Jun 27, 1968

## **Organization and Administration**

### CHAPTER XIII

#### ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

There was no change in the sphere of responsibilities of the Ministry of External Affairs except that the work relating to the rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees was transferred to the Department of Rehabilitation.

#### Organization

Shri Dinesh Singh took over as Foreign Minister in February 1969 while Shri Surendra Pal Singh continued to hold charge as Deputy Minister.

At the level of Secretaries, there were a few changes in the Ministry's set-up. On the retirement of Shri R. Dayal, Shri T. N. Kaul took over as Foreign Secretary with effect from Nov 06, 1968. After the retirement of Shri R. G. Rajwade, Shri Kewal Singh took over as Secretary with effect from 17 December, 1968. Shri V. H. Coelho assumed charge of the post of Secretary with effect from 7 November, 1968.

A second post of Additional Secretary was created and Sri A. G. Meneses assumed charge of the post. On Shri Meneses' appointment as Ambassador of India to Ireland, Shri P. R. S. Mani took over the post with effect from 11 October, 1968. Shri S. Krishnamurti assumed charge of the other post of Additional Secretary vacated by Shri V. H. Coelho

with effect from 27 January, 1969.

#### I.F.S. Committee

A substantial portion of the recommendations of the I.F.S. Committee were accepted in principle. Of these recommendations such of those as fell within the administrative competence of

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the Ministry have largely been implemented. In regard to other recommendations which require consultation with other Ministries and the Union Public Service Commission, etc. such consultations are in progress. A number of major recommendations which involve considerable expenditure have to be phased out over a period of years; some can only be implemented when funds are available.

The Committee's recommendations relating to induction of officers of the Indian Information Service into the Indian Foreign Service (A) and increase of promotion quota of I.F.S. (B) officers have been implemented. The process of selection of I.S.I./I.F.S. (B) Grade I officers has also been completed.

#### Deputations/Delegations Abroad

A Statement of deputations/delegations sent abroad, countries visited and the purpose of visits is given in Appendix VI.

#### Rationalisation of methods of work, etc.

In the interest of efficiency, the work relating to scholarships, which had hitherto been dealt with in various Divisions, was centralised in the Economic Division of this Ministry. The work relating to Indians Overseas was also centralised in South-East Asia Division of this Ministry.

#### Recording and Indexing

The R. & I. Unit was strengthened which resulted in weeding out of 40,000 files and in having 50,000 files recorded and transferred to the Record Rooms by various Sections/Registries in the Ministry.

#### Missions Abroad

During the year, two new Missions at the level of Consulate-General were opened at Seoul (Republic of Korea) and

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Pyongyang (Democratic People's Republic of Korea). The

Minister resident in Washington was accredited as Ambassador (non-resident) to Costa Rica. A list of Indian Missions/Posts abroad is given at Appendix VII

#### Foreign Service Inspections

The Foreign Service Inspectorate visited Indian Missions in Sydney, Canberra, Wellington, Suva, Manila, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, Singapore, Kathmandu, Gangtok, Thimpu, Karachi and Islamabad during 1968. The Inspectors made various recommendations including those regarding rationalisation of staff and reorganisation of work, most of which have been implemented. A few more are under examination.

The need for maximum economy consistent with efficiency was kept in view in dealing with requests for additional staff in Missions abroad, as well as at Headquarters.

#### Office Accommodation

Three Divisions of this Ministry have now been accommodated in the newly constructed "Shastri Bhawan". Various other Sections of the Ministry are still scattered in different buildings. As soon as additional accommodation in South Block becomes available, efforts will be made to bring them together within the South Block to the extent possible.

#### Purchase and Supply of Furniture/Equipment, etc. to Missions Abroad

The Purchase Unit of the Ministry arranged supplies to the Indian Missions abroad to the tune of Rs. 16 lakhs in the year 1968. This resulted not only in saving scarce foreign exchange but also gave token encouragement to our indigenous industries, besides becoming a vehicle for external publicity for Indian products.

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#### EXPENDITURE

The expenditure of this Ministry in 1968-69 is expected to be Rs. 4089.35 lakhs and falls under the following two main heads:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

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(i) External Affairs	1931.00
(ii) Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.	2158.35
TOTAL	4089.35

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The annual expenditure of 100 resident Missions/Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 1036.45 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 73.15 lakhs is spent on salaries of officers, Rs. 219.89 lakhs on salaries of staff, Rs. 349.26 lakhs on foreign and other compensatory allowances and Rs. 394.15 lakhs on office and residential accommodation and other contingent expenditure. This works out to an average annual expenditure of Rs. 10.36 lakhs per Mission.

The item-wise break-up of the expenditure is as follows:

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Revised  
Estimates  
1968.69  
(in lakhs)  
Rs.

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#### I. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(a) Establishment Charges and Travelling Allowances including cost of passage:

(i) Headquarters	122.58	
(ii) Regional Passport and Emigration Organization		15.89
(iii) Missions/Posts abroad, including High Commission for India, London.	579.64	
(iv) Travelling Allowance including cost of Passage	93.13	
TOTAL ESTT. CHARGES & TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE		811.24

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Revised  
Estimates  
1968-69  
in lakhs)  
Rs.

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(b) Publicity expenditure	59.05	
(c) Other contingent expenditure	446.77	

(d) Contributions to	(i) U.N.O.	180.51
	(ii) Commonwealth Sectt. & Foundation.	10.85
	(iii) U.N. Relief and Work Agency	0.69
(e) Delegation to	(i) U. N. General Assembly and other international conferences	9.00
	(ii) Indo-China Commission	13.57
(f) Demarcation of boundaries		65.74
(g) Entertainment Charges/Hospitality Grant		18.91
(h) Miscellaneous items		314.67
TOTAL		1931.00

## II. OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(a) Aid to Nepal:	(i) Projects outlay .	1118.45
	(ii) Establishment Charges	13.00
	TOTAL AID TO NEPAL	1131.45
(b) Subsidy to Sikkim		306.82
(c) Subsidy to Bhutan		571.50
(d) Technical assistance and economic aid to developing countries of Asia and Africa		40.00
(e) Other Miscellaneous items ad hoc grant-in-aid contributions, loss by exchange, etc.		105.58
TOTAL 'OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE'		2158.85

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### HISTORICAL DIVISION AND LIBRARY

As part of its normal tasks involving Historical research, the Division prepared several Papers on different topics, providing background to current problems of international affairs and also other useful or detailed information and analysis of facts pertain-



ing to those Problems required in the formulation of long-term policies. The printing of selected old records for official use is progressing satisfactorily. The Research and Intelligence Section, working under the direction of the Historical Division, continued to bring out Monthly Summaries for official use. The Division prepared and issued monthly summaries of the activities of the Government of India for the information of Indian Missions abroad. In addition, the Division provided assistance to scholars working on official research projects. Assistance was also given to private scholars, to the degree permitted by current restrictions on access to official records. The Division continued to act as the coordinating agency of the Ministry in the matter of examining and clearing maps and publications imported from abroad.

The Ministry's Library, functioning under the overall supervision of the Director, Historical Division, houses about 67,000 books besides a large collection of maps. The Library also makes available to the members of the Ministry a large number of Indian and foreign periodicals and newspapers, Government documents and reference material.

#### POLICY PLANNING AND REVIEW DIVISIONS

In the course of the year under review, the Policy Planning and Review Division continued the study and analysis of the long-term problems of India's external relations with a view to helping Government to determine future lines of its policy. It was also associated with analysis and advice on important current policy problems. The Division assisted in preparing for discussions and consultations with foreign Governments. This Division's work has enabled the Ministry to increase its contacts with academic institutions whose work relates to foreign affairs.

#### INDIA

IRELAND USA KOREA NORTH KOREA COSTA!!AUSTRALIA CAMBODIA FIJI NEW ZEALAND  
PHILIPPINES NEPAL PAKISTAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
UNITED KINGDOM CHINA BHUTAN

Nov 06, 1968

## **APPENDIX I INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, SEMINARS**

#### APPENDIX I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, SEMINARS, ETC. IN WHICH  
INDIA PARTICIPATED IN 1968



Geneva, 23 January to 2 February 1968.

3. ECAFE-Seminar on the relationship of Social Work Education to Development Needs and Problems at Bangkok, 29 January to 19 February, 1968.
4. 16th Session of the Transport & Communications Committee, Bangkok 29 January to 5 February, 1968.
5. ECAFE Committee on Trade (Eleventh Session), Bangkok, 18 to 26 January 1968.
6. Meeting of the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee, Geneva, 18 January to 14 March, 1968.
7. Meeting of Kutch Tribunal, Geneva, 21 to 27 January, 1968.
8. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) New York, 29 January to 26 February, 1968.
9. Committee on Industry & Natural Resources (20th Session), 20 to 27 February, 1968.
10. 3rd Session of the Asian Industrial Development Council, Bangkok, 12 to 19 February, 1968.
11. 20th Session of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Natural Resources held at Bangkok, 20 to 27 February, 1968.
12. UN Study Group visit to Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres for Drug Addicts at Bangkok, Singapore and Hong Kong in February, 1968.
13. Meetings of the Technical Committees of the International Standards Organisation (Europe and America), Geneva, 23 to 27 February 1968.
14. 4th Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region and Third Session of the Executive Committee of the Commission held in Kabul, 17 to 24 February, 1968.
15. 3rd Session of the Study Group on Oil seeds, Oils and Fats, held at Rome, 12 to 13 February, 1968, and the Session of the Groups  
Technica  
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Working Party held at Rome, 5 to 10 February, 1968.
16. FAO Conference on Pig Production and Diseases in the Far East, Bangkok, 19 to 24 February, 1968.

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S. No.                                      Name                      of the Conference  
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17. Meetings of the Working Parties of the UPU Executive Council held at Berne, 25 to 29 February, 1968.
18. Seminar organised by UPU held in Tokyo, 1 to 14 February, 1968.
19. General Assembly of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) held at Rome on 29 February, 1968.
20. 171st Session of the Governing Body of ILO, Geneva, 27 February to 1 March, 1968.
21. 24th Session of Commission on Human Rights, New York, 5 February to 8th March, 1968.
22. Codex Alimentarius Commission, 5th Session held in Rome, 20 February to 1 March, 1968.
23. 7th Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference held in Wellington (New Zealand), 18 February to 6 March, 1968.
24. 19th Meeting of the Executive Council of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage held at Cairo, 29 February to 7 March, 1968.
25. Meeting of Working Party of Experts on Facilitation of International Traffic, Bangkok, 26 to 30 March, 1968.
26. Conference of Plenipotentiaries, Vienna, 24 March to 25 June, 1968.
27. 24th Session of ECAFE held at Canberra, 17 to 30 April, 1968.
28. W.F.P. 13th Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee held in Rome, 17 to 24 April, 1968.
29. Meeting of the Working Party of the Management Council of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies, Paris. 22 to 25 April, 1968.
30. 8th Meeting of the International Tin Council held at La Paz (Bolivia) on 22 April, 1968.
31. 3rd General Session of the Conference and 8th Session of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation held in Seoul (South Korea), 22 to 29 April, 1968.
32. Spring Meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Dakar (Senegal) in April 1968.
33. UN Sugar Conference, Geneva, from 17-4-1968 for about a month.

34. 8th Session of the Textiles Committee of ILO, Geneva, 10 March to 29 April, 1968.

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S. No.	Name of the Conference
35.	Meeting of UN Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, New-York, 15 April to 6 May, 1968.
36.	UN International Conference on Human Rights, Tehran (Iran), 22 April to 13 May, 1968.
37.	Meetings of F.A.O. Programme Committee held in Rome, 29 April to 10 May, 1968.
38.	Meetings of the Study Group X, XI & XII of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) held at Palma de Mallocra, Ballocra, Balleartic Islands (Spain), 29 April to 10 May, 1968.
39.	2nd Session of UNIDO, Vienna, 17 April to 14 May, 1968.
40.	Meetings of the UPU Executive Council and its Sub-Committees held, at Paris and Berne, 22 April to 24 May, 1968.
41.	Resumed XXIIInd Session of UN General Assembly, New York, 24 April to 12 June, 1968.
42.	International Civil Aviation Organisation Division, Montreal, 14 to May, 1968.
43.	20th Assembly of the International Rubber Study Group, Paris & London, 27 to 31 May, 1968.
44.	2nd Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Agricultural Education Rome, 8 to 10 May, 1968.
45.	1st Session of FAO Panel of Experts on Agricultural Information, (Farm Broadcasting), Rome, 7 to 16 May, 1968.
46.	XXIIIrd Session of the Administrative Council of the ITU, Geneva, 11 to 31 May, 1968.
47.	11th Plenary meeting of COSPAR, Tokyo, 9 to 21 May, 1968.
48.	XXth Session of the IMCO Council, London 14 to 17 May, 1968.
49.	6th Session of the Trade & Development Board, Geneva, 6 & 7 May, 1968.
50.	44th Session of Economic and Social Council, New York, 6 to 31 May,

1968.

51. 21st World Health Assembly, Geneva, 6 May, 1968.
52. ILO Study on Pre-Vocational Training Meeting, Tunis, May 1968.

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S.No.	Name of the Conference
53.	172nd Session of the Governing Body of ILO, Geneva, 27 May to 1 June, 1968.
54.	4th International Conference on Universal Aspect of Atmospheric Electricity, Tokyo, 12 to 18 May, 1968.
55.	Seminar on Economic Development in Asia, Tokyo, 20 to 22nd May, 1968.
56.	11th Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Committee of Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products, Rome, 10 to 15 June, 1968.
57.	2/th meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Athens, 3 to 12 June, 1968.
58.	4th Session of the FAO Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 3 to 7 June, 1968.
59.	UNDP Governing Council, Vienna, 11 to 28 June, 1968.
60.	52nd Session of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Geneva, 5 to 27 June, 1968.
61.	UNICEF Executive Board Meeting, New York, 6 to 18 June, 1968.
62.	Meeting of International Organisation for Standardisation, Geneva, 10 to 19 June, 1968.
63.	Meeting of the Legal Sub-Committee, Geneva, 4 to 28 June, 1968.
64.	UNESCO Inter-Regional Meeting of the Group of Secretaries-General of National Commissions, Cairo, 1 to 8 July, 1968.
65.	Joint Meeting of UN Committee of Programmes and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Bucharest, 3 to 5 July 1968.
66.	1st Session of the Committee on Statistics of FAO's Study Group on Bananas, Rome 1 to 3 July, 1968.
67.	FAO/IAEA Symposium on the use of Isotopes and Radiation in Soil Organic Matter Studies, Vienna, 15 to 19 July, 1968.
68.	The Agricultural Project Course under IBDR-Washington, 8 to 20 July, 1968.



the Far East, Copenhagen, 25 August to 14 September, 1968.

82. Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning, Bangkok, 29 August to 9 September, 1968.
83. UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 14 to 27 August, 1968.
84. Conference on Non-Nuclear Weapon States, Geneva, 29 August to 28 September, 1968.

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S. No.

Name of the Conference

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8. 85. XIIth International Centres of Genetics, Tokyo, 18 to 28 August, 1968.
86. International Symposium on "Genetic Effects of Radiation and Radiomimetic Chemicals, Kyoto, 30 to 31 August, 1968.
87. UNESCO Inter-Governmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere, Paris, 4 to 13 September, 1968.
88. 7th Session of Trade & Development Board, Geneva, 2 to 20 September, 1968.
89. ILO Inter-Regional Seminar on Co-operatives Distribution of Consumers Goods, Denmark, 2 to 27 September, 1968.
90. 6th Asian Regional Conference of the ILO, Tokyo, 2 to 14 September, 1968.
91. Joint UNCTAD/FAO Working Party on Forest and Timber Products, Geneva, 23 to 27 September, 1968.
92. Conference of Ministers responsible for Social Welfare, New York, 3 to 12 September, 1968.
93. 16th Session of the General Assembly of ICAO, Buenos Aires, 3 to 28 September, 1968.
94. Meeting of the UN Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, New York, 16 to 30 September, 1968.
95. UN Sugar Conference, Geneva, from 23 September for one month or more.
96. 3rd Session of the FAO Technical Working Party on Coconut Production, Protection and Processing, Djakarta (Indonesia), 9 to 19 September, 1968.



97. 1st Session of the Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, Rome, 16 to 21 September, 1968.
98. 13th Session of the International Poplar Commission, Montreal (Canada), 23 to 26 September, 1968.
99. Meeting of FAO's Programme Committee, Rome, 2 to 7 September, 1968.
100. Meeting of the Inter-Union Co-ordination Committee and the Executive Committee of the Paris Union of BIRPI, Geneva, 24 to 27 September, 1968.

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S. No.	Name of the Conference
101.	56th Inter-Parliamentary Conference Lima (Peru in September 1969.
102.	IMCO-First session of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Simla Rules, London, 23 to 27 September, 1968.
103.	Inter-Regional Seminar on Technico Economic Organisational and Administrative Aspects of Inland Water Transport, USSR in September 1968.
104.	2nd Meeting of the Advisory Group of the Asian industrial Development Council ECAFE, Bangkok, 10 to 16 September, 1968.
105.	UNIDO Working Group meeting on Industrial Investment Promotion in Developing Countries, Vienna, 23 to 27 September, 1968.
106.	Meeting of ISO/TC 45th Rubber, London, 21 to 28 September 1968
107.	Regional Seminar and Study Tour on State Trading, Moscow, 25 September to 22 October, 1968.
108.	2nd UN Inter-Regional Symposium on Iron and Steel Industry, Moscow., 19 September to 9 October, 1968.
109.	Group Fellowship Study Tour and International Seminar on Mechanisation of Forest Site Preparation, USSR, 18 September to 17 October,

1968.

110. Group Fellowship Study Tour and International Seminar on Livestock and Livestock Products Statistics, USSR, 30 September to 30 October,

1968.

111. 43rd Session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), Rome, 25 September to 4 October, 1968.

112. Fourth Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T), Mardel Plata (Argentina), 23 September to 12 October, 1968.

113. 34h Meeting of Interim Communications Satellite Committee (I.C.S.C.D, ) Washington, 23 September to 5 October, 1968.

114. Annual Session of the UPU Management Council of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies, Moscow, 20 September to 5 October, 1968.

115. Interim Meetings of C.C.I.R. Study Groups IV, IX, XIII and C.M.T.T. Geneva, during September-October, 1968.

116. 8th Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of International Labour Office, Geneva 30 September to 11 October, 1968.

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S. No. Name of the Conference

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117. ILO Inter-Regional Technical Meeting-cum-Study Tour on management of Small Enterprise, Turin, 23 September to 11 October, 1968.

118. ILO Seminar on Maritime Training, Denmark, 2.9 September to 20. October, 1968.

119. UNESCO International Conference on History, Archaeology and Culture of Central Asia in Kushan epoch in Dushawbe, Tajikistan (USSR) 22, September to 7 October, 1968.

120. 23rd Session of the UN General Assembly, New York, 24 September to 26 December, 1968.
121. ILO Asian Regional Study Tour on Manpower Planning, Japan, 7 to 26 October, 1968.
122. Committee on Manufactures Third Session, Geneva, 8 to 19 October 1968.
123. Inter-Governmental Group on Supplementary Financing-Fourth Session, Geneva, 21 to 25 October, 1968.
124. Pledging Conference of UNDP, New York on 8 October, 1968.
125. Pledging Conference on Capital Development, New York on 18 October, 1968.
126. Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes, Second Session, Geneva, 22 to 29 October, 1968.
127. 12th Session of FAO Desert Locust Control Committee, Rome, 7 to 11 October, 1968.
128. 51st Session of the FAO Council, Rome, 7 to 22 October, 1968.
129. Meeting of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council on Network Planning and Unified Accounting System, Montreal, 7 to 18 October, 1968.
130. 37th General Assembly of International Criminal Police Organisation (I.C.P.O.), Tehran, 1 to 8 October, 1968.
131. Conference of South Asian Travel Commission, Rawalpindi, 23 to 26 October, 1968.
132. Meetings of the Customs Co-operation Council held at Brussels and of UPU Contact Committee Parcel Post Working Party of the Executive Council and Transit, Charges Sub-Committee of Letter Post Committee of the Executive Council held at Berne, 7 to 18 October,

1968

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S. No.

Name of the Conference

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133. Regional Plan Harmonisation Sub-Regional Consultation on Coconut and Coconut Products, Bangkok, 20 to 28 October, 1968.
134. 4th Session of the Asian Highway Co-ordination Committee,

Bangkok, 10 to 18 October, 1968.

135. Technical Committee of International Coffee Organisation, London, 28 October to 8 November, 1968.
136. UNESCO 15th General Conference, Paris, October-November, 1968.
137. UN Conference on Road Traffic, Vienna 7 October to 8 November, 1968.
138. Committee on Commodities, Third Session, Geneva, 8 October to 8 November, 1968.
139. ILO Meeting of Experts on Co-operation, Geneva, 28 October to 1  
Nov-  
ember, 1968.
140. ILO-Technical Meeting on Productive Employment in Construction, Bangkok, 28 October to 8 November, 1968.
141. 45th Resumed Session of Economic and Social Council, New York, October-December, 1968.
142. 19th Colombo Plan Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, Seoul, 8 to 25 October, 1968.
143. Conference of Art Experts from 10 Countries, Tokyo, 1 to 3, October, 1968.
144. Conference of Educational Leaders, Tokyo, October-November 1968.
145. ECAFE Regional Port Seminar, Singapore, 20 to 28 October, 1968.
146. 2nd Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines other than Coal Mines of the ILO, Geneva, 18 to 29 November, 1968.
147. 173rd Session of Governing Council of ILO, Geneva, 4 to 15  
Novembers  
,  
1968.
148. 3rd Session of the Consultative Sub-Committee of the Study Group, on Hard Fibres, Rome, 4 to 8 November, 1968.
149. Asian Regional Experts Meeting on Vocational Training Planning, Sydney, 2 to 20 December, 1968.
150. ILO Committee of Experts on status of Chief Industrial Importance, Geneva, 16 to 20 December, 1968.

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INDIA

USA SWITZERLAND HONG KONG REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AFGHANISTAN ITALY JAPAN  
NEW ZEALAND EGYPT LATVIA AUSTRIA AUSTRALIA FRANCE BOLIVIA KOREA  
SENEGAL IRAN SPAIN UNITED KINGDOM TUNISIA GREECE ROMANIA DENMARK  
PAKISTAN COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES(CIS) RUSSIA BELORUSSIA  
ARGENTINA INDONESIA CANADA PERU TAJIKISTAN BELGIUM SRI LANKA

Feb 01, 1968

**APPENDIX II INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA WAS A MEMBER**

APPENDIX II

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA WAS A MEMBER  
IN 1968-69

United Nations and its Specialised Agencies

1. General Assembly.
2. Committees and Commissions of the General Assembly:
  - (a) Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
  - (b) Committee on Agreements for a Conference for the purpose of Reviewing the Charter.
  - (c) Special Committee of 24 on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
    - (i) Its Working Group.
    - (ii) Sub-Committee on Petitions.
    - (iii) Sub-Committee (Pacific Territories).
  - (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.
  - (l) Working Group of 21 to examine Administrative aid Budgetary

Procedures of the United Nations.

- (m) Staff Pension Committee.
- (n) UN Committee for International Co-operation Year
- (o) UN Advisory Committee on Congo.
- (p) Scientific Advisory Committee.
- (q) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
- (r) Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations.

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- (s) Panel of Experts for preparation of the United Nations Conference on Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
  - (t) Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States.
  - (u) Committee on Conferences.
3. Security Council.
  4. Economic and Social Council.
  5. Functional Commissions and Committees of the Economic and Social Council:
    - (a) Commission on Human Rights.
    - (b) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
    - (c) Statistical Commission.
    - (d) Population Commission.
    - (e) Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.
    - (f) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).
    - (g) Permanent Central Narcotic Board (PCNB).
    - (h) Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offenders.
  6. Other Subsidiary Bodies of the Economic and Social Council:
    - (a) Executive Board of UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).
    - (b) UN/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.
    - (c) Permanent Central Opium Board,

- (d) Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology and Development.
- (e) Committee on the International Year for Human Rights.
- (f) Drug Supervisory Body.
- (g) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and Expanded Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
- (h) Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations.
- (i) Committee for Development Planning.
- (j) Ad Hoc Working Group on the question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation.
- (k) Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
- (l) Programme Committee of UNICEF.
- (m) FAO/UNICEF joint Policy Committee.

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- 7. UN Conference on Trade and Development (The Trade and Development Board):
  - (a) Committee on Commodities.
  - (b) Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities.
  - (c) Committee on Manufactures.
  - (d) Group on Preferences.
  - (e) Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade.
  - (f) Inter-Governmental Group on Supplementary Financing.
  - (g) Committee on Shipping.
- 8. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).
- 9. Industrial Development Board.
- 10. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- 11. UN Specialised Agencies:
  - (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
  - (b) International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
  - (c) International Finance Corporation (IFC).
  - (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF).
  - (e) International Development Association (IDA).

- (f) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).
  - (g) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
  - (h) World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).
  - (i) Universal Postal Union (UPU).
  - (j) International Labour Organisation (ILO).
  - (k) UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
  - (l) World Health Organisation (WHO).
  - (m) Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (MCO).
12. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Other Inter-Governmental Organisations

- 1. Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, New Delhi.
  - 2. Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi.
  - 3. Asian Development Bank.
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- 4. Asian Productivity Organisation, Tokyo.
  - 5. Asian Statisticians' Conference.
  - 6. Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council, London.
  - 7. Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau, London.
  - 8. Commonwealth Telecommunication Board, London.
  - 9. Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.
  - 10. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
  - 11. Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, Bangkok.
  - 12. International Bureau of Education, Geneva.
  - 13. International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration  
of Cultural Property, Rome.
  - 14. International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy  
(Belgium)
  - 15. International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris.
  - 16. International institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.
  - 17. International Lead and Zinc Study Group, New York.



18. International Office of Epizootics, Paris.
19. International Sugar Council, London.
20. International Tin Council, London.
21. International Wheat Council, London.

INDIA  
 USA CONGO RUSSIA JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM SWITZERLAND ITALY BELGIUM  
 FRANCE

Feb 01, 1968

**APPENDIX III FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN INDIA**

APPENDIX III

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN INDIA

(I) Embassies

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan                      | 29. Japan        |
| 2. Algeria                          | 30. Jordan       |
| 3. Argentina                        | 31. Kuwait       |
| 4. Austria                          | 32. Laos         |
| 5. Belgium                          | 33. Lebanon      |
| 6. Brazil                           | 34. Mexico       |
| 7. Bulgaria                         | 35. Mongolia     |
| 8. Burma                            | 36. Morocco      |
| 9. Cambodia                         | 37. Nepal        |
| 10. Chile                           | 38. Netherlands  |
| 11. China                           | 39. Norway       |
| 12. Colombia                        | 40. Peru         |
| 13. Congo (Democratic Republic)     | 41. Philippines  |
| 14. Cuba                            | 42. Poland       |
| 15. Czechoslovakia                  | 43. Rumania      |
| 16. Denmark                         | 44. Saudi Arabia |
| 17. Ethiopia                        | 45. Spain        |
| 18. Finland                         | 46. Sudan        |
| 19. France                          | 47. Sweden       |
| 20. Germany (Federal Republic)      | 48. Switzerland. |
| 21. Greece                          | 49. Syria        |
| 22. Holy See (Apostolic Nunciature) | 50. Thailand     |
| 23. Hungary                         | 51. Turkey       |
| 24. Indonesia                       | 52. U.S.S.R.     |
| 25. Iran                            | 53. U.A.R.       |
| 26. Iraq                            | 54. U.S.A.       |
| 27. Ireland                         | 55. Uruguay      |
| 28. Italy                           | 56. Venezuela    |
|                                     | 57. Yugoslavia   |

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(II) High Commissions

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Australia | 8. New Zealand |
| 2. Britain   | 9. Nigeria     |
| 3. Canada    | 10. Pakistan   |
| 4. Ceylon    | 11. Singapore  |
| 5. Ghana     | 12. Tanzania   |
| 6. Malaysia  | 13. Uganda     |
| 7. Mauritius |                |

(III) Legation

1. Albania (stationed at Baghdad)

(IV) Sub-Offices of High Commission

1. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner of Ceylon at Madras
2. Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Malaysia at Madras.
3. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan at Calcutta.
4. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Australia at Bombay.
5. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Bombay.
6. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Calcutta.
7. Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain at Madras.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN JAPAN ALGERIA JORDAN ARGENTINA KUWAIT AUSTRIA LAOS USA  
BELGIUM LEBANON BRAZIL MEXICO BULGARIA MONGOLIA BURMA MOROCCO CAMBODIA  
NEPAL CHILE CHINA NORWAY COLOMBIA PERU CONGO PHILIPPINES CUBA POLAND  
SLOVAKIA DENMARK SAUDI ARABIA ETHIOPIA SPAIN FINLAND SUDAN FRANCE  
SWEDEN GERMANY SWITZERLAND GREECE SYRIA THAILAND HUNGARY TURKEY  
INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND URUGUAY ITALY VENEZUELA YUGOSLAVIA  
AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND NIGER NIGERIA CANADA PAKISTAN REPUBLIC OF  
SINGAPORE GHANA TANZANIA MALAYSIA UGANDA MAURITIUS ALBANIA

Feb 01, 1968

APPENDIX IV  
FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

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S.NO.	Country	Location	Status
1.	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate General
2.	Austria	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
3.	Austria	Madras	Hon. Consulate
4.	Austria	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
5.	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate General
6.	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate General
7.	Belgium	Madras	Hon. Consulate
8.	Bolivia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
9.	Bolivia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
10.	Brazil	Bombay	Consulate
11.	Brazil	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
12.	Brazil	Madras	Hon. Consulate
13.	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General
14.	Burma	Madras	Vice Consulate
15.	Colombia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
16.	Costa Rica	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
17.	Costa Rica	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
18.	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General
19.	Czechoslovakia	Calcutta	Consulate General
20.	Denmark	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General

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S.NO.	Country	Location	Status
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21.	Denmark	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
22.	Denmark	Cochin	Hon. Consulate
23.	Denmark	Madras	Hon. Consulate
24.	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
25.	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
26.	Equador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
27.	El. Salvador	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
28.	Ethiopia	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
29.	Ethiopia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
30.	Finland	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
31.	Finland	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
32.	Finland	Madras	Hon. Consulate
33.	France	Bombay	Consulate General
34.	France	Calcutta	Consulate General
35.	Prance	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
36.	France	Madras	Consulate General
37.	France	Pondicherry	Consulate General
38.	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate General
39.	Germany	Madras	Consulate General
40.	Germany	Bombay	Consulate General
41.	Greece	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
42.	Greece	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
43.	Haiti	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
44.	Haiti	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
45.	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
46.	Indonesia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate

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S. No.	Country	Location	Status
47.	Iran	Bombay	Consulate General
48.	*Iran	Hyderabad	Consulate General
49.	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate General
50.	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
51.	Italy	Bombay	Consulate General
52.	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate General
53.	Italy	Cochin	Hon. Consulate Agent
54.	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General
55.	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General
56.	Japan	Madras	Consulate General
57.	Jordan	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
58.	Kuwait	Bombay	Consulate General
59.	Lebanon	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
60.	Liberia	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
61.	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate General
62.	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General
63.	Netherlands	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
64.	Netherlands	Madras	Hon. Consulate
65.	Nicaragua	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
66.	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
67.	Norway	Bombay	Consulate General
68.	Norway	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
69.	Norway	Cochin	Consulate
70.	Norway	Madras	Hon. Consulate.
71.	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General

\* Opening of the Iranian Consulate General at Hyderabad has been approved.

S. No.	Country	Location	Status
72.	Panama	Calcutta	Consulate General
73.	Panama	Madras	Hon. Consulate
74.	Peru	Bombay	Hon. Consulate
75.	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General
76.	Philippines	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
77.	Philippines	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
78.	Philippines	Madras	Hon. Consulate General
79.	Poland	Bombay	Consulate
80.	Poland	Calcutta	Consulate
81.	Spain	Bombay	Hon. Vice Consulate
82.	Spain	Calcutta	Hon. Vice Consulate
83.	Spain	Madras	Hon. Vice Consulate
84.	Sudan	Bombay	Consulate General
85.	Sweden	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
86.	Sweden	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate
87.	Sweden	Madras	Hon. Consulate
88.	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General
89.	*Switzerland	Calcutta	Vice Consulate
90.	Switzerland	Cochin	Hon. Consular Agent
91.	Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Consulate General
92.	Thailand	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
93.	Thailand	Calcutta	Consulate General
94.	Turkey	Bombay	Hon. Consulate General
95.	Turkey	Calcutta	Hon. Consulate General
96.	Turkey	Madras	Hon. Consulate General

\*Closed w.e.f. Sep 30, 1968.

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S.No.	Country	Location	Status
97.	U.S.S.R.	Bombay	Consulate General
98.	U.S.S.R.	Calcutta	Consulate General
99.	U.S.S.R.	Madras	Consulate General
100.	United Arab Republic	Bombay	Consulate General
101.	United Arab Republic	Calcutta	Consulate General
102.	U.S.A.	Bombay	Consulate General
103.	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate General
104.	U.S.A.	Madras	Consulate General
105.	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate General
106.	Yugoslavia	Calcutta	Consulate General
107.	Korea (D.P.R.)	New Delhi	Consulate General
108.	Korea (Republic)	New Delhi	Consulate General
109.	Monaco	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate General
110.	San Marino	New Delhi	Hon. Consulate General
111.	Viet Nam (D.P.R.)	New Delhi	Consulate General
112.	Viet Nam (Republic)	New Delhi	Consulate General

INDIA

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

Sep 30, 1968

**APPENDIX V DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD**

APPENDIX V

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD

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Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Period of Visit
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Heads of State		
1	His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia.	Apr 28, 1968 to 1 May, 1968.
2	The Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim.	25 September to 7 October, 1968.
3	H. E. Mr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, President of the Somali Republic.	22 to 29 November, 1968.
Vice-President		
1.	H. E. Dr. William R. Tolbert Jr. Vice-President of the Republic of Liberia.	6 to 12 November, 1968.
Heads of Government.		
1	H. E. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-haj, Prime Minister of Malaysia.	20 to 21 July, 1968.
2	H. E. Dr. G. Borg Oliver, Prime Minister of Malta.	16 to 20 November, 1968
3	H. E. Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon.	27 November to 4 December, 1968.
Other Dignitaries		
1	H. E. Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussain, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of National and Rural Development of Malaysia.	30 April to 2 May, 1968.

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Sl. NO.	Name and Designation	Period of Visit
2	Her Majesty the Queen of Bhutan	22 to 29 June 1968.
3	Hon'ble Nicholas Katzenbach, Under Secretary of State of the USA.	23 to 29 July, 1968.
4	H.E.Ato Ketema Yifru, Foreign Minister of Ethiopia.	25 to 27 July. 1968.
5	Hon'ble Earnest Eastman, Under Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia.	29 to 31 July, 1968.
6	H. E. Dr. Toh Chin Chye, Mi- nister for Science and Techno- logy of Singapore.	13 to 20 August, 1968.
7	H. R. H. Namgyal Wangchuk, The Tengye Longo, Minister of Trade, Commerce and Indus- tries of Bhutan.	18 to 24 August, 1968.
8	H. R. H. Princess Dina, ex-Queen of Jordan.	4 to 6 September. 1968.
9	H. E. Mr. N. Bissember, Minis- ter of Parliamentary Affairs, and Second Deputy Prime Minister of Guyana.	7 to 8 September, 1968.
10	H. E. Mr. N. P. Firyubin, Deputy , Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the U. S. S. R. and Leader of the U. S. S. R. Delegation to the Bilateral Talks.	11 to 18 September, 1968.
11	H. R. H. Birendra Bir Bikram  Shah Deva, Crown Prince of Nepal.	27 September to 7 October, 1968.
12.	The Rt. Hon'ble Michael Ste- wart, M. P. Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Mrs. Stewart.	2 to 8 December, 1968.
13	H. E. Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, Afghan Minister of Planning and Mrs. Hamed.	13 to 19 Decembers 1968.

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Period of Visits
14	H. E. Mr. V. J. Mwaanga, Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations.	18 to 20 December, 1968.
15	Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls of U.K. and Lady Denning.	29 December, 1968 to 10 January, 1968.
16	H. E. Dr. Adam Malik, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.	20 to 24 February, 1969.
17	His Highness The Agha Khan	21 to 26 February, 1969.

ETHIOPIA  
MALI LIBERIA MALAYSIA MALTA USA BHUTAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE UNITED KINGDOM JORDAN GUYANA NEPAL INDONESIA

Apr 28, 1968

**APPENDIX VI VISIT OF INDIAN DIGNITARIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

APPENDIX VI

VISIT OF INDIAN DIGNITARIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND OTHER DEPUTATIONS/DELEGATIONS SPONSORED BY THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

S. No.	Names/Delegation	Countries of visit	Purpose of visit
1	Shri T. T. P. Abdullah, In	Hongkong, Japan	Inspection of

-	Director, Ministry of External Affairs.	and Thailand.	dian Missions.
2	Shri J. S. Mehta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	Thailand Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia.	South-East Asian Ministerial Conference.
	Shri M. R. Shroff, Director, Ministry of Finance.	Thailand and Singapore.	South-East Asian Ministerial Conference.
3	Shri K. C. Nair, joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	Ceylon	Quakers
4	Shri B. K. Basu, Directors, Ministry of External Affairs.	United Kingdom	Inspection of Documents.
5	Shri S.D. Khadilkar, Art Executive, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Nigeria	Nehru Memorial Exhibition
6	Prime Minister. Shri T. N. Kaul, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Party.	Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia.	Goodwill visit.
7	Prime Minister.  Shri T. N. Kaul, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.  Shri P.N. Haksar, Secretary, to Prime Minister and Party.	Sikkim and Bhutan.	Goodwill visit.
8	Shri M. G. Kaul, Minister, Embassy of India, Washington.	Italy	Meeting of International sortium on satellite communication.
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S. No.	Names/Delegation	Countries of visit	Purpose of visit
9	President of India  Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister of Education and Party.	Hungary and  Yugoslavia.	State visit
10 Meeting of Scho- an d Scien- under the auspice s of F ounda-	Shri J. S. Mehta, joint Sec- retary, Ministry of Ex-  ternal Affairs.	U.S.A.	lars  tistis  Nehru  tion.
11 Foreign Service  Inspect ion.	Shri A. G. Meneses, joint  Secretary, Ministry of  External Affairs, Shri M. S. Sundara, joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.	Nepal	
12 v isit.	President of India.  Shri C. M. Poonacha Mi- nister of Railways and Party.	U.S.S.R	State

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13 Indepen dence  Cel ebrations	Shri V. C. Vijaya Raghavan,  High, Commissioner of  India, Dar-es-Salaam.	Swaziland	Day
14 Officia l visit.	Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister  of State, Ministry of External Affairs.	France	
15 Demarca tion at  Indo-We st pakis-  Bou ndry.	Dr. K. Krishna Rao, joint  Secretary, Ministry of  External Affairs and  Survey Party.	Pakistan	tan
16 Goodwil l visit.	Prime Minister.  Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, Foreign Secretary, Mi- nistry of External Affairs.  Shri P. N. Haksar, Secretary to Prime Minister	South American  countries.	

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S. No.	Names/Delegation	Countries of Visit	Purpose of Visit
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17 visi t.	Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi, Mi-  nister of Labour, Em,	Fiji and Malaysia	Goodwill
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	ployment, and Rehabilitation.		
a nd v isit.	Shri Manjit Singh, Director, Ministry of External Affairs.	Fiji, Australia, New Zealand, Phillippines and Hongkong.	Goodwill Official
18 vis it.	President of India.	Nepal	State
	Shri C M. Poonacha, Minister of Railways, and Party.		
19 Demarcation of Indo-Burma Boundary.	Shri U. C. Soni, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	Burma	
	Col. M. M. Datta, Deputy Surevyor General of India and Party.		
20 Demarcation of Indo-Burma Boundary.	Shri N. D. Buch, joint Secretary, Ministry of Defence.	Burma	
	Shri K. C. Nair, joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.		
	Brig. J. S. Paintal, Surveyor General of India, and Party.		
21 Service Inspection.	Shri A. G. Asrani, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	West Pakistan	Foreign
	Shri V. R. Gupta, Deputy Financial Advisor, Minis-		

try of Finance.

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S. No.	Names/Delegation	Countries of visit	Purpose of visit
22 I.S.I.	Shri R. G. Rajwade, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.  Shri V. H. Coelho, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	Switzerland	Interview of  Candidates for induction into Indian Foreign Service
23 Service	Shri P. R. S. Mani, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.  Shri M. S. Nadkarni, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance.	Sikkim and  Bhutan	Foreign  Inspection.
24  Minister's	Prime Minister.  Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.  Shri P. N. Haksar, Secretary to Prime Minister.  Shri E. Gonsalves, Director, Ministry of External Affairs, and Party.	United Kingdom	Commonwealth  Prime  Conference.
25 Service	Smt. S. Kochar, Deputy	East Pakistan	Foreign

Secretary, Ministry of  
External Affairs.

Inspection.

Shri V. R. Gupta, Deputy  
Financial Adviser, Minis-  
try of Finance.

26 Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Japan  
Secretary.

Indo-Japanese  
Official consul-  
tations.

Shri R. Jaipal, Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
Shri K.R.P. Singh, Joint  
Secretary, Ministry of  
External Affairs

27 Shri P. R. S. Mani, Addition-  
S al Secretary, Ministry of  
ervice External Affairs.

Afghanistan and Foreign  
Iran. Inspection.

Shri M. S. Nadkarni, Fi-  
nancial Adviser, Minis-  
try of Finance.

Lebanon

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S. Names/Delegation  
No.

Countries  
of visit

Purpose of visit

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28 Dr. Nagendra Singh, Sec-  
retary to President.  
Dr. S. P. Jagota, Director,  
Ministry of External Affairs.

Pakistan

To attend Tenth  
Session of Afro-  
Asian Legal  
Consultative Com-  
mittee.

29 Shri Surendra. Pal Singh,  
Deputy Minister in the  
Ministry of External Affairs.

Ethiopia

Biannual Session  
of Economic Com-  
mission for Africa.

Shri S. Venkatesan, Joint  
Secretary, Ministry of  
Commerce.



30	Shri R. Jaipal, joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	Ethiopia	Discussions with Govt. of Ethiopia regarding proposed Consultative Meeting of Non-aligned States.
		U.A.R.	Official visit.

INDIA  
 JAPAN THAILAND INDONESIA MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE NIGER NIGERIA  
 USA ITALY HUNGARY YUGOSLAVIA NEPAL SWAZILAND FRANCE PAKISTAN FIJI  
 UNITED KINGDOM AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND BURMA SWITZERLAND BHUTAN  
 AFGHANISTAN IRAN LEBANON ETHIOPIA

Apr 28, 1968

**APPENDIX VII INDIAN MISSION/POSTS ABROAD**

APPENDIX VII

INDIAN MISSION/POSTS ABROAD

S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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EMBASSIES--(a) Resident			
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul	
2	Algeria	Algiers	
3.	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Ambassador concurrently
	accre		
	-		dited to-Paraguay as Amba-
			sador and to Uruguay as
			Minister.
4.	Austria	Vienna	
5.	Belgium	Brussels	Ambassador concurrently
	accre		
	-		dited to Luxembourg as
			Ambassador. Additionally,

the Ambassador is India's Special Representative for Economic, Financial and Commercial Affairs and he is

als  
o

accredited to the European Economic Community and the European Coal and steel Community.

6. Brazil  
accre  
- Rio de janene

Ambassador concurrently

accredited to Venezuela and Bolivia as Ambassador.

7. Burma Rangoon

8. Cambodia Phnom Penh

9. Chile .  
accre  
e- Santiago

Ambassador concurrently

as

accredited to Colombia and Peru

Ambassador.

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
10.	China	Peking	
11. accre -	Congo	Kinshasa	Ambassador concurrently  accredited to Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville).
12. Secretary / Ambassador	Cuba	Havana	Incharge of a First  Charge d'Affaires,  resident in Mexico.

13.	Czechoslovakia	Prague	
14.	Denmark	Copenhagen	
15.	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	
16. Counsellor/Charge	Finland	Helsinki	Incharge of a  d' Affaires. Ambassador resident in Stockholm (Sweden).
17.	France	Paris	
18.	Federal Republic of Germany	Bonn	
19. acc re-	Guinea	Conakry	Ambassador concurrently  dited to Mali as
Ambassador .			
20.	Hungary	Budapest	
21. a ccre-	Italy	Rome	Ambassador concurrently  dited, to Albania as  and as High Commissioner Malta and First  currently accredited  Republic of San Marino  Consul General.
Mini ster  to  Secretary con-			
the  as			
22.	Indonesia	Djakarta	
23.	Iran	Tehran	
24.	Iraq	Baghdad	
25.	Ireland	Dublin	
26.	Japan.	Tokyo	
27. Secreta ry/	Jordan	Amman	Incharge of First  Charge d' Affaires.

Amb  
as-

sador resident in

Beirut

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
28.	Kuwait	Kuwait	Ambassador's jurisdiction MM tends to Gulf Sheikhdoms, viz Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat.
29.	Laos	Vientienne	
30.	Lebanon	Beirut	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Jordan and as High Commissioner in Cyprus.
31.	Libya	Tripoli	Incharge of First Secretary/ Charge d' Affaires. Ambassador resident in Cairo.
32.	Malagasy	Tananarive	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Consul General

eral to			Reunion Island and
Comores.			
33. Mexico	Mexico City	Ambassador	
concurr-			
ently accre-			dited to Cuba and
P			
anama as			Ambassador.
34. Morocco	Rabat	Ambassador	
concurr-			
ently accre-			dited to Tunisia
as			
Ambassa-			dor.
35. Nepal	Kathmandu		
36. Netherlands.	The Hague		
37. Norway	Oslo		
38. Philippines	Manila		
39. People's Republic of Southern Yemen	Aden		
40. Poland	Warsaw		
41. Rumania	Bucharest	Ambassador	
concurr-			
ently accre-			dited to Bulgaria
a			
42. Saudi Arabia	Jeddah		
43. Senegal	Dakar	Ambassador	
concurr-			
ently accre-			dited as
Ambassado			
r to			Ivory Coast and
Upp			
er Volta			& Mauritania and
Hi			
gh Com-			missioner to
Gambia			
.			

S.No.	Country	Location	Remarks
44.	Somalia	Mogadishu	
45.	Spain	Madrid	
46.	Sudan	Khartoum	
47.	Sweden	Stockholm	Ambassador concurrently a ccre- Ambas sa- dited to Finland as dor.
48.	Switzerland	Berne	Ambassador concurrently accre- Ambas sa- dited to Vatican as dor
49.	Syrian Arab Re- public.	Damascus	
50.	Thailand	Bangkok	
51.	Tunisia	Tunis	Incharge of a First Charge d'Affaires. Ambas sa- dor resident in Rabat.
52.	Turkey	Ankara	
53.	United Arab Re- a ccre- Li bya public.	Cairo	Ambassador concurrently dited as Ambassador to and Minister to Yemen.
54.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	Moscow	Ambassador concurrently accre- Amb assa- dited to Mongolia as dor

55.	United States of America.	Washington	
56.	Yugoslavia	Belgrade	Ambassador concurrently
accre-			
			dated to Greece as Ambassador

EMBASSIES--(b) Non-resident

1.	Bolivia	Ambassador resident in Rio de Janeiro.	
2.	Bulgaria	Ambassador resident in Bucharest.	
3.	Burundi	Ambassador resident in Kampala.	
4.	Cameroon	Ambassador resident in Lagos.	
5.	Columbia	Ambassador resident in Santiago (Chile).	
6.	Congo (Brazzaville)	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.	

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
7.	Costa Rica	Minister resident in	Washington accredited as Ambassador.
8.	Dahomey	Ambassador resident in Lagos.	
9.	Gabon	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.	
10.	Greece	Ambassador resident in Belgrade.	
11.	Ivory Coast	Ambassador resident in Dakar.	
12.	Liberia	Ambassador resident in Accra.	
13.	Luxembourg	Ambassador resident in Brussels.	
14.	Mali	Ambassador resident in Conakry.	
15.	Mauritania	Ambassador resident in Dakar.	
16.	Mongolia	Ambassador resident in Moscow.	
17.	Panama	Ambassador resident in Mexico City.	

- 18. Paraguay Ambassador resident in Buenos Aims.
- 19. Togo Ambassador resident in Lagos.
- 20. Peru Ambassador resident in Santiago.
- 21. Ruanda Ambassador resident in Kampala.
- 22. Upper Volts Ambassador resident in Dakar.
- 23. Venezuela Ambassador resident in Rio de Janeiro.

HIGH COMMISSION - (a) Resident

- 1. Australia Canberra
- 2. Guyana Georgetown
- 3. Canada Ottawa
- 4. Ceylon Colombo High Commissioner accredited to Maldives.
- 5. Ghana Accra High Commissioner accredited to  
'  
Liberia as Ambassador and as High Commissioner to Sierra Leone.
- 6. Kenya Nairobi

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S.NO.	Country	Location	Remarks
7.	Malawi	Blantyre	Incharge of an Acting High Commissioner.
8.	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	
9.	Maritius	Port Louis	
10.	New Zealand	Wellington	
11.	Nigeria	Lagos	High Commissioner concurrently accredited to Togo, Daho-



mey and Cameroun as  
Ambassador.

- |     |                                  |                       |   |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 12. | Pakistan                         | Islamabad/<br>Karachi |   |
| 13. | Singapore                        | Singapore             |   |
| 14. | Trinidad & Tobago<br>concurrent- | Port of Spain         | High Commissioner,<br><br>ly accredited as High<br>Commissioner to Jamaica,<br>Barbados, Antigua, Grenada<br>Dominica, St. Kitts, St.<br>Lucia, St. Vincent, Mont-<br>serrat and as Consul General<br>to Surinam. |
| 15. | Uganda                           | Kampala               | High Commissioner concurrently<br><br>accredited as Ambassador to<br>Ruanda & Burundi.  |
| 16. | United Kingdom                   | London                |   |
| 17. | United Republic<br>of Tanzania   | Dar-es-Salaam         |   |
| 18. | Zambia                           | Lusaka                |   |
- HIGH COMMISSION- (b) Non-resident
- |    |              |  |
|----|--------------|--|
| 1. | Cyprus       | High Commissioner resident at Beirut.        |
| 2. | Sierra Leone | High Commissioner resident in Accra.         |
| 3. | Malta        | High Commissioner resident in Port of Spain. |
| 4. | Malta        | High Commissioner resident in Rome.          |
| 5. | Gambia       | High Commissioner resident in Dakar.         |

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S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSION/ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSION

- |    |           |        |                              |
|----|-----------|--------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Ceylon    | Kandy  | Assistant High Commissioner. |
| 2. | Pakistan  | Dacca  | Deputy High Commissioner.    |
| 3. | Australia | Sydney | Deputy High Commissioner.    |

COMMISSIONS- (a) Resident

- |    |           |           |  |
|----|-----------|-----------|--|
| 1. | Fiji      | Suva      |  |
| 2. | Hong Kong | Hong Kong |  |
| 3. | Kenya     | Mombasa   |  |

COMMISSIONS--(b) Resident

- |    |             |  |     |
|----|-------------|--|-----|
| 1. | Antigua     | Commissioner resident in Port of Spain |     |
| 2. | Barbados    |  | Do. |
| 3. | Dominica    |  | Do. |
| 4. | Grenada     |  | Do. |
| 5. | Montserrat  |  | Do. |
| 6. | St. Kitts   |  | Do. |
| 7. | St. Lucia   |  | Do. |
| 8. | St. Vincent |  | Do. |

LEGATIONS--Non-Resient

- |    |          |                                    |  |
|----|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Albania  | Minister resident in Rome (Italy). |  |
| 2. | Uruguay  | Minister resident in Buenos Aires. |  |
| 3. | Vatican. | Minister resident in Berne.        |  |
| 4. | Yemen    | Minister resident in Cairo,        |  |

CONSULATES GENERAL--(a) Resident

- |    |              |            |                        |
|----|--------------|------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Denmark      | Copenhagen | Hon. Consul General    |
|    | (Functioning |            | under the Ambassador.) |
|    | ning         |            |                        |

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S.No.	Country	Location	Remarks
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2.	German (Federal Republic)	Berlin	Ambassador resident in Bonn.
3.	Do.	Frankfurt	Do.
4.	Do.	Hamburg	Do.
5.	Japan	Kobe	Ambassador resident in Tokyo.
6.	Muscat	Muscat	
7.	North Korea	Pyongyang	
8.	South Korea	Seoul	
9.	Switzerland	Geneva	Resident Consul General.
10.	United States of Washing-	New York	Ambassador resident in
	America.		ton.
11.	Do.	San Francisco	Resident Consul General; Am- bassador resident in Washing- ton.
12.	Vietnam (North)	Hanoi	
13.	Vietnam (South)	Saigon	
14.	Paraguay	Asuncion	Honorary Consul General.

CONSULATES GENERAL-(b) Non-resident

1.	Comores		Consul General resident in Tananarive.
2.	Republic of San Marino		Consul General resident in Roar.
3.	Re-union Island		Consul General resident in Tananarive.
4.	Surinam		Consul General resident in Port of Spain

CONSULATES-Resident

	Afghanistan	Jalalabad	Consul. Ambassador resident in Kabul.
2.	Afghanistan	Kandhar	Do.
3.	Belgium	Ghent	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resi- dent in Brussels.
4.	Burma	Mandalay	Consul. Ambassador resident in Rangoon.

5.	Canary islands	Las Palmas	Hon. Consul.
6.	French Somaliland	Djibouti	Hon. Consul.
7.	Germany (Federal Republic)	Munich	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resi- dent in Bonu.

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S.No.	Country	Location	Remarks
8.	Germany (Federal Republic)	Stuttgart	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resi- dent in Bonn.
9.	Greece	Athens	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resi- dent in Belgrade.
10.	Iran	Khorramshahr	Ambassador resident in Tehran.
11.	Italy	Genoa	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resi- dent in Rome.
12.	Indonesia Djakarta.	Medan	Ambassador resident in
13.	Iraq	Basra	Ambassador resident in Baghdad.
14.	USSR	Odessa	Ambassador resident in Mos- cow.
15.	U.S.A.	Cleveland,	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resi- dent in Washington.
16.	U.S.A.	Honolulu	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resi- dent in Washington.
17.	Panama	Bandar Abbas	Hon. Consul. Ambassador resi- dent in Mexico City.

VICE CONSULATE--Resident

1.	Iran	Zahidan	Ambassador resident in Tehran.
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TRADE COMMISSIONS AND OFFICE-Resident

- |    |         |           |                                       |
|----|---------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Canada  | Vancouver | High Commissioner resident in Ottawa. |
| 2. | Bahrein | Bahrein   | In charge of a Trade Agent.           |
| 3. | Dubai   | Dubai     | In charge of a Trade Agent.           |

SPECIAL MISSIONS-(a) Resident

- |    |   |          |   |
|----|---|----------|---|
| 1. | Political Office,<br>Sikkim                             | Gangtok  | Political Officer.                              |
| 2. | Special Office,<br>Officer<br>Thimpu (Bhutan)           | Thimpu   | Special Officer. Political resident in Gangtok. |
| 3. | Permanent Mission<br>of India to the<br>United Nations. | New York | Permanent Representative.                       |

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S.No. country Location Remarks  
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NEW RESIDENT MISSIONS BEING OPENED

- |    |           |         |   |
|----|-----------|---------|---|
| 1. | Bulgaria  | Sofa    | Under the charge of First Secretary/Charge do Affaires.       |
| 2. | Peru      | Lima    | Under the charge of First Secretary (Com)/Charge d' Affaires. |
| 3. | Venezuela | Caracas | Under the charge of First Secretary/Charge Affaires.          |

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA ARGENTINA PARAGUAY URUGUAY AUSTRIA USA BELGIUM  
BRAZIL VENEZUELA BOLIVIA BURMA CAMBODIA CHILE COLOMBIA PERU CHINA  
CONGO ZAIRE GABON CUBA MEXICO CZECH REPUBLIC NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK  
ETHIOPIA FINLAND SWEDEN FRANCE GERMANY GUINEA MALI HUNGARY ITALY  
ALBANIA MALTA SAN MARINO INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND JAPAN JORDAN  
LEBANON KUWAIT LAOS CYPRUS LIBYA MOROCCO TUNISIA NEPAL PHILIPPINES  
YEMEN POLAND ROMANIA BULGARIA SAUDI ARABIA SENEGAL MAURITANIA SOMALIA  
SPAIN SUDAN SWITZERLAND SYRIA THAILAND TURKEY EGYPT RUSSIA MONGOLIA  
YUGOSLAVIA GREECE BURUNDI UGANDA CAMEROON COSTA!!GHANA LIBERIA PANAMA  
AUSTRALIA GUYANA CANADA SRI LANKA MALDIVES KENYA MALAWI MALAYSIA  
MAURITIUS NEW ZEALAND NIGER NIGERIA PAKISTAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE  
JAMAICA GRENADA DOMINICA UNITED KINGDOM TANZANIA ZAMBIA SIERRA LEONE  
FIJI HONG KONG MONTSERRAT OMAN KOREA NORTH KOREA VIETNAM DJIBOUTI  
BHUTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Apr 28, 1968

**APPENDIX VIII TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED**

APPENDIX VIII

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED OR RENEWED By-  
INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1968-69.

Multilateral Conventions

1. Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation, 1967  
India ratified on Jun 12, 1968.

Bilateral Agreements with International Organisations/other Countries.

THE UNITED NATIONS

2. Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of India  
concerning arrangements for 1968 Racial Discrimination Seminar-  
22 July, 1968.

BELGIUM

3. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of-  
the Kingdom of Belgium for "Air Services" between and beyond  
their respective territories-6 April, 1967. Entered into force 25  
November, 1968.

DENMARK

4. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of  
Denmark on a Third Danish Government Loan to India

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

5. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of  
the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the duty-free entry of  
donated goods-24 July, IOU

MALAWI

6. Arrangement for the Exchange of Money Orders between the Postal  
Administration of India and the Postal Administration of Malawi-  
1 June 1968.

NEPAL

- (a) Agreements between India and Nepal

7. Agreement for the establishment of a 5-K.W. Radio Telephone link. between Nepal and India-24 June, 1968.

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8. Agreement for the development of Horticulture in Nepal-20, August, 1968.

(b) Letters exchanged between India and Nepal

9. Exchange of letters to establish a Teleprinter Circuit link between Kathmandu and Calcutta-24 June, 1968.
10. Exchange of Letters in regard to Indian assistance for the installation of three Generating Sets in the Trisuli Hydel Project-24 June, 1968.
11. Exchange of Letters for the preparation of Master Plan for Pokhra town- 24 June, 1968.
12. Exchange of Letters regarding development of Tribhuvan University- 24 June, 1968.
13. Exchange of Letters for the construction of Bagmati Bridge-24 June. 1968.
14. Exchange of Letters regarding development of Airports-24. June, 1968.

NORWAY

15. Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Norway for equipment, spare parts, and other items for vessels and shore installations-16 September, 1968.

SWEDEN

16. Development Grant Agreement (Fertilizer) between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden-8 May, 1968.

THAILAND

17. Trade Agreement between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand-13 December, 1968.

UNITED KINGDOM

18. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of United Kingdom concerning the Guarantee by the Government of the United Kingdom for the maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by India-21 September, 1968.

U.S.A.

19. Loan Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of United States of America-12 May, 1968.

20. Loan Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of United States of America-29 June, 1968.

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21. Loan Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of United States of America-19 July, 1968.

22. Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of India for duty-free entry and Defrayment of Inland Transportation Charges of Voluntary Agency supplies and equipment-5 December, 1968.

23. P.L. 480 AGREEMENT

Fourth Supplementary Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of India for sales of Agricultural Commodities-23 December, 1968.

24. A.I.D. Loan NO. 386-H-187-Loan Agreement for \$37 million for Trombay Fertilizer-26 December, 1968.

25. A.I.D. Loan NO. 386-H-196 Loan Agreement for \$194 million (India Production Loan 1969)-26 December, 1968.

U.S.S.R.

26. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the U.S.S.R. concerning Assistance for the Fourth-Plan 10 June, 1969.

INDIA

BELGIUM DENMARK GERMANY MALAWI NEPAL USA NORWAY SWEDEN THAILAND

Jun 12, 1968

**APPENDIX IX Statement showing Statistical Data regarding Consular Activities**

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing Statistical Data regarding Consular Activities of Indian Missions/Posts Abroad

1. Passports issued	37,598
2. Emergency Certificates issued	13,489
3. Visas issued.	1,50,999



4. Total revenue on account of Consular services rendered		33,26,882.47
5. Cases relating to Estates.		281
6. Repatriation	Number	8,073
	Amount Spent	1,18,107.35
7. Financial Assistance	Number	14
	Amount	3,012.24
8. Deportation cases handled		167

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