

1970-71

Contents

REPORT 1970-71

(CORRECTED UP TO Feb 15, 1971)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

43 M of EA-1.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		Page
I	General	1-4
II	India's Neighbours	5-19
III	South East Asia	20-27
IV	East Asia	28-29
V	West Asia and North Africa	30-38
VI	Africa, South of the Sahara	39-42
VII	Europe	43-47
VIII	The Americas	48-51
IX	United Nations and International Conferences	52-66
X	Technical and Economic Co-operation	67-71
XI	External Publicity	72-76
XII	Cultural Centres	77
XIII	Protocol Matters	78
XIV	Passport Visa and Consular Services	79-80
XV	Administration and Organisation	81-84

APPENDICES

Number		Page
I	International Conferences, Congresses, Seminars, etc., in which India participated in 1970	85-105
II	International Organisations of which India is a member	106-111
III	Governing Bodies of the Specialised Agencies and other Agencies of the United Nations of which India is a member	112-113
IV	Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India	114-115
V	Foreign Consular Offices in India	116-120
VI	Indian Missions/Posts Abroad	121-131
VII	Traaties/Convantions/Agreements concluded or renewed by India with other countries in 1970	132-144
VIII	Expenditure on Headquarters and Missions/Posts Abroad during 1970-71	145-146

(ii)

INDIA

Feb 15, 1971

General

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Amidst the welter of conflicts, of contradictory Pulls and of perplexing situations, a historian of the future might discern two hopeful strands in the year under report. The first consists in the concrete steps in Europe towards a detente; the second, a growing realisation in Asia and Africa that it is through cooperation that prosperity can be achieved. In both these strands he might see a common thread: countries of different political and economic persuasions have not allowed those differences to come in the way of their getting together. This is co-existence; but it is more than co-existence for it is not merely a hostile toleration of the other. It is a Positive step forward in the shape of collaboration for mutual benefit. This is also one of the objectives of non-alignment.

Europe has seen during the year the historic treaties of the Federal Republic of Germany with the Soviet Union and Poland. These treaties mark a new realism. They mark the recognition that the plague of the past cannot be allowed permanently to infect the present, that the present has to be taken as it is and that it is on the basis of this present that a better future has to be built. This building can only take place in cooperation, not only with those of one's own way of thinking but also with those who think differently. Clearly, there can be no sudden break with the past, but that they represent a new spirit cannot be denied.

If these treaties mark a new realism in the conduct of international affairs, they find their counterpart in the field of national security, as seen in the strategic arms limitation talks taking place between the two super Powers. Here too there is an attempt to change the seemingly fatalistic spiral of arms and yet more arms by deliberate human wisdom.

43 M. of E.A.

<pg1>

<pg2>

In Asia and Africa too the outstanding characteristic of the year, it may be, is the fresh emphasis on cooperation for mutual benefit. Such cooperation takes various forms; bilateral, as with many of India's relations with the countries of Asia and Africa, sub-regional and regional, such as the ECAFE Council of Ministers and the Kabul Meeting of December, 1970, which sought to further such important concepts as monetary co-operation and an Asian Clearing Union. It is now realised that from the social and economic development of individual countries, and of the region as a whole, will come true strength: reliance upon military pacts and hostile blocs becomes increasingly outdated.

Our relations with the countries of South and South East and East Asia, with the exception of China and Pakistan, saw an increasing measure of understanding during the year. Our traditional ties of friendship with these countries have been further strengthened with visits and frequent exchanges in various fields. We do not follow identical policies and there are differences, as is natural between friends, but we feel that we increasingly speak the same language, in the sense of understanding one another even though our views on particular issues might differ.

Unfortunately, we cannot yet say the same of our relations with China and Pakistan. While China showed some signs of return to the accepted norms of international conduct, we do not yet see any positive concrete move towards a resolution of our differences. We are willing to resolve these differences on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity

and non-interference in internal affairs.

In Pakistan, the year has seen the momentous event of Pakistan's General Elections. While we had looked forward to an atmosphere free of tension in which our differences could be taken up quietly and realistically, the Pakistan Government

<pg3>

saw fit to give asylum to those who criminally hijacked one of our aircraft and allowed the wanton destruction of the aircraft. We have informed Pakistan in no uncertain terms that we hold her responsible for these outrages, we expect the return of the criminals to face their trial in India and compensation for the aircraft; till she makes, amends, the ban on overflights by Pakistani aircraft over India will remain in force. We hope that Pakistan will show a sense of balance and maturity, for she must realise that there is no alternative to peace and co-operation on the sub-continent.

Elsewhere in the world, too, situations of great danger continue to exist. In the context of those, it is obvious that an has not been co-operation or the recognition of realism during the year. In fact, they show that the concept of co-operation faces great odds in its further growth.

In South East Asia a local war, local and yet with far-reaching implications, still continues. In West Asia a parlous truce hangs in the balance. Within the developed and developing countries the strains that accompany great changes in social Organisation are apparent, the strains of alienation, disaffection, the impatience of an expanding proletariat, and these bring in their wake stresses that must affect national and international policy. It has become as common to talk of the haves and have-nots within the international community as it is to use these terms when talking of the national community. And, as with a national community, so with the international community the gap between these two groups must be reduced if the community is not to be put to unbearable strains. Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the year under report has succeeded in reducing this gap. In fact, the First Development Decade has not attained the target set for it and we are faced with the fearful prospect of an increasing gulf between the developed and the developing nations. However, the near unanimous agreement on the strategy of the Second Development Decade at the Silver

<pg4>

Jubilee Session of the United Nations raises some hope, however slender, that the seventies may bring comparatively less disappointment than the sixties.

If Europe and America are bringing to their immediate problems a new sense of realism, then it must be hoped that a similar realism will inform their policies towards Asia and Africa.

The virulence of Great Power rivalry must give way to accommodation, and the understanding that these nations too have the legitimate expectation that they may be allowed to mould their future in an atmosphere undistorted by Great Power conflict. For India, this certainly does not mean mutually exclusive societies, for it looks forward, to co-operation with all nations on terms of equality and mutual respect.

It is in this spirit that India, participated in international conferences during the year, whether of the United Nations, the nonaligned at Lusaka or the Commonwealth at Singapore. So long as these represent the contemporary urges of mankind and are able to change with a changing world, they will be of relevance. A vast mass of people, largely inarticulate, hungers for peace, for the banning of nuclear and yet newer horrific instruments of war, for a world free of the evils of racial and colour superiority, and for an economic and social order which recognises as legitimate the aspirations of four-fifths of the human race. The Silver Jubilee Session of the United Nations, and other international forums, sought to give an increased emphasis and some shape to these concepts. They have India's support, for they are also the ideals which suffuse Indian thinking and Indian foreign policy. They cannot be attained overnight, but a step towards them is a step towards Peace based on human dignity and the equality of nations.

GERMANY

POLAND USA INDIA AFGHANISTAN CHINA PAKISTAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE ZAMBIA

Feb 15, 1971

India's Neighbours

CHAPTER II

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Relations with Afghanistan continued to be warm and friendly. Indian experts have been helping Afghanistan in the economic, scientific and technical fields. Two groups of consultants, from M/s. Kirloskar and Dastur & Co., visited Afghanistan in September and October, 1970, respectively. India has offered the services of Indian experts to assist the Afghan Government in the construction of a road from Kandahar to the Iranian border near Zahidan, connecting it to the

Zahidan-Bandar Abbas road in Iran. The Atomic Energy Department has decided to gift to the Faculty of Science of the Kabul University a Radio Isotope Dispensing Unit and to help in its installation. India has been providing assistance for a WNW Children's Hospital in Kabul which is to be completed in 1971. Indo-Afghan trade has almost doubled during the last three years.

During the year, the Crown Prince Ahmad Shah and Princess Khatool came on an official visit to India in March, and the Chief of General Staff, General Ghulam Farouk visited India in September for medical treatment.

In the cultural field, Prof. Nurul Hassan, M.P. and Head of the History Department, Aligarh Muslim University, paid a week's visit to Kabul in October, 1970, at the invitation of the Kabul University. An Indian team of archaeological experts has been working on the preservation of Buddhist monuments at Bamiyan.

<pg5>

<pg6>

Relations with Burma have continued to be cordial. General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, paid an informal visit to India from the Jul 08, 1970 to the 10th July, 1970. Various international and bilateral subject,, were discussed.

Trade between the two countries continues to increase, and a new trade agreement has been signed. We have so far brought 1,25,000 tons of rice. Both countries have also agreed in principle to economic and technical collaboration and they are further examining the possibility of the diversification of trade. A trade delegation led by Colonel Maung Lwin, Deputy Minister for National Planning of the Government of Burma, visited India from the 10th to the 16th February, 1970.

There is an encouraging increase in cultural exchanges between the two countries, A 44-member dance troupe from Burma visited India from the 2nd to the 31st December, 1970. We are sending a considerable amount of educational material to Burma. A 3-member Ayurvedic team from Rangoon visited India from the 24th September to the 14th October, 1970, to study Ayurvedic institutions in this country to enable Burma to set up an Ayurvedic College.

We have been able to demarcate about 643 Kms. of the Indo-Burmese border in the last two field seasons and a further 362 Kms. of the border in the Nagaland and NEFA sectors will be demarcated in the present field season.

The problems faced by people of Indian origin in Burma are being discussed between the two Governments.

Close relations with Ceylon continued through exchanges, of delegations, and other visitors between the two countries, the provision of Indian experts, under the U.N. and Colombo Plan and private contracts, and the provision of scholarships and places in Indian universities and other institutions to

<pg7>

Ceylonese nationals. Close discussions with the new government, headed by Mrs. Bandaranaike, which was elected to power in May, 1970, further strengthened the existing cordial relations. The Government's declared Policy, of expediting the Ceylonisation of certain sectors of its economy, has been recognised by our Government as within the sovereign right of the Ceylon Government; but the question of mitigating hardship to those of our nationals who are affected has been taken up with the Ceylon Government and they have partially responded.

The Ceylon Government continued to lay stress on the importance of repatriation of persons of Indian origin to India as required under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964. The two Governments are discussing certain proposals to simplify procedures and expedite the repatriation of those who are accepted for Indian citizenship, in keeping with the mutual obligations of both Governments under the Agreement.

While purchases from India underlines of Government to Government credits continued, the Government of, India also responded promptly to the Government of Ceylon's request for the purchase of sugar from India. Discussions on ways and means to increase economic collaboration between the two countries for mutual benefit continue.

The President of India visited Nepal from the 26th February to the 3rd March, 1970, to attend the wedding of Nepal's Crown Prince. The King expressed his gratitude to India for her assistance in Nepal's development. En route to a visit abroad, the King stopped over in Delhi in August, 1970, and had talks with the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs on matters of bilateral interest.

In August, 1970, the Foreign Minister of Nepal, Shri Gahendra, Bahadur Rajbhandari, visited India at the invitation of our Minister for External Affairs. He was accompanied by a team of Nepalese officials, including the Secretaries for

<pg8>

Foreign Affairs, Finance, Industry and Commerce and the Secretary to the Government of Nepal.

Discussions on matters of mutual interest were held between the Nepalese Foreign Minister and our Ministers for External Affairs and Foreign Trade. Discussions also took place between

officials on both sides on various subjects of common concern.

The Minister for Commerce, Government of Nepal, Shri Navraj Subedi visited India in October, 1971. Negotiations for a new Treaty of Trade and Transit in place of the one that expired in October, 1970, had to be adjourned in view of disagreement on a few points. It is expected that they will resume in the near future. In the meanwhile to obviate any difficulties or hardship to the people of Nepal, new arrangements were unilaterally introduced by India to ensure that there would be no interruption in the flow of essential commodities and other supplies to Nepal. The arrangements are expected to continue in force till a new treaty is signed.

The Indian Military Liaison Group which had gone to Nepal at the request of the Nepalese Government, returned to India in August, 1970, on the completion of their task in Nepal, in accordance with the request of the Nepalese Government. At Nepal's request India also withdrew her civilian personnel from certain checkpoints after training the Nepalese personnel. India continued to provide training facilities to Nepalese students, in various educational institutions in India for higher studies in Engineering, Medicine and other fields, both on scholarships and on a self-financing basis. During 1970-71, 217 seats were reserved for Nepalese students under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, and 54 self-financing were admitted to various institutions in India.

Indo-Nepalese cooperation on development projects in Nepal continued throughout the year. By March 31, 1970, India had spent a sum of over Rs. 70 crores in Nepal. For the year 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 12.55 crores has been earmarked.

<pg9>

The year saw the completion of the Trisuli-Hydel Project in Nepal at a total cost of Rs. 12.17 crores and also the inauguration of the Chatra Canal Project which is expected to cost Rs. 9.28 crores. The Trisuli-Hydel Project will supply 21,000 KW of power to the Kathmandu Valley and other parts of Nepal, while Chatra Canal is expected to irrigate 12.02 lakh acres of land in Eastern Nepal.

Other major projects like the Eastern Sector of the Mahendra Rajmarg (East-West Highway) and the Sonauli-Pokhara Road made satisfactory progress. The latter is complete except for the single-span bridge over the Gandaki River. Survey and preparatory work on the 278-km. long Central Sector of the Mahendra Rajmarg is progressing satisfactorily. The Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for laying a broad-gauge railway line from Raxaul on the Indian border to Hitauda in Nepal is also nearing completion. In Kathmandu a block of buildings consisting of 20 residential flats for the Professors of the Tribhuvan University and a girls' hostel with an attached

Warden's flat, were inaugurated during the year.

Three pairs of lines of the carrier trunk, telephone link between Kathmandu and Raxaul were commissioned during the year. The construction of telephone exchanges at Birganj, Amlekhganj, Simra, Hitauda, Bhainse, Palung and Kathmandu is progressing satisfactorily. The 12-channel VFT system linking Kathmandu by telephone, and telex with Delhi, Calcutta and Patna, which was temporarily installed at the time of the wedding of the Crown Prince of Nepal, has been retained at Nepal's request. It will be shifted to the new building now being constructed in Kathmandu with Indian assistance.

In order to cater to the needs of the local population along the Sonauli-Pokhara Road, 5 medical units are being established along this alignment. Apart from this, a scheme was started in June, 1970, to distribute packets of essential medicines to the local population in the area. This scheme is progressing well. Now that many new roads have been completed in Nepal through

<pg10>

the Indian Cooperation Mission, it has been possible to make use of 3 mobile cinema vans for the entertainment of the local population.

Nepal has now entered its Fourth Five-Year Plan. and discussions are expected to take place shortly on the quantum of Indian assistance to the Plan.

The basic approach of our policy towards Pakistan was stated by the Minister for External Affairs in reply to the Foreign Affairs debate in the Rajya Sabha on August 26, 1970, in the following terms: "Our objective should be to work patiently for improving relations, because we have got long borders and we are neighbours. Ultimately we have to live in peace."

Our approach was reiterated by the Minister for External Affairs in the United Nations General Assembly on September 29, 1970, in the following words: "Our basic approach to all problems between India and Pakistan is that they must be discussed, negotiated and eventually settled by the representatives of the two countries. There should be no pre-conditions and there should be no insistence that one side must accept in advance the priorities of the other side. It was in this spirit that we signed the Tashkent Declaration"

It is a matter of profound regret that Pakistan's response throughout the year 1970 continued to be negative and discouraging. The broadcasts by the President of Pakistan on March 28, and July 28, reiterated Pakistan's well-known rigid position and gave no indication of any possible change of mind. The Government of India nevertheless continued to pursue their policy of consistent endeavour to lower the barriers between the two

countries and people.

During the year, two Secretary-level meetings were held with Pakistan on the question of Farakka, the first at Islamabad in February, and the second at New Delhi in July, 1970. During these talks, Pakistan recognised for the first time that India really needed the waters of the Ganga. It is expected that another

<pg11>

meeting will take place shortly and further progress will be made towards an amicable settlement.

The Secretary-level talks held in New Delhi were remarkable for arriving quickly at the following agreed recommendations to the respective governments:

- (i) The point of delivery of supplies to Pakistan of such quantum of water as may be agreed upon will be at Farakka.
- (ii) The constitution of a body consisting of one representative from each of the two countries for ensuring delivery of agreed supplies at Farakka is acceptable in principle.
- (iii) A meeting be held in 3 to 6 months time at a level to be agreed to by the two governments to consider the quantum of water to be supplied to Pakistan at Farakka and other unresolved issues relating thereto, and to Eastern Rivers, which have been the subject matter of discussions in this series.

In pursuance of recommendations at No. (iii), the Government of India were considering the holding of a meeting at the level of Ministers. However, it was felt that in view of the decision to hold General Elections in India in March, 1971, it would not be practicable to hold such a meeting at present, and that this would only be possible after the General Elections were over. The Government of Pakistan were informed accordingly. They were also informed that the Government of India would be agreeable to holding a meeting at the level of Secretaries for preparing the ground for further discussions to be held later, if the Government of Pakistan so desired. Pakistan has agreed to this and it is expected that a meeting at the level of Secretaries will be held shortly.

The demarcation of the boundary in the Western Sector has been almost completed except for a length of approximately 0.825 kms. in the Rajasthan Sector and the boundary in the Sir Creek and from the top of the Sir Creek to the Western Terminus in the Kutch Tribunal Award.

<pg12>

In the West Bengal-East Pakistan Sector, out of a total boundary of 2,156 kms. only 153 kms. remain to be demarcated. In the Assam-East Pakistan Sector, out of a total length of 992 kms. boundary pillars have been erected over a length of 682 kms. In the Tripura-East Pakistan Sector, out of a total length of approximately 885 kms. boundary pillars have so far been embedded over 365 kms.

During the period under review, the Ministry continued its efforts to persuade Pakistan to start negotiations on the question of mutual restoration of properties seized by either side during and after the 1965 conflict. In spite of repeated protests and reminders, the Government of Pakistan did not care to send any reply indicating willingness to start discussions on the subject. On the other hand, they continued to advertise the sale of seized properties.

The minorities in East Pakistan have continued to suffer from certain disabilities and difficulties like cultural starvation, religious persecution, discrimination in various spheres of life, lack of security, etc. The Government of India repeatedly took up these questions with the Government of Pakistan in terms of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of 1950. Minority unrest took a particularly serious turn in 1970 leading to large-scale migration of Hindus from East Pakistan to India. The peak of this migration was reached in the month of June when the rate of arrival was, about 2,000 a day. The total migration from January to mid-December, 1970 was 2,50,647 persons, of whom 2,48,218 came from East Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan appeared to have taken note of our representations and attempted to rectify the situation which had given rise to the migration. The rate of migration has since fallen to about 100 a day.

Exchange of pilgrim parties between the two countries continued during the year.

<pg13>

A cyclone of unprecedented intensity struck five districts and a number of offshore islands of East Pakistan on November 12, 1970, causing enormous loss of life and damage of property. The official estimate of the death toll was 2 lakhs. although unofficial figures put it at 10 lakhs. On hearing of the disaster, the Prime Minister announced an initial token contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs for relief of the cyclone-affected people. As it became known that the magnitude and extent of the damage were much greater than was originally thought, India's contribution was raised to Rs. 1 crore.

The Government of India also offered to send to East Pakistan two mobile 50-bed hospitals fitted with X-Ray and other facilities as well as to make available the services of river-craft with crew for assisting in the transportation of relief

supplies. IAF helicopters and IAF transport aircraft were also offered for the same purpose. These, offers, however, were not accepted by Pakistan. Nevertheless, the Government gave blanket clearance to, Pakistani aircraft to overfly Indian territory for carrying urgently needed relief supplies and immediate clearances were also accorded to all foreign military aircraft carrying relief supplies, waiving the usual requirements of notice periods or technical landings. Many countries availed of these facilities which enabled a large number of flights carrying relief supplies to reach the devastated area without delay.

Pakistan permitted the use of the surface route via the Benapole checkpoint for the transport of Indian relief supplies. These included milk-powder, medical supplies, lungis, saris, kerosene oil, etc., and were received by the people of East Pakistan with appreciation. The East Pakistani Press also noticed our action favourably.

Pakistan's rearmament programme, which is aimed only against India, continued during the year. Pakistan acquired arms from various sources, including the Soviet Union, China, USA and France. On September 30, 1970, the United States decided to make an exception to its previous policy and sell

43 M of EA-2.

<pg14>

to Pakistan certain aircraft and armoured personnel vehicles and maritime reconnaissance aircraft, etc.

Our Government naturally noted this development with concern and protested to the USA as it had done earlier to the USSR Government. The USSR Government have indicated that they have not entered into any kind of agreement with Pakistan for supply of arms.

The Government of India's endeavours to normalise relations with Pakistan received a severe setback on account of the connivance, encouragement and abetment of the Pakistani authorities in hijacking and blowing up an Indian Airlines' Fokker Friendship aircraft. The aircraft was on a scheduled flight from Srinagar to Jammu with 28 passengers and four crew on board, but was diverted at gun-point by two of the passengers to Lahore on 30 January, 1971. The Government of India requested the Pakistan Government for the immediate return of the aircraft, its passengers and crew and its cargo, baggage and mail. The Pakistan Government informed the Government of India of its decision to allow the aircraft with its passengers and crew to fly back to India. Despite this, they did not allow relief aircraft from India to go to pick them up, nor did they permit the passengers and crew to fly back by the Ariana (Afghan) aircraft which landed at Lahore airport on 31 January, 1971 on which seats had been booked. They took more than

48 hours to send the passengers and crew by road to Hussaini-wala checkpost on the Indo-Pak border at 3.30 p.m. on 1 February, 1971, notwithstanding the Government of India's repeated requests to Pakistan for the return of the aircraft and the Pakistan Government's continued promises that the plane would be returned. On 2 February, 1971 at 8.30 p.m. it was reported that the plane had been blown up at Lahore airport in full view of the airport authorities, troops and police and its destruction was fully televised by the Lahore TV. It was said that the two hijackers did not allow the fire brigade to put out the flames until the aircraft had been almost totally destroyed. It is clear that the Government of Pakistan failed to take adequate measures to protect the aircraft.

<pg15>

The Government of Pakistan gave asylum to the hijackers and expressed their sympathy for them and their associates; they failed to disarm them or take them into custody; instead, they were permitted to move and act freely, telephone their accomplices in Pakistan and confer with prominent personalities and others in Pakistan, in spite of having adequate forces available to apprehend them.

In view of the clear responsibility of the Government of Pakistan for hijacking and blowing up of the Indian plane, the Government of India demanded from Pakistan compensation for the loss of the Indian plane, cargo, baggage and mail contained in it. Pakistan had by their action violated international law and conventions and threatened the safety of aviation and endangered the national security of India. The Government of India had, therefore, to suspend with immediate effect the overflights of all Pakistani aircraft, civil or military, over the territory of India and requested that the two criminals who hijacked and blew up the Indian plane, be returned immediately under escort to the Indian authorities to face trial.

In reply, the Government of Pakistan rejected India's contention that Pakistani authorities were responsible for the hijacking and blowing up of the Indian plane, on the plea that hijacking was done by persons outside Pakistan's territorial jurisdiction, claimed that India's demand for compensation "is not understood" and that the decision to suspend overflights of Pakistani aircraft over Indian territory was "a serious breach of international and bilateral commitments". Pakistan also requested the Government of India to "rescind its decision to ban overflights to Pakistani aircraft" and rejected the request for the return of the two hijackers.

In reply, the Government of India rejected the Pakistani disclaimer of their responsibility for and involvement in the hijacking and blowing up of the Indian plane, and referred to incontrovertible facts proving the Pakistan Government's responsibility. The Government of India pointed out that if the

Government of Pakistan were not willing to settle the matter of compensation and to return the two hijackers to face trial in India, "the situation may deteriorate, and the Government of Pakistan will be wholly responsible for any consequences that may follow". It was also pointed out that it was necessary to continue the suspension of overffights until "the Government of Pakistan accept their responsibility and make amends for what has been done and give assurances about the future".

The end of the year saw Pakistan's provincial and general elections. It is hoped a stable and peaceful Pakistan will emerge and it will be possible to take steps towards establishment of normal relations between the two countries.

The state of our relations with China was summed up by the Foreign Minister in his speech in the Rajya Sabha on 26 August, 1970, in the following words: "We do notice a slight change in the attitude of China towards, and propaganda against, her neighbours including India, of late; but we have not yet seen any change in the substantive matters so far as the Chinese stand towards India is concerned."

Except for a relative lull between the months of May and September, Chinese publicity continued to be critical of India. The main anti-Indian publicity themes were the alleged armed struggle in rural India, India's alleged collusion with Taiwan and alleged support to the Dalai Lama and his followers. The visit of a Pakistani delegation to China in the month of September, followed by the visit of President Yahya Khan in November, was utilised to put out further items of "news" against India, particularly intended to please Pakistan.

China for the first time also took note of the Farakka issue and expressed appreciation of Pakistan's stand for a peaceful solution of the question.

At the end of the year, Peking publicity media played up the failure of the Indo-Nepalese talks on the Trade and Transit Treaty and blamed India.

India did not allow these publicity stunts to deflect her from her basic policies or her objectives as regards China, as summed up by the Foreign Minister in the Rajya Sabha on August 26, 1970:

"We are always prepared to settle all matters with our neighbours, including China, peacefully, through bilateral negotiations, on the basis of respect fir our territorial integrity and sovereignty, and the non-use of force or threat of force. We

hope that China will sooner or later change her hostile attitude towards India and revert to the path of peace and reason.

"Neither China nor India can change the geographical fact that both our countries have a long common border. It is in the interest of both countries to settle the border question peacefully and normalise relations in other fields as well, and when China is willing to take, a concrete step in this direction, she will not find us lacking in response."

The Special Treaty relations of India with Bhutan and Sikkim continued and the friendly ties with both these close neighbours were still further cemented during the year.

Relations with Bhutan were highlighted by the State Visit of the President of India to Bhutan in April, 1970. Welcoming the President, the King of Bhutan observed that the visit was a historic event, not only because it was the first time that a Head of State was visiting Bhutan, but also because it was a proof of the strong bonds of goodwill and friendship between the two countries. The President stated that India and Bhutan were not merely two neighbouring countries but very close friends sharing a common heritage and understanding throughout history.

There have been frequent visits of distinguished Persons during the year both from Bhutan to India as well as from India to Bhutan. In July, 1970, a goodwill mission consisting of His Royal Highness Namgyal Wangchuk, Tengye Lyonpo (Minister for Trade and Industry) and Lyonpo Sangye Penjore (Minister of Communications) visited India. In November-December, 1970, a delegation of five judges of the Bhutan High Court, led by the Chief Justice, visited India. The Minister for

<pg18>

Development, Lyonpe Dawa Tshering, visited India in December, 1970 and had talks with the Planning Commission on Bhutan's Third Five-Year Plan. A Bhutanese dance troupe participated in our Republic Day Celebrations in January, 1971. A delegation of Bhutanese women and a delegation of 15 members of the Tsongdu (Bhutanese National Assembly) visited India in February, 1971.

On our side, the President's visit was followed by the visit of the Foreign Minister and the Foreign Secretary in May, 1970.

Bhutan's second Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 20 crores, has been entirely financed by the Government of India. For the implementation of various development projects under the Plan, the Government of India continued to provide the services of specialists and experts. The Plan concentrates mainly on agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, power, education, health and communications, etc. 170 Bhutanese students are studying on scholarships in India.

Bhutan's application for membership of the U.N.O. was submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by our Permanent Representative to the U.N. in December, 1970. This is in keeping with the understanding between the Governments of India and Bhutan that India would sponsor and assist Bhutan to become a member of the United Nations, when she was willing and ready to fulfil the obligations of membership in the U.N. The Government of India have also taken all necessary steps to canvass support among other member-nations for Bhutan's admission. The Government of Bhutan also sent a team in October, 1970, consisting of H.R.H. Namgyal Wangchuk and Lyonpo Sangye Penjore, Bhutan's Minister of Communications, to New York in order to assess for themselves the prospects of Bhutan's entry into the U.N. in 1971. The Security Council has unanimously recommended to the General Assembly the application of Bhutan for admission to the United Nations.

The friendly relations with Sikkim have been further cemented by important visits on both sides during the year under
<pg19>

review, The Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim visited Delhi officially in November, 1970, while, in December 1970, and January, 1971, the Chogyal visited various places of religious and cultural interest in India. The Foreign Secretary visited Sikkim in July, 1970. Shri Bhakt Darshan, India's Minister of State for Education and Youth Services, paid a visit to Sikkim in October, 1970. Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of State for Home Affairs, also visited Sikkim in December, 1970.

The Government of India have financed entirely Sikkim's Third Five Year Plan (1966-71). The Plan, involving an outlay of over Rs. 9 crores, aims at increasing Sikkimese agricultural production, improving her transport and communication facilities, expanding her social services and specialised schemes, and setting up of agro-industries. The Government of India have also provided a number of experts in various fields connected with these projects.

During his official visit to Delhi in November, 1970, the Chogyal held discussions with the Prime Minister, Finance Minister, Defence Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on questions of mutual interest. A team of officials from Sikkim which accompanied the Chogyal, held discussions with officials in the Ministry of External Affairs, on the further economic development of Sikkim.

The draft Fourth Five-Year Plan for Sikkim has now been completed. A team from the Planning Commission visited Sikkim from 15 to 21 February, 1971, to hold on-the-spot discussions with a view to finalise the Plan.

Under the Cultural Activities Programme, a 10-member Sikkimese Women's Delegation visited Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras during February and March, 1970. Six Executive Councillors of Sikkim are scheduled to visit India in March, 1971. Twelve village headmen from Sikkim undertook a Bharat Darshan tour in January, 1971.

Over 200 Sikkimese scholars continue to receive scholarships for studies in various educational institutions in India.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN IRAN UNITED KINGDOM USA BURMA SRI LANKA NEPAL LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PAKISTAN UZBEKISTAN CHINA FRANCE MALI TAIWAN BHUTAN

Jul 08, 1970

South East Asia

CHAPTER III

SOUTH EAST ASIA

During the period under review South East Asia has witnessed some portents of change. The USA has endeavoured to alter her profile on the Asian mainland, Japan and the USSR have evinced an increasing interest in the region, partial British withdrawal from Malaysia and Singapore has become imminent and disenchantment with military alliances has steadily increased amongst the countries of the region. Recently, there have been signs of a more conciliatory diplomatic style on the part of China, although Chinese assistance to subversive movements has not ceased. Nationalistic forces remain the most prominent within each country of the region. The Government of India have reiterated the earlier proposal made by the Prime Minister regarding an international convention to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of countries of this region, and this proposal is now receiving wider support from among them. The war in Indo-China was extended into Cambodia. Although negotiations continued in Paris, and there is some talk of a dialogue in Laos, no signs of any peace settlement in Indo-China have so far emerged.

There is also a very real desire on the part of all the countries of the region to work together in suitable regional groupings for economic cooperation, although the form and shape of such

cooperation has not yet been defined. India supports all initiatives which promote regional economic cooperation, based on sound bilateral relations, and without any military undertones or overtones. The Asian Council of Ministers, which was established with our support under the auspices of the ECAFE, is in our view the most suitable framework for the promotion of regional economic cooperation in South East Asia. Although

<pg20>

<pg21>

the recent Kabul meeting did not produce the results expected in full, concrete progress in the institutional, as well as in the policy field, has been made.

The situation developing in Cambodia after March, 1970, was a matter of concern to the Government of India. The Government of India has recognised none of the changes in that country for the present and continues to deal with the authorities in Phnom Penh, while simultaneously maintaining contacts with Prince Sihanouk.

India along with some other countries did not attend the Djakarta Conference of some Asian countries, as it was felt that attendance at the Conference would not help to ease tension and would only divide the Asian countries and militate against our efforts to maintain contacts with all parties, and our position as Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control.

In response to appeals from the Cambodian Government and from Prince Sihanouk, the Government of India co-sponsored a resolution in a UNESCO meeting calling upon the belligerents to safeguard the monuments of Angkor Wat from any damage.

The Foreign Minister of the Lon Nol regime, Mr. Koun Wick, visited India in July, 1970, to seek our support for his Government's admission to the Lusaka meeting of non-aligned countries. Mr. Sarin Chaak and Mr. Chaa Youran, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Education respectively, in Prince Sihanouk's Government in exile, also visited India in July, 1970, for the same reason. The Government of India felt the decision on Cambodia's participation at the non-aligned conference would have to be decided by a consensus of the members attending it.

The Prek Thnot Project in Cambodia continues to receive assistance from the Government of India, although its progress is halting because of uncertain security.

<pg22>

A Parliamentary delegation from Fiji visited India in April, 1970, on its way to the Constitutional Conference in London.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha represented India at the Independence ceremonies of Fiji in October, 1970. Technical and other assistance to Fiji is being continued. The services of a small-scale industry adviser have been made available to Fiji. In-service training facilities have been given to Fijian officials in India. A number of scholarships are awarded every year to those seeking educational facilities in India. These are expected to increase considerably with Fiji's independence.

The Prime Minister of Fiji visited India in January, 1971. Following this visit, it is expected that the already close relations between India and Fiji will be further expanded. The two Governments have agreed to the setting up of an Indian Cultural Centre in Fiji.

The close and friendly relations between India and Indonesia were further emphasised when the Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Adam Malik, visited India from Mar 04, 1970 to 6 March, 1970. As in the past two years, this was an opportunity for officials of the two countries to have an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

Major General Dr. Sjarif Thajeb, Vice-Chairman of the Indonesian Parliament paid a visit to India from 25 February to 1 March, 1970.

A 10-member Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Shri A. P. Sharma, M.P., visited Indonesia between 5 and 8 February, 1970.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, visited Indonesia from 12 to 17 September, 1970, at the invitation of the Indonesian Government.

Mr. Mohd. Isnaeni, Chairman of the Indonesian Nationalist Party and Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian Parliament, visited India from 22 to 28 September, 1970.

Our participation in the Djakarta Fair in Indonesia was also a considerable success this year, and indicated satisfactory
<pg23>

Prospects for increased trade collaboration in the future, provided we remain competitive.

Certain Indian concerns have taken the initiative to set up Joint ventures in Indonesia. Prominent among the Indian companies are the Tatas, Mahindra and Mahindra, the Zenith steel pipes of Birlas etc. Indo-Indonesia collaboration on commodity arrangements is also being extended to pepper. Arrangements are being made for the visit of an Indonesian Railways Technical Team to India who would explore avenues of aid/technical assistance which can be offered by India to

Indonesia in Railways and Communications Development. In the field of Cultural Relations, it has been decided to set up a Chair for Indian Studies at the University of Indonesia. An Indian team is also participating in the Ramayana Ballet Festival to be held in mid 1971.

His Majesty King Savang Vatthana of Laos visited India from 24 to 25 February, 1970, on his way to Kathmandu.

There were some signs which gave cause for optimism in the negotiations between the Royal Lao Government and the Pathet Lao. In March, 1970, the Pathet Lao announced their 5-point plan for a settlement of the Laotian problem. Towards the end of the year, efforts were being made for an early meeting of Prince Souvanna Phouma and the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong. The International Control Commission unanimously agreed to lend its good offices to the negotiations, when approached.

However, the massive intervention by South Vietnamese troops with American support into Southern Laos has caused the situation to deteriorate considerably. The Government of India, recognising the gravity of the situation, called on all concerned to exercise the maximum restraint.

Relations between India and Malaysia remained as cordial as before. The annual Indo-Malaysian Officials Talks were held in Kuala Lumpur from 2 to 5 February, 1970. During these talks the two Governments were able to identify further avenues for cooperation.

<pg24>

A 10-member Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Shri A. P. Sharma, M.P., visited Kuala Lumpur from 31 January to, 3 February, 1970.

Tun Tan Siew Sin, Malaysian Finance Minister, visited India from 4 April to 20 April, 1970.

A Cultural Agreement between the two countries is in the final stages of consideration. Malaysia and India have both expressed a desire for the early conclusion of an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation between the two countries. A Trade Agreement and the Copyright Agreement between the two countries are also under consideration. Malaysia and India have also agreed on the desirability of an Extradition Agreement between the two countries.

Under the MARA Agreement with Malaysia (Majlis Amanath Ri'ayat trust for the advancement of indigenous peoples) 109 MARA trainees have been receiving training in India during the current year, with the possibility of an increase in the number next year.

There are at present six joint venture proposals in various fields like cotton textiles, steel furniture, precision tools, air-conditioning etc., between the two countries. India is also providing to Malaysia various scholarships in the fields of technical education, medicine, engineering etc., under Colombo Plan. the ITEC scheme etc.

The existing cordial relations with Australia and with New Zealand continued. Official-level discussions were held between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Australia. Views were exchanged on a wide range of international issues. Detailed discussions were held on bilateral issues. The Indian delegation pointed out that trade preferences by Australia in favour of certain countries and the existing tariff and customs valuation tended to restrict Indian exports to Australia. It was also suggested by the Indian delegation that major producers of iron ore should arrive at a commodity

<pg25>

agreement to prevent erosion of prices. As a result of discussions on joint ventures and the purchase by Australian firms from India of components, particularly of the labour intensive type, an Australian delegation of important importers of machine tools is likely to visit India to survey the Indian Machine Tool Industry. A cultural agreement between the Governments of India and Australia is under consideration. Possibilities of greater collaboration in economic and scientific fields have also been discussed.

A delegation led by the General Manager of New Zealand Railways visited India at the invitation of the State Trading Corporation of India. They visited various railway research and production units. A trade promotion delegation of Indian businessmen also visited New Zealand. India won a contract for the supply and fabrication of structural steel work to New Zealand worth Rs. 8 million.

Relations with the Philippines, particularly in the economic field, have grown stronger during the year and the visit of the Hon'ble Alejandro Melchor, Executive Secretary to the President of the Philippines, from 18 to 26 October, 1970, indicated that the Philippines was desirous of increasing co-operation with India in the future.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Minister for Law and Social Welfare, visited Manila from the 6 to 16 September, 1970, as Leader of the Indian delegation to the Conference of Ministers of Social Welfare in Asia.

An Indian Officials' Delegation led by Dr. Y. Nayudamma, Director, Central Leather Research Institute, represented India at the Conference of Ministers of Science of Asia, held in Manila,

in November, 1970.

Dr. K. L. Rao, Minister for Irrigation and Power, visited Manila from 30 November to 6 December, 1970, at the invitation of the Hon'ble Alejandro Melchor, Executive Secretary to the President of the Philippines.

<pg26>

The Government of India presented the Philippines Government with flood relief gifts, including medicines and medical supplies, valued at Rs. 25,000, in November, 1970, following upon floods in the Philippines.

Cordial relations between India and Singapore were further cemented by the State visit of Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, to India from 30 August to 5 September, 1970. The exchange of views with the Prime Minister of Singapore on a great variety of issues were extensive and revealed a considerable similarity of attitude on various issues. It was felt by both Governments that economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, which had not been as extensive in the past as it should have been, should be expanded.

A 10-member Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Shri A. P. Sharma, M.P., visited Singapore from 3 to 5 February, 1970.

A Chair of Indian Studies was set up in Nanyang University in August, 1970.

The Thai Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman, who stopped over for a day in Delhi on his way to Kabul for the ECAFE meeting, and again on his way back home, exchanged views with our Foreign Minister.

A Parliamentary Delegation from India paid a goodwill visit to Thailand from 28 to 31 January, 1970.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Thailand on 20 August, 1970. The Memorandum envisages a three-year arrangement under which the Government of India will buy 1,00,000 tons of rice per year from Thailand and Thailand will buy plant, equipment and machinery from India of an equivalent value. The Memorandum of Understanding is a mile-stone in the economic relationship between the two countries and is expected to generate a flow of trade on a much larger scale. The first important follow-up step in pur-

<pg27>

suance of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding was when the Government of India signed a contract for the purchase of 1,00,000 metric tons of rice on 22 September, 1970.

A 12-man delegation representing the All India Manufacturers' Organisation led by its President visited Thailand in the month of September, 1970. A four-man team of specialists from the Consultancy Services Engineering (Private Limited) visited Bangkok from 29 June to 4 July, 1970, to explore the possibility of undertaking consultancy assignments in Thailand.

A Thai Dhamma Delegation led by its President Phrakru Prakassmadhikun, is at present visiting India having arrived here on 10 February. It is expected to be here till 26 February, 1971, in connection with the setting up of Indo-Thai Buddhist Institution at Sarnath, Varanasi.

The Paris Talks on Viet Nam have reached a stalemate. Neither side seemed willing to compromise on its basic stand, Madame Binh announced an 8-point clarification on behalf of the PRG on 17 September, 1970, which was a further step to elucidate last year's 10-point proposals. President Nixon announced his position in the 5-point proposal of 7 October, 1970. The Government of India continued to be in touch with all the concerned parties and hoped that a peacefully negotiated settlement would become possible. The Government of India has repeatedly called for withdrawal of all foreign forces, beginning with those of the United States, since they are the largest, within a reasonable time-limit, and for the formation of a broad-based government in South Vietnam, comprising all elements. These steps, it was felt, would facilitate progress towards serious negotiations at the Paris Talks. A political settlement in South Vietnam is the key to a long-term settlement in Indo-China.

Madame, Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, paid a visit to India as a guest of our Foreign Minister in July, 1970.

USA

JAPAN MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE CHINA INDIA CAMBODIA FRANCE LAOS
AFGHANISTAN UNITED KINGDOM INDONESIA ZAMBIA FIJI MALI NEPAL VIETNAM SRI
LANKA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND PHILIPPINES LATVIA OMAN THAILAND RUSSIA

Mar 04, 1970

East Asia

CHAPTER IV

EAST ASIA

An official Indian delegation visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the month of June, 1970, and exchanged letters extending the long-term trade agreement between the two countries by another two years. The Trade Plan for 1971 was also finalised.

There were positive developments in relations with Japan. The most notable event was the visit to India of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. K. Aiichi, in August, 1970. This was the first visit to India of a Japanese Foreign Minister in 20 years. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects of general and mutual interest.

Earlier, on 20 July, Japan signed an agreement providing US \$ 7 million credit for the Vishakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project.

The 4th Joint Meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee was held in Kyoto in the first week of September. It was attended by important businessmen, including Shri Kothari, Chairman of the FICCI, and representatives of the Japanese Government. The meeting decided to set up a high-powered Joint Standing Committee consisting of 12 members from each side to provide continuing contact for the purposes of increasing trade, exploring markets in third countries and examining the scope for joint ventures.

India participated in Expo' 70.

The sixth consultative meeting between the officials of the Foreign Ministries of the two countries was held in Tokyo on and Dec 22, 1970.

<pg28>

<pg29>

A comprehensive Cultural Agreement for the period 197 was signed between India and Mongolia on 22 May, 1970.

India decided to open a resident Mission in Ulan Bator and appointed Mr. Sonam Norboo as Charge d'affaires a.i.

An official delegation from the Republic of Korea visited India to explore the possibility of improving trade relations with India. Secretary (East) paid a three-day official visit to the Republic of Korea at the end of December, 1970, in response to an invitation of the ROK authorities.

INDIA
KOREA JAPAN USA MONGOLIA

Dec 22, 1970

West Asia and North Africa

CHAPTER V

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

In West Asia, the non-implementation of the Security Council Resolution of Nov 22, 1967, continued to pose a threat to peace in the region. Early in 1970, the intensification of Israeli air raids on civilian and military targets in the UAR led to the latter installing, with Soviet assistance, ground to air missile batteries for the protection of the cities and military installations of the UAR. On May 1, 1970, the late President Nasser drew attention to the seriousness of the situation and made "a last appeal" to the United States to work for peace in the region.

The US Secretary of State William Rogers announced on 19 June, 1970, a plan for the implementation of Security Council Resolution No. 242 of 22 November, 1967. The "Rogers Plan" envisaged the introduction of a cease-fire for a period of three months, and the reactivation of the mission of Ambassador Jarring, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations. The Plan was accepted by the UAR on 23 July, by Jordan on 26 July and by Israel on 31 July. Subsequently, a cease-fire on the UAR-Israeli front came into effect on 8 August. The expectation of meaningful talks to be conducted by the two parties under the auspices of Ambassador Jarring did not, however, materialise.

Before the period of cease-fire was over, on 5 November, the West Asian problem, was discussed in the General Assembly of the United Nations. The General Assembly adopted a 22-nation Afro-Asian Resolution on 4 November, urging the speedy implementation of the Security Council Resolution No. 242 and called upon the parties to the dispute to resume contacts with Ambassador Jarring "to enable him to carry

out, at the earliest possible date, his mandate for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution in all its parts". The Resolution also took note of "the rights of the Arab people of Palestine", and stressed that "respect" for these was an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

In compliance with this Resolution, the UAR and Israel announced the extension of the cease-fire for a period of three months on 5 November. The US Government announced \$ 500 million arms credit to Israel for purchasing tanks, aircraft, fighter aircraft, electronic equipment, etc. from the United States. At the same time the Soviet Government gave on a number of occasions assurances of their political and military support to the UAR.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation did not accept the "Rogers Plan". The members of the PLO saw in the Plan the seeds of liquidation of their ideals. The King of Jordan handed over power to a military Government on 16 September. This resulted in heavy fighting between the Commando organisations and the government forces. The civil strife was, eventually, brought to an end through the efforts of the late President Nasser and of the other Arab leaders.

The Government of India, on several occasions during the period under review, reiterated their stand that the Security Council Resolution of 22 November, 1967, should be speedily implemented in order to resolve the crisis in West Asia. Stating India's policy, the Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, said on 2 October in the General Assembly of the United Nations:

"Israel continues to occupy large Arab territories seized in the 1967 conflict from which they must withdraw. The human problem of Arab refugees exiled from their homeland cannot be ignored and the just rights of the Palestinian people must be respected The foundations of a just and lasting peace in West Asia were laid three years ago when

the Security Council adopted Resolution 242. This Resolution must be fully implemented. My delegation hopes that the talks under the auspices of the Secretary General's Special Representative will take place without further delay or procrastination. We share the general concern for peace in this area. . . .

In January this year, Ambassador Jarring again commenced

discussions with the Governments of the UAR, Jordan and Israel in an attempt to bring about an implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967. The UAR Government in the meantime made it clear in a series of public pronouncements that further extension of the cease-fire beyond 5 February, would not be made unless "serious progress" is made in the talks.

On 4 February, President Anwar al-Saddat informed the UAR National Assembly that, in response to appeals made by the U.N. Secretary General and other friendly countries, the UAR Government had agreed to extend the cease-fire on the UAR-Israeli front by one month. President Sadaat said that the UAR had done so in order to avail of every chance to seek a peaceful solution. At the same time, he suggested that a definite time-table for Israeli withdrawal should be drawn up, beginning with partial withdrawal from the Suez Canal zone so that the UAR Government could undertake, without further delay, the opening of the Canal for international maritime traffic. He also expressed the hope that Israel (and the United States) would give a positive response to this proposal.

The Sudan, the UAR and Libya announced on 8 November their decision to form a Federation. This declaration of the Heads of State of three countries came in pursuance of the Tripoli Charter signed by the late President Nasser, General Nemeiri and Col. Gaddafi at their first meeting in Tripoli in December, 1969. After staging a military coup d'etat in Syria on 13 November, the Syrian Prime Minister, Air Marshal Hafez al-Assad expressed his desire for Syrian association with the proposed Federation.

<pg33>

Relations with Iran in economic, technical and cultural spheres developed satisfactorily. The Foreign Minister led the Indian team to the Third Meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission held in Teheran from 28 to 30 December, 1970, at which agreement was reached for the import of sulphur and phosphoric acid over the next few years. Possibilities of a greater exchange of expertise and components between industrial units in India and Iran are being investigated. India has offered fellowships and the services of experts to help Iran in the development of its small scale industries.

The Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Dr. Karan Singh, visited Iran in June, 1970, as a guest of the Iranian Foreign Minister. A large number of Iranian students have been admitted to various educational and technical institutions in India.

The Chief of Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, Gen. F. Djam, visited India in the month of November, 1970, in response to an invitation from our Chief of Army Staff.

Political developments of significance are taking place in the Gulf area. There has been talk of a power-vacuum as a result of the intended British withdrawal from the area. The Government of India, however, do not share this view as they feel that the countries concerned will be able to look after their security interests.

Economically, the area is assuming great importance. Oil has been struck in most of the Trucial States resulting in a general rise in the living standards of the people. It has also generated increased economic activity in the area, thus opening up the Possibility of new areas of cooperation. There is already a, growing realisation in this part of the world about what India has to offer in the development of the region. It is the desire of the Government of India to share with the Governments in the area the expertise developed by India since independence in various fields, technical, economic and scientific, to mutual advantage.

<pg34>

The visit of the then Defence Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, to Algeria in May, 1970, at the invitation of the Algerian Government further strengthened the existing friendly relations with that country. During this visit, the Algerian Government expressed its desire for exploring the possibilities of further cooperation with India in the fields of trade, commerce, training and exchange of experts.

Relations between India and Kuwait have developed further with the signing of a Cultural Agreement between the two countries during the period under review. The Agreement provides for cultural exchanges between India and Kuwait.

There are numerous possibilities of increasing collaboration between India and Kuwait in the fields of industry and trade. A beginning has already been made in this regard with the conclusion of an agreement between the Associated Cement Companies and the Government of Kuwait for the construction of a Clinker Grinding and Packing Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores, which will almost entirely be fabricated in India. This marks a notable success in the field of civil projects. Trade between the two countries has also been on the increase. There is a growing demand for Indian manufactured goods, especially steel, steel manufactures and engineering goods.

The Deputy Minister for External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Iraq in September, 1970. The visit resulted in a better appreciation of India's internal and external policies. A goodwill delegation, comprising Sarvashri A. P. Sharma, M.P., and Mir Qasim, now President of the Pradesh Congress Committee of Jammu and Kashmir, also visited Iraq in July, 1970.

There has been a further stepping up of technical collaboration between India and Iraq. The annual trade talks between India and Iraq were held in Baghdad in September, 1970 and an agreement was signed for increased trade turn-over.

Relations with Jordan were normalised and an Indian Charge d'Affaires was again posted in Amman, after his predecessor had been recalled in September, 1969.

<pg35>

A new trade agreement was signed between India and Jordan in the month of January, 1971. It is anticipated that the total trade turn-over for the year 1971 will be Rs. 7.5 crores.

A goodwill delegation consisting of Sarvashri A. P. Sharma and Mir Qasim paid a visit to Lebanon in July, 1970. The Government of India sent relief materials worth Rs. 50,000 to Lebanon for the welfare of the Lebanese refugees from Southern Lebanon.

A Libyan delegation visited India in October, 1970, with a view to exploring training facilities for Libyan students in India and for more technical and commercial cooperation between India and Libya. An invitation was extended to Dr. Shibani, Rector of the Libyan University, to visit India in the near future. In view of our increasing political, commercial and other relations, it has been decided to appoint a resident Ambassador in Libya.

Libya had terminated the services of about 700 foreigners by the end of 1970 as part of their Libyanisation programme, and, amongst the people affected, were a small number of Indians.

A delegation consisting of Sarvashri A. P. Sharma and Mir Qasim paid a goodwill visit to Libya in July, 1970.

The year under review witnessed the normalisation of relations between India and Morocco and India's Ambassador resumed his post in Rabat in June, 1970. Morocco has shown interest in the import of Indian green tea and other commodities.

An invitation has been extended to the Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to visit India. It is hoped that the visit will further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

<pg36>

Because of the lack of adequate medical facilities in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, it has been decided to take 10 patients from the Republic for treatment in India annually. The cost of the treatment will be met by our Govern-

meat.

Certain measures introduced by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, have, among others, affected people of Indian origin, resident in the Republic. These measures are of a general nature and are not particularly directed against the people of Indian origin. The Government of India are taking all possible steps to reduce the hardship caused to the repatriates coming to India for permanent settlement.

A 5-member Saudi Air delegation visited India in June, 1970. to negotiate a bilateral Air Services Agreement between the two countries. As a result, Air India has already started operating a service to Europe and the USA via Dhahran. There is a possibility of another service being started in the near future. As in the previous years, an Indian goodwill delegation visited Saudi Arabia at the time of Haj.

It is proposed to increase high-level contacts with a view to enlarging the area of cooperation between India and Saudi Arabia.

The annual turn-over of trade between India and Saudi Arabia registered a substantial increase in 1970.

The Government of Sudan introduced a scheme of nationalisation of foreign firms in June, 1970. Of the many foreign firms and banks affected, six are Indian. The Sudanese Government considered sympathetically the request of these Indian firms for compensation of their assets. There is increasing interest on the part of the Sudan in fruitful cooperation with India in the political, economic, commercial and cultural fields. A trade delegation from the Sudan visited India in the month of August, 1970, in order to discuss the streamlining of trade between India and the Sudan.

<pg37>

The volume of trade between India and the Sudan showed an appreciable increase in 1969-70. The latest trade agreement included a provision for the export of certain non-traditional items from India.

The Deputy Minister for External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Syria during September, 1970, which resulted in a better understanding of India's internal and external policies. A goodwill delegation comprising Sarvashri A. P. Sharma and Mir Qasim visited Syria in July, 1970. Two Syrian journalists visited India in May, 1970.

A cultural agreement with Syria is being finalised.

The untimely death of President Gamel Abdel Nasser, caused deep grief in India. The late President of the UAR was one of

the pillars of Afro-Asian solidarity and non-alignment. He had also greatly strengthened the bonds of friendship between the UAR and India. An Indian delegation led by the Vice-President attended the funeral ceremony of the late President. Later, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister paid a short visit to Cairo to offer their condolences to the UAR leaders.

The new Government of the UAR, headed by President Anwar al-Sadat, have reiterated their adherence to the policies of the late President. President Sadat has also accepted an invitation to visit India.

Relations between India and the UAR continued to be very friendly and cordial during the year under review. Trade and economic cooperation between the two countries has continued to make satisfactory progress.

The Government of India welcomed the UAR's acceptance, on July 22, 1970, of the US peace initiative calling for a cease-fire on the UAR-Israeli front and the reactivation of the Jarring Mission for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution No. 242 of 22 November, 1967.

<pg38>

A high level delegation led by Dr. Labid Shukair visited India between 6 and 8 January, 1971. The delegation called on the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The purpose of the visit of the delegation was to acquaint the Government of India with its latest assessment of the Arab-Israeli problem.

With the opening of a resident Mission in Sanaa, the bonds of friendship between the Yemen Arab Republic and India have been further strengthened. There are considerable possibilities of cooperation in the matter of trade, consultancy services and industries. It is the endeavour of the Government of India to provide as much material assistance to the Government of Yemen Arab Republic as possible, both in the matter of technical personnel as well as in other fields.

A gift consignment of medicines of the value of Rs. 23,000 was airlifted to Sanaa to meet the urgent requirements of the Republic.

ISRAEL

USA JORDAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA LIBYA SUDAN SYRIA IRAN ALGERIA
KUWAIT RUSSIA IRAQ MALI LEBANON MOROCCO YEMEN SAUDI ARABIA EGYPT UNITED
KINGDOM

Nov 22, 1967

Africa, South of Sahara

CHAPTER VI

AFRICA, SOUTH OF SAHARA

A major African event was the 7th Session of the OAU Meeting of Heads of State/Government in Addis Ababa from Sep 01, 1970 to 5 September, 1970, where Nigeria's reconciliation with the States which had recognised secessionist Biafra, namely, Tanzania, Zambia, Ivory Coast and Gabon took concrete shape. The Meeting also expressed solidarity with the UAR and Algeria in the West Asian conflict, and a unanimous resolution urged all members to use their influence to ensure full implementation of the U.N. Security Council's Resolution of 22 November, 1967.

An attempted invasion of Guinea in November, 1970, by foreign-based troops supported by Portugal was repelled. Following this, an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers of the OAU in Lagos, which was held from 9 to 12 December, urged all member-States "to prevent entry, passage or any activity by any mercenary or any Organisation and individuals who use them against African States". The OAU Secretariat was directed to prepare a Draft Convention outlawing "recruitment, training, equipping and use of mercenaries, as well as prohibiting the passage of such mercenaries and their equipment in all countries".

Nationalisation of foreign financial institutions was introduced in Zambia and Uganda during this year. In October, 1970, President Kaunda of Zambia announced new economic laws, whereby banks, insurance companies and certain large companies were nationalised. Retail and wholesale, trading throughout Zambia were to be Zambianised after 1 January, 1972. In May, 1970, the Government of Uganda nationalised all banks, insurance companies, oil companies, transport companies, sugar plantations, mines and certain manufacturing industries.

<pg39>

<pg40>

In July, 1970, Mr. Justice Edward Akufo Addo was elected President of Ghana.

South Africa persisted in the rigorous enforcement of apartheid despite strong condemnation by the OAU, the Non-

aligned Summit and the U.N. Even in regard to the so-called African homelands, Bantustans, effective administration continued, in the hands of white officials. To crush opposition to apartheid, the Suppression of Communism Act and the Anti-Terrorism Act. were freely utilised. The year saw a diplomatic offensive by South Africa to reverse its increasing isolation in the African continent, and an attempt to widen and extend its economic, financial and trade links with nearby States. Some African countries supported a proposal for a "dialogue" with South Africa.

The UK Government's declaration of intent to resume arms sales to South Africa evoked hostile reactions from a large number of African countries, the OAU Summit, the Non-aligned, Summit and, at the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, in Singapore, from the vast majority of Commonwealth member-States. The 1970, OAU Summit meeting declared its firm condemnation of States, such as France, West Germany and Britain for their policies favouring arms sales to South Africa. A four-member delegation consisting of President Kaunda of Zambia and the Foreign Ministers of Kenya, Algeria and Mali visited France, West Germany and the UK to dissuade these countries from such arms sales.

In a Resolution on 29 July, 1970, the U.N. Security Council requested the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the, legal consequences of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding its earlier resolution declaring such continued presence illegal, and calling upon all States to refrain from dealing with the Government of South Africa in respect of Namibia.

In March, 1970, the illegal regime in Rhodesia declared the country a Republic. The U.N. Security Council passed a Resolution calling upon all States to interrupt all transportation, to and from Rhodesia. The effect of economic sanctions,

<pg41>

has so far been far from decisive, because they are not implemented by several countries, in particular South Africa and Portugal. By announcing details of the "Property owners' (Residential Protection) Bill" in November, 1970, the illegal regime demonstrated its stubborn resolve to continue even more vigorously the policy of racial oppression. The Bill seeks to prevent the acquisition of property by non-whites in white residential areas.

In Mozambique and Angola, increased investments from West Europe and the USA, and growing settler populations have added to the Portuguese capability to resist the Liberation movements struggling for the emancipation of these territories.

India continued to lend its full moral and political support at various international forums to the cause of the people in

Southern Africa, oppressed by racialism and colonialism. India views with concern the British Government's declaration of intent to resume arms sale to South Africa. Such sales would not only further strengthen the racist regime in South Africa and add to the tensions in the area, but would adversely affect the security and vital interests of a number of countries in Africa and Asia, and bring in Great Power rivalry and the cold war into the Indian Ocean region. In regard to Zimbabwe, India has refused to recognise acts of the illegal regime. It considers that measures so far taken by the British Government to ensure government on the basis of one-man-one-vote have proved to be ineffective and that it is primarily the responsibility of the British Government, as the Administering Power, to ensure majority rule and to take all necessary measures to this end, including the use of force.

The drive for Africanisation in the East and Central African States brought new uncertainties to persons of Indian origin who had not adopted local citizenship. The majority of persons affected were British passport-holders. They are anxious to emigrate to Britain but are faced with the British Government's limitation of the annual quota to only 1,500 families. Several became human shuttles between various capitals of the world, having been unsuccessful in their attempt to enter

<pg42>

Britain. The Government of India repeatedly impressed upon the British Government that British passport-holders are clearly their responsibility and that entry into Britain should be free from considerations of race or colour. Persons wishing to come to India for permanent settlement and adoption of Indian citizenship from Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Tanzania have been entitled to special customs and import trade control concessions. These were further extended for one year. Persons from Malawi were also brought within the scope of the concessions.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania paid a State visit to India from 22 to 27 January, 1971, and was the principal guest at India's Republic Day Celebrations. The visit provided a fruitful opportunity for exchanging views on several matters of mutual interest and a number of fields for increased mutual cooperation were identified.

The Prime Minister of India paid a State visit to Mauritius from 2 to 6 June, 1970, at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Mauritius. The visit was a landmark in the historic ties binding the two countries and afforded a unique opportunity for increased economic and cultural cooperation. Indian personnel have been made available in the fields of civil aviation, airport construction, planning, broadcasting, spinning and weaving and for designing for the Gandhi Memorial Institute at Port Louis.

The Prime Minister, on her return from Lusaka after attending the Non-aligned Summit Conference in September, 1970, stopped over briefly at Nairobi, where discussions were held with President Kenyatta and other Kenyan leaders.

A visit by a ten-member Indian Parliamentary delegation to Ghana, Senegal and Guinea served to develop closer understanding and mutual goodwill with these countries. Services of various Indian personnel were made available on a contract basis to Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda and Government-financed personnel were deputed to Ethiopia and Upper Volta. A team of Indian experts also carried out a study for the establishment of small-scale industries in various fields in Nigeria, Togo and Dahomey.

ETHIOPIA

NIGER NIGERIA GABON TANZANIA ZAMBIA ALGERIA USA GUINEA PORTUGAL UGANDA
RUSSIA GHANA SOUTH AFRICA UNITED KINGDOM REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE FRANCE
GERMANY KENYA MALI NAMIBIA ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE INDIA ZIMBABWE MALAWI
MAURITIUS SENEGAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Sep 01, 1970

Europe

CHAPTER VII

EUROPE

India's relations with European countries continued to be based on cordiality and mutual respect. The continuing dialogue with the major powers of the area was further helped by the annual bilateral consultations with the USSR, France, FRG and the UK. There were hopeful signs that recent developments in Europe, would lead to a detente. India welcomed the renunciation of the use of force in the treaties of the FRG with the Soviet Union and Poland.

The passing away of ex-president de Gaulle on 9 November removed from the European, and world stage, a towering personality. As token of India's esteem for the departed leader and our friendly relations with France, the Prime Minister represented India at the Memorial Service in Paris. France's share in the assistance programme of the "Aid India Consortium" was increased. Under the Indo-French Tech-

nical Cooperation Agreement, France imparted training to 47 Indian trainees in various scientific and industrial fields. In atomic energy, the cooperation between India and France has grown still stronger. The foreign exchange component required for the Heavy Water Plant at Baroda was covered by French credit. France also showed keen interest in the Fast Breeder Test Reactor at Kalpakkam. The collaboration between the French Space Agency, Societe National d'Etudes Spatiales and its Indian counterpart in the field of space research also progressed satisfactorily. An agreement signed between India and France on agricultural development in Anandpur district of Andhra Pradesh, provided for various methods to improve agricultural techniques with a view to increasing output. A high level delegation consisting of representatives of French industry and trade visited India to explore further the

<pg43>

<pg44>

possibilities of greater collaboration between the two countries. The bilateral talks held in July, 1970, in Paris also led to a useful exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest and on world issues.

Chancellor Brandt of the Federal Republic of Germany signed a Non-Aggression Treaty with the Soviet Union and a Normalisation of Mutual Relations Treaty with Poland. Recognising the realities of post-war Europe, the FRG also appeared willing to have an intra-German dialogue. This was demonstrated by the meeting between Chancellor Brandt and Prime Minister Stoph in Erfurt in the GDR on Mar 19, 1970. This historic meeting, the first ever between top leaders of the FRG and the GDR, was followed by another meeting in Kassel in the FRG on 21 May, 1970.

Following upon Vice-Chancellor Scheel's visit to India in February, 1970, fruitful bilateral talks were held between India and the FRG in June, 1970. A Parliamentary delegation led by the Speaker of the German Bundestag visited India in November, 1970. As a member of the Aid India Consortium, the FRG played a major role in assisting India's development efforts.

Relations between India and the German Democratic Republic continued to develop satisfactorily during the year. The two Governments announced in August their decision to raise the level of their representation in each other's territory with a view to further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between them. As a result of this decision, the Trade Representations of the two countries have been raised to Consulate-General. The GDR regional Trade Representations in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have also been raised to Consulates.

Exchanges of delegations on trade and cultural matters as well as visits by Members of Parliament continued to help in further strengthening the good relations between the two countries.

<pg45>

The Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, visited Turkey between 2 and 5 November, 1970, at the invitation of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. Earlier, the Turkish Foreign Minister had visited India in January, 1968. The visits helped to strengthen co-operation between Turkey and India in various fields.

The relations between India and the United Kingdom continued on an even keel during the year. The visit to India of Prime Minister Heath from 9 to 12 January, 1971, helped to strengthen bilateral relations and to create a better atmosphere for British investment in India, particularly in the more sophisticated industries. India's concern and apprehension, however, about certain policies of the UK, which vitally affected a number of countries, including India had previously been conveyed to the British Government. These included the British declaration of intent to sell arms to South Africa, the joint UK-US decision to set up a communication centre at Diego Garcia and the measures reportedly under consideration of the Government of the UK concerning immigration from Commonwealth countries. The visit of Mr. Heath provided a useful opportunity for frank discussions of these issues at the highest level.

Other notable visitors from the UK to India included the then British Ministers for Defence Equipment and Overseas Development, Mr. John Morris and Mrs. Judith Hart. Mr. Frank Cousins, Chairman, Community Relations Commission of UK, also visited India in August, 1970.

During the year, the friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union continued to develop.

The President, accompanied by Shrimati Giri, paid a State visit to the Soviet Union from 21 September to 1 October. While in the Soviet Union, the President paid visits to Tashkent, Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi and Kiev. He had discussions with the Soviet President, Mr. Podgorny, and other important Soviet leaders.

43 M of EA-4.

<pg46>

The Prime Minister made a brief stop-over at Moscow on 20 October, en route to the U. N. Assembly Session, in New York. She was received at the Moscow airport by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin, with whom she had

discussions on bilateral relations and international issues. The Foreign Minister also made a brief stop-over at Moscow in September, 1970, and had discussions with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko.

The Government of India have time and again taken up with the Soviet Government the unsatisfactory nature, of maps published in the Soviet Union which erroneously depict the international boundary of India with China. The Soviet Government have agreed to give consideration to India's representations in publishing future maps. Government hope that the Soviet Government will take the earliest possible opportunity to rectify the incorrect depiction of India's boundaries.

The second official-level bilateral talks between India and the Soviet Union were held in Moscow in May. The Indian team was led by the Foreign Secretary, Shri T. N. Kaul, and included Shri Kewal Singh, the then Secretary (West), and the Soviet team by Mr. Firyubin, Deputy Foreign Minister. The, two sides had useful discussions on international and bilateral questions.

The Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. N. S. Patolichev, visited India in December, for talks on the Five-Year Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement for the period 1971-75. The new-Five-Year Trade Agreement provides for an increase of 15 per cent in Indo-Soviet trade in 1971, and the same rate of growth is expected to be sustained in the remaining four years. The USSR is India's second biggest trading partner and the Government of India appreciate the many-sided cooperation extended by the Soviet Government.

Indo-Yugoslav relations during the year were in keeping with the close and warm friendship that has characterised them in the past. The two countries also cooperated closely in the Non-aligned Summit Conference in Lusaka in September, 1970.

<pg47>

Distinguished visitors from Yugoslavia included the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, Mr. Mirko Tepavac, and the Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Hadzic.

High level visits from India to Yugoslavia included the of Dr. Karan Singh, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, and Shri M. R. Krishna, Deputy Minister for Industrial Development.

The President paid State visits to Switzerland and Poland in June, 1970, and to Bulgaria and Hungary in October. The welcome received by the President from the peoples of the countries he visited reflected the friendly relations existing between them and India.

The Government of India donated various items, including tea, coffee, clothing and medicines, for the relief of the victims of floods in Hungary and Rumania in April-May, 1970.

The manifold contacts between India and Cyprus were continued during the year. The Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, paid a visit to Cyprus in September, 1970.

Distinguished visitors to India during the year included the Home Minister of Rumania, Mr. Onescu, Rumania's Minister for Petroleum, Mr. Nicolae Toader, and the Polish Minister for Shipping, Mr. Szopa.

INDIA

FRANCE USA UNITED KINGDOM POLAND GERMANY MALI TURKEY SOUTH AFRICA RUSSIA
UKRAINE GEORGIA UZBEKISTAN CHINA ZAMBIA YUGOSLAVIA SWITZERLAND BULGARIA
HUNGARY CYPRUS

Mar 19, 1970

The Americas

CHAPTER VIII

THE AMERICAS

India's relations with the United States are varied and friendly. During the year, there has been normal progress in important spheres. The USA continues to be India's leading trade partner; India appreciates the bilateral assistance and economic cooperation which the US Government have extended.

A Parliamentary delegation from India, led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, visited the USA in October, 1970. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport, Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah, and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Shri V. D. Khobaragade, were also members of the delegation.

The decision of the US Government to supply American arms to Pakistan was taken serious note of by the Government. The strong feelings of our Parliament and people and India's

deep concern over the decision was communicated to the US Government. They have given us an assurance, which they have made public, that this supply is a "one-time exception".

India's relations with Canada, which have been traditionally warm and friendly, continued to develop during the year. The most important development was the State visit to India of the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, from Jan 09, 1971 to 13 January, 1971. He was welcomed in India both as a friend and as the head of a friendly Government. During his stay in India, he had discussions with the Prime Minister on a wide range of subjects which covered bilateral relations and the international situation. There was a similiarity of views on several important issues.

<pg48>

<pg49>

There have been continuous discussions between the two Governments on matters of mutual interest. Other important visitors to India from Canada were Mr. Turner, Minister of Justice, who came to attend the Commonwealth Law Conference, the Hon'ble Jean-Paul Deschatelets, PC, QC, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, and the Hon'ble Lucien Lamoureux, Speaker, Canadian House of Commons, who both came to attend the Second Commonwealth Speakers' Conference from 28 December, 1970 to 1 January, 1971.

Amongst important Indians who visited Canada were Shri K. L. Rao, Minister for Irrigation and Power and Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport.

Canada's continued assistance to India is appreciated. Canadian aid to India at present amounts to \$84 million per annum. During the year, the Canadian Government set up in Canada, the Canadian International Development Research Centre. The main thrust of the Centre's activities is in the field of rural welfare. Shri A. L. Dias, Lt. Governor of Tripura, is at present one of the 11 Governors of the Centre.

There has been a normal flow of cultural relations between the two countries., The Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute has been working well and both sides are agreed that it should continue to operate.

The Prime Minister of Guyana, Mr. Burnham, accompanied by his wife and members of his party, visited India for five days from 27 January, to 1 February, 1971. Mr. Burnham and the members of his party had discussions with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and other officials on Indo-Guyanese relations and on the Commonwealth. It was agreed to conclude agreements for cultural and technical co-

operation between the two countries. Mr. Burnham welcomed the proposal to set up an Indian Cultural Centre in Guyana. At the request of the Government of Guyana, India will provide facilities for the training of Guyanese nationals in India and also make available to Guyana the assistance of Indian experts and facilities for obtaining the services of consultancy organisations

<pg50>

for planning and implementing projects in agriculture, industry, mining, irrigation and Power, and other fields. A team of Indian experts will visit Guyana soon to identify suitable co-operation projects, including the setting up of joint ventures in Guyana.

In spite of the geographical distance between India and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean several steps were, taken during the year which will prove useful for closer relations.

The Governments of India and Ecuador have agreed to exchange Ambassadors. The Government of India have decided to establish a resident Mission in Bogota, Colombia. Arrangements in respect of both these decisions are being worked out.

A Trade Agreement with Colombia was signed in Bogota in July, 1970. Dr. Karan Singh, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, signed the Agreement on behalf of the Government of India. The Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Brazil Agreement on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy were exchanged between the two Governments in New Delhi in March, 1970.

India participated in several trade fairs and exhibitions. Amongst them were the Feira de Providencia in Rio de Janeiro, the VIII Bogota International Fair in Colombia and the Exhibition of Postal Exhibits in Caracas.

Possibilities of joint industrial ventures with India are being explored in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago. These cover fields such as textiles, processed food and leather manufactures. ---several Latin American countries, particularly in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Peru, Indian firms are competing for international tenders. The products tendered include railway wagons, cars and bogies, steel structurals, power generation and transmission equipment. Several part tenders for supply of electrical equipment, and engineering goods have been won

<pg51>

by Indian firms in Argentina and elsewhere. An Indian firm has been awarded a contract for the supply of 25,000 tonnes of steel rails for the Argentine railways.

Negotiations for cultural agreements with some of the countries in the region are in progress.

India joined several other countries of the world in helping Peru after the disastrous earthquake in that country in May, 1970. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned by the Prime Minister for the relief of the sufferers. Our recently-established Embassy in Lima organised a concert of Indian dances and music in aid of the victims of the earthquake and the proceeds of the concert were given to the Government of Peru.

India was represented at high level at the inauguration ceremonies of the new Presidents of Chile and Mexico. Shri Barkatullah Khan, Minister of Law and Power, Government of Rajasthan, led the Indian delegation at the installation ceremonies of President Salvador Allende, of Chile (November 4) and President Luis Echeverria Alvarez of Mexico (December 1).

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, visited Mexico, Guyana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Surinam in October, 1970.

There were several other visits in both directions. Amongst them was the visit of Mr. Rens, Minister for Economic Affairs of Surinam and Dr. Caravilho, President of the National Commission for Nuclear Energy of Brazil to India. The Vice-President of Nicaragua, Mr. A. Callejas, and the ex-President of Costa Rica, Mr. Mario Eshandi Jiminex, passed through India. During their stay in India, they were the guests of the Government of India. The former Foreign Minister of Panama, Mr. Fernando Eleta Almaru, also visited India. Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, visited Buenos Aires to participate in the UN Panel of Experts on water resources.

INDIA

USA PAKISTAN CANADA LATVIA GUYANA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR
COLOMBIA BRAZIL VENEZUELA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO RUSSIA ARGENTINA CHILE PERU
URUGUAY MEXICO JAMAICA NICARAGUA COSTA!!PANAMA

Jan 09, 1971

United Nations and International Conferences

CHAPTER IX

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The apex of India's multilateral diplomatic activity in the year under review was the Third Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Lusaka from Sep 08, 1970 to 10 September, 1970. The Conference was preceded by a Foreign Ministers' Meeting on 6 and 7 September. The Indian delegation to the Summit Conference, which was attended by 54 countries, 11 Observers and 7 guests, was led by the Prime Minister.

The Conference at Lusaka highlighted several points and its decisions represented the consensus of fifty-three members of the United Nations representing about half the human race. The main themes of the Conference were: international peace, freedom and equality of nations, economic development in the developing countries and cooperation among non-aligned countries. The Conference adopted a Declaration on Peace, Independence, Development, Cooperation and Democratisation of International Relations which has become popularly known as the Lusaka Declaration. It also adopted statements on Economic Progress, the United Nations, Disarmament, Sea-Bed, Decolonisation, Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese Colonies, Namibia, apartheid, Cyprus and on the situations in the Middle East and Indo-China.

Speaking at the Lusaka Conference, the Prime Minister emphatically asserted that the policy of non-alignment had not lost its relevance to the problems and issues confronting the world today. She stated that non-alignment expressed "our individual and collective sovereignty. our devotion to freedom and peace and our urgent need to give to our people a better life and the opportunity to live in freedom, in dignity and in

<pg52>

<pg53>

peace". She further stated: "Not only national honour but national interest demands that, we do not mortgage our decisions in domestic and in international affairs to foreign dictate. This was one element of our policy of non-alignment. As the logical corollary, we rejected the enmities of our erstwhile rulers." As my father declared: "We are in no camp and in no military alliance. The only camp we should like to be in is the camp of peace-which should include as many countries as possible....." There was need, the Prime Minister pointed out, to complete the Unfinished Revolution of our times and for the non-aligned countries in particular to be "in the vanguard of the movement to create the world of tomorrow and to enrich the content of human life".

The Non-aligned Conference was marked by the comparative-

harmony with which it produced its recommendations. In contrast to the Consultative Meeting held in Belgrade in July, 1969 and the Dar-es-Salaam Meeting of April, 1970, there was, a clear realisation of who should be invited, what could and should be achieved and far less polemics. The prolonged and intensive preparatory consultations through special envoys sent to the various capitals had clarified the issues and brought them into focus. By and large, the Conference was successful in achieving a fair measure of unity among the non-aligned countries and in projecting non-alignment as a living, realistic and dynamic policy. For India, the political and economic documents adopted by the Conference have opened up avenues for closer bilateral and multilateral cooperation with a number of countries in Africa and Asia. Secondly, the useful role which India played in the preparatory work and in the Conference itself has created a good climate for improving our position in the non-aligned world and outside it.

The Commemorative Session, of the General Assembly of the United Nations was held from 14 to 24th October, 1970. Leading statesmen of 84 Member-States addressed the General Assembly, and among them were 18 Heads of State, 24 Heads of Governments, including the Prime Minister of

<pg54>

India, and 44 Special Envoys. In her address, the Prime Minister of India called upon the United Nations to "strive to bring about an era of international transformation by consent, a new era of justice and peace". She said: "Our independence coincided with a remarkable acceleration of communications. So from the very beginning, our foreign policy was based on the, premise that in a shrinking world, there could be no place for war as an instrument of policy. The responsibility to help more than five hundred million people to fulfil their aspirations gives us a compelling interest in peace, especially with our neighbours.... The world is not for destruction, it is for development. Government and statesmen of the world, indeed citizens of all nations, need to make earnest and well-considered efforts to submerge national ambitions and rivalries in the wider interest of the preservation of civilisation and the survival of humanity."

The General Assembly took substantive action in observance of the Twentyfifth Anniversary by adopting:

- (1) The Declaration of the Occasion of the Twentyfifth Anniversary of the United Nations.
- (2) An International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.
- (3) The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among

States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

(4) The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and

(5) A Programme of Action for the Full Implementation of Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

<pg55>

In keeping with their fundamental policy of unwavering support for the World Organisation, the Government of India established a National Committee, which, after careful deliberation, laid down the guidelines for a comprehensive programme of action at the national and State levels. The programme culminated in a function held on United Nations Day (24th October) which was attended by the President of India.

A World Youth Assembly was held at the U.N. Headquarters in July, 1970, as part of the celebrations of the Twentyfifth Anniversary. India participated in it. The purpose was to draw the attention of youth to the principal problems of the UN and to provide opportunities for youth to give expression to their views on the problems concerning peace and progress. The General Assembly at its 25th Session instructed the Secretary General to study the possibility and desirability of holding future Youth Assemblies.

The regular session of the General Assembly was, as customary, inaugurated with a general debate on international problems. The Minister for External Affairs of India, in his statement sought "the widest support and cooperation of the Members of the United Nations" in fulfilling the objectives to which the non-aligned countries had subscribed at the Lusaka Conference. Concretely, he called for the strengthening of "the edifice of Peace" through the adoption of a declaration on the strengthening of international peace and security; systematic action to eliminate the remnants of colonialism and to combat racial discrimination and apartheid in Southern Africa; agreement on UN peacemaking and peace-keeping operations; measures to enable all members of the international community to participate in decision-making on issues of war and peace, economic development, independence and sovereignty, especially through the United Nations; the universality of membership of the World Organisation, particularly through "the rightful participation of

<pg56>

the People's Republic of China"; general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament; measures to enable peaceful nuclear technology to be made available with all States without discrimination; and the adoption of a meaningful strategy for the Second Development Decade.

In the political sphere, the most important achievement of the 25th regular session of the General Assembly was the adoption of a Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. Following the Lusaka consensus on the subject, a number of non-aligned delegations submitted a Draft Declaration, but separate drafts were also respectively tabled by the Western, Latin American and Socialist groups. In the event an informal working group, in which India, was represented, was successful in marrying the four documents and in producing a single text for adoption by the General Assembly.

The Declaration reaffirmed "the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the basis of relations among States irrespective of their size, geographical location, level of development or political, economical and social system". It stated that "the breach of these principles cannot be justified in any circumstances whatsoever". Further, it called upon all States to make efforts to establish "an effective system of universal collective security, without military alliances". It also affirmed the "close connection" between international security, disarmament and economic development, and urged all States, particularly the nuclear powers, to make "urgent and concerted efforts" towards disarmament.

On the Middle East question, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 2628 (XXV) calling upon "the parties directly concerned... to resume contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary General (Dr. Jarring)" and recommending to them "to extend the cease-fire for a period of three months" in

<pg57>

order to facilitate talks under the auspices of the Special Representative with a view to giving effect to Security Council Resolution 242(1967). Among other things, the Resolution also reaffirmed that "the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible and that, consequently, territories thus occupied must be restored".

Another important event in the 25th session of the General Assembly was the debate on the China question. The substantive Draft Resolution, which India supported, seeking to restore the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China was not adopted since it did not secure a two-thirds majority. Nevertheless, the vote disclosed that a majority supported the membership of the PRC in the United Nations and, indeed this was the first time, that such a majority was obtained.

As regards decolonisation and measures aimed at eliminating apartheid and racialism, reference has already been made to the adoption of the Programme of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colo-

nial Countries and Peoples. This decision was supplemented by separate resolutions relating to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Namibia (South West Africa), and Territories under Portuguese Administration. India lent its fullest support to those important resolutions. Through yet another resolution, the General Assembly reiterated its declaration that "any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter". Deep concern was also expressed "at the policy of some administering powers in establishing and maintaining military bases in some of the territories under their administration".

<pg58>

Considerable progress was made in the continuing consideration of the question of the sea-bed and ocean-floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The General Assembly adopted a declaration stating that this area and its resources "are the common heritage of mankind", that the area shall not be subject to appropriation by States or persons, natural or juridical, and no State shall claim sovereign rights over any part of it; that exploration of the area and exploitation of its resources shall be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole; and that the area shall be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes.

By another resolution the General Assembly decided to convene, in 1973, a Conference on the Law of the Sea, which will attempt to establish a precise definition of the seabed and ocean-floor beyond national limits and also discuss a broad range of related issues, including fishing and conservation of living resources, preservation of the marine environment and scientific research.

On the economic and development side, the most crucial decision was the proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade. By adopting the International Development Strategy for the Decade, Governments pledged themselves "to pursue policies designed to create a more just and rational world economy and social order in which equality of opportunities should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation". Among the goals and objectives agreed upon are: (a) a 6 per cent annual growth in gross product of developing countries as a whole, with the possibility of higher rate in the second half of the Decade; (b) a 3.5 per cent annual growth rate in gross product per head in developing countries, with the possibility of accelerating it during the second half; and (c) aid amounting to 1 per cent of GNP by the advanced countries to the developing countries by the year 1972. The strategy also contains a set of integrated policy measures requiring specific action by Governments in the fields of international trade; economic cooperation and integration among developing countries: invisibles, including shipping, special measures in favour of the

<pg59>

least developed among the developing countries; special measures in favour of land-locked countries; science and technology; human development; expansion and diversification of production; and plan formulation and implementation.

The drafting of the Strategy was entrusted to a Preparatory Committee which was established in 1968, and on which India was represented. India's delegation worked for the acceptance of the idea that the success of the Strategy would depend on the political will of nations and that adequate transfer of resources and technology from developed to developing countries was a fundamental imperative.

India also played a significant role in the UNCTAD and other forums of the United Nations system in shaping the conceptual design of the Strategy. Although it falls short in some respects of the expectations of the developing countries, it is likely to play a strategic role in the continuing effort to transform the world economic structure of the present time. It can also be legitimately described as a historic decision of the highest importance, incorporating as it does a new concept in the evolution of international cooperation.

By a separate resolution, the General Assembly decided to convene the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in April/May, 1972. The Group of "77" at New York, under the chairmanship of India, adopted a Declaration stating that the UNCTAD III assumed particular significance from the point of view of the contribution that it could make to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade. The Group felt that it would be necessary, inter alia, to examine how the institutional machinery of the UNCTAD could be geared to this purpose and, consequently, it considered it important that there should be adequate advance preparations for the Third Conference not only at the level of experts, but also at the Ministerial level to provide the necessary political direction.

<pg60>

India pledged an amount of \$3.75 million (in non-convertible rupees) for the year 1971 at the Pledging Conference for the UNDP. This represents an increase of \$2.5 million over the pledge made in the previous year. India also increased its contribution to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with the pledge for 1971, amounting to Rs. 1,00,000. India pledged all amount of \$ 1,50,000 for the year 1971, to the Capital Development Fund, and a sum of \$ 50,000 to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. Both pledges are in non-convertible rupees.

The 25th Session of the UNGA had seven disarmament items

on its agenda and adopted a number of resolutions on that subject:

1. General and Complete Disarmament.

The following questions were considered under this item:

(a) Draft treaty on sea-bed.--A resolution commending the US-USSR Draft Treaty was adopted by 104-2-2. We voted for the Resolution having expressed our interpretation of and special concern on the subject.

(b) SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks).--We co-sponsored the Resolution which called for an immediate halt in the nuclear arms race and the cessation of testing and deployment of nuclear weapon systems. The Resolution was adopted by 102-0-14.

(c) Implication of new techniques of uranium enrichment.- We abstained on the Maltese Resolution on this subject, which was adopted by 107-0-7.

(d) Question of Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament.--We voted for the Mexico-Sweden-Yugoslav Draft Resolution after it was revised. As a result of that Resolution, the CCD would now consider not only the three-power comprehensive programme of disarmament. but also any other proposals which may be in the field.

<pg61>

2. Question of C & B Weapons.

The Group of Twelve members of the CCD (which includes India) tabled a Draft Resolution based on their Joint Memorandum to the CCD which was adopted by 113-0-2. The subject will now be further discussed by the CCD.

3. Suspension of tests.

A Canadian Draft Resolution on the question of international exchange of seismological data was adopted by 102-0-13. We Noted for it.

Nine members including India, of the Group of Twelve of the CCD, tabled a Draft Resolution calling for suspension of all nuclear testing and requesting the CCD to continue negotiations on an underground test-ban treaty. It was adopted by 112-0-1.

4. Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-nuclear Weapon States.

The Netherlands Draft Resolution of a procedural type was

adopted by 106-0-9.

5. Establishment within the framework of IAEA of an international service for nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes.

Australia's Draft Resolution commending IAEA for its efforts to compile and disseminate information on the technology of peaceful nuclear explosions was adopted by 109-0-5. We voted for it and made a statement in explanation of our vote.

6. Implementation of UNGA Resolution 2456-B(XXIII).

A Draft Resolution inter alia deploring that not all nuclear weapon States had as yet signed Protocol II of the Latin American Denuclearisation Treaty was adopted by 104-0-12. India voted for the Resolution.

43 Mof EA--5.

<pg62>

7. Economic and Social Consequences of the armaments race

India co-sponsored the Rumanian Draft Resolution requesting the Secretary General to prepare, with the assistance of Consultant experts, a report on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and of military expenditures. The Resolution was adopted unanimously.

During the year, the Conference Committee on Disarmament (CCD) held two sessions from 17 February, to 30 April, and from 16 June, to 3 September, 1970, consisting of 46 formal plenary meetings and 5 informal plenary meetings without records. In addition, members of the Committee met frequently for informal multilateral consultations on disarmament question of common interest. The Group of 12, of which India is a member, held 26 meetings.

The Committee had before it a number of subjects which were referred to it by the UN General Assembly. It devoted particular attention to:

- (i) The question of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) weapons;
- (ii) Suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests;
- (iii) Disarmament programme in the context of the Disarmament Decade; and
- (iv) Treaty on Sea-bed.

Besides oral statements, a number of formal proposals and working papers were presented by the members. Towards the

close of the session, the USA and the USSR further revised their Joint Draft Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed which, it was decided should be submitted to the 25th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The Group of Twelve submitted a joint memorandum on the question of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) methods of warfare.

In the field of disarmament, the two most important developments were the progress made in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the two Super Powers and the formulations

<pg63>

of a treaty banning arms from the sea-bed. The Soviet and the US delegation have had three meetings so far, two in Helsinki and one in Vienna, for the control and reduction of strategic arms. The Government of India welcomed these talks and is of the view that an agreement on strategic arms limitation will be an important step forward in achieving general and complete disarmament.

The Treaty barring arms from the sea-bed was the result of a Joint Draft submitted to the Conference Committee on Disarmament by the Soviet Union and the USA. The Government of India endorsed the Treaty in the General Assembly, though it had reservations about certain clauses relating to definition and technical interpretation in the Treaty.

Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, was elected President of the 14th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Shri V. C. Trivedi, the Indian Ambassador in Vienna, was at the same time elected the presiding officer of the executive organ of the Agency. He was elected the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IAEA. Both the elections were without opposition.

The Government of India supported the convening of the Fourth Non-Aligned Movement for Peace Conference during the autumn of 1971, both at the IAEA and in the UN. The Conference is expected to be held in Geneva, in September or October this year. Being one of the most advanced among the developing countries of Africa and Asia in the sphere of nuclear activities, India is bound to play an important role in this Conference. The Government of India's endeavour will be to encourage, by example and assistance the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes in the less developed countries of the world.

During 1970, the Indian delegation actively participated in the activities of the IAEA relating to the evolution of a fool-proof safeguard system against the diversion of nuclear material for military purposes. India also played a constructive role in expanding the IAEA's technical assistance programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes among

member-States of the organisation.

<pg64>

India continued to play a significant role in the progressive development of international law through the United Nations and its different committees/bodies. During the year under review, our representatives actively participated in the work of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and its Working Groups, the Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Sea-bed, and the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, which was established by the U.N. General Assembly in 1962 for the progressive development and codification of the principles of the UN Charter, so as to secure their more effective application, successfully completed its work in the summer of 1970 by recommending a Draft Declaration on the seven principles of the Charter entrusted to it for examination, namely the principles of non-use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, equal rights and self-determination of peoples, sovereign equality of States, good faith, duty of all States to cooperate with one another and the principle of non-intervention. India has played an active role in the work of this Committee since 1964. The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, recommended by this Committee, was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on October 24, 1970, as a fitting tribute to the commemoration of the XXV anniversary of the United Nations.

The substantive work commenced by UNCITRAL (United Nations Commission on International Trade Law) in 1969 towards the unification and harmonisation of International Trade Law on topics like International Sale of Goods was carried forward during the year under review. India played an active role in the deliberations of UNCITRAL and its Working Group on Sales. The provisions of the Uniform Law on International Sale of Goods annexed to the Hague Convention of 1964 are now being examined by UNCITRAL in detail to see which modifications of existing texts would render them capable of wider acceptance

<pg65>

by countries having different legal systems. Already the first seventeen Articles of this law, relating to its sphere of application and the general provisions, have been examined by the UNCITRAL Working Group on Sales which has recommended revised texts for these Articles.

India played an active role in the adoption of both the resolutions on the sea-bed, referred to earlier in this Report. The Statement adopted unanimously at the Non-aligned Conference in Lusaka on the sea-bed and its resources influenced

the adoption of the UN. Declaration of Principles relating to the Sea-bed. The Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, an intergovernmental organisation consisting of 20 members, including India, at its session held in Colombo in January, 1971, discussed these developments in order to prepare adequately for the Conference' on the Law of the Sea in 1973. A small Working Group has been established to make recommendations as to the future course of action in this regard. India is a member of this Working Group.

In February, 1971, India participated in Oral Proceedings held by the International Court of Justice in the case of Namibia (South West Africa). The Security Council of the United Nations had requested the Court on 29 July, 1970, to give its opinion on the following question:

"What are the, legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970)?"

The General Assembly by Resolution 2145 (XXI) adopted on the 27th October, 1966, terminated the mandate of South Africa and assumed direct administration over the territory of South-West Africa, pending its independence. The Security Council recognised this termination and called upon the Government of South Africa immediately to withdraw from this territory. Notwithstanding these resolutions, South Africa continued to be in possession of the territory of South-West Africa.

<pg66>

India submitted its Written Statement to the Court in November, 1970. Shri M. C. Chagla, former Foreign Minister, represented the Government of India in the Oral Proceedings in the case and made his Statement on 11 February, 1971. He emphasised that the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia having been terminated, it was incumbent on South Africa to withdraw its administration from the territory. It was the duty of all States to cooperate with the United Nations, to recognise the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, and not to recognise the authority of South Africa over the Territory.

India concluded 53 treaties and agreements during the-year under review. A list of these agreements is given in Appendix VII.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was held in Singapore from 14 to 22 January, 1971. The Indian delegation, led by the Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, played a leading role in opposing the sale of British arms to South Africa and the establishment of foreign bases in the

Indian Ocean region.

The Indian delegation strongly supported the Zambian Draft Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, which laid down guidelines for the Commonwealth. The Declaration condemned the practice of racial discrimination as an unmitigated social evil which should be resisted, and suggested that Commonwealth countries should deny assistance to a country practising racial discrimination, if, in their judgment, such assistance contributed towards consolidating and strengthening the regime concerned in the pursuit of its policy of racial discrimination. India was nominated a member of the 8-member Study Group to consider the factors affecting the security of maritime trade routes in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean.

In regard to the consequences of British entry into the EEC, it was agreed by the Conference that every possible effort should be made to mitigate its adverse effects on intra Commonwealth trade.

INDIA

USA ZAMBIA CYPRUS NAMIBIA CHINA YUGOSLAVIA PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOUTH AFRICA MEXICO SWEDEN THE NETHERLANDS AUSTRALIA AUSTRIA SWITZERLAND
SRI LANKA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Sep 08, 1970

Technical and Economic Cooperation

CHAPTER X

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Increased emphasis on technical and economic cooperation, particularly with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean and Latin America, was maintained during the year under review. Deputation of Indian personnel to these countries, training in India of the nominees of these countries, and the preparation of studies and reports on their behalf were some of the means through which such cooperation has been strengthened under the Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation (ITEC) Programme. A concerted plan for widening the basis of economic collaboration between India and some countries has been chartered through discussions at Joint Commissions, specifically established for this purpose, and at other forums of bilateral consultations. The Ministry also

took part in various conferences and programmes at multi-lateral and international levels aimed at economic and technical cooperation.

Deputation of Indian personnel financed under the ITEC Programme covered a wide variety of fields and regions of the globe. Important amongst these are the Indian personnel for (i) Mauritius, in a number of fields; (ii) Afghanistan, a Chief coordinator for the establishment of an Agricultural Research-cum-Extension Project, a lecturer, a teacher and a Registrar for the University; (iii) Fiji, an expert in the sugar industry; (iv) Maldives, six teachers; (v) Malaysia, five instructors for a vocational training institute; (vi) Indonesia, five teachers for service in the Gandhi Memorial School, Djakarta, and an expert in planning; (vii) Ethiopia, a Gynaecologist; (viii) Upper Volta, a telecommunications engineer; and (ix) Uruguay, an expert in sugarcane cultivation. Besides, the services of

<pg67>

<pg68>

various Indian personnel on a contract basis were made available to Afghanistan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and several African countries.

Another equally important aspect of the ITEC programme, namely the provision of training facilities in India, has been implemented satisfactorily. The fields of training have been as varied as the country-wise distribution of the trainees who availed themselves of our facilities. Important amongst such trainees are those from (i) Malaysia: 60 trainees completed their courses in July, 1970, and another batch of 37 trainees arrived for training in various trades; (ii) UAR: 132 trainees completed training in the various Central Training Institutes, and a similar number of trainees succeeded them in these Institutes; (iii) Fiji: trainees in social studies, labour studies, forestry, district administration, fisheries, cooperative management and police administration; (iv) Afghanistan: trainees in Parliamentary procedures and air traffic control; (v) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: trainees in accounts and statistics, geometrical drawing and maintenance and overhauling of irrigation pumps; (vi) Indonesia: Engineer trainees in the field of irrigation and power; (vii) A trainee each from the Maldives, Ceylon, Syria, Nigeria, Lebanon and Senegal for training in foreign service, moulding, irrigation engineering, community development, journalism and films direction respectively.

Besides, placements for training in the Indian Army, Naval and Air Force courses were arranged for the nominees of friendly countries of Asia and Africa.

The preparation of studies and specific reports in various

fields provided another important avenue for the operation of the ITEC programme during the year. In Mauritius, an Indian techno-economic survey team carried out a comprehensive survey, covering fisheries, livestock, forestry and mining and manufacturing industries. An independent survey of a reclamation project near Port Louis harbour was also carried out. The report of this Survey has already been presented to

<pg69>

the Government of Mauritius. In Malaysia, Indian personnel assisted in the preparation of a feasibility report on the establishment of an independent airline. A study on automatic telephone exchange installations was also carried out. In Iraq, an Indian railway team carried out a preliminary cost-cum-feasibility study of a project covering 400 kilometres of railway line between Baghdad and Abu Kemal near the Syrian border. In Afghanistan, Indian personnel made on-the-spot studies of the proposed Kandhar-Zahidan road project. In Iran, teams of Indian railway engineers have studied the working of the Iranian Railways, their workshops, etc. A techno-economic survey team has proceeded to Trinidad and Tobago and Surinam to conduct surveys in the field of small-scale industries. Steps to undertake a study on a scrap smelting plant in Libya and a feasibility study for setting up a cement plant at Oman have also been taken.

Gifts of goods and machinery included (i) equipment for use in the Chemistry Laboratory for undergraduates in the South Pacific University and 15 irrigation pumps to Fiji; (ii) 25 and 15 irrigation pumps to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Burma respectively; (iii) a second lot of agricultural implements and rice, potato and wheat seeds to Afghanistan; (iv) two railway bogies to Malaysia; (v) eight typewriters for use in schools in the Maldives; and (vi) medical books for Kenya.

The Nomination Scheme, under which the Ministry has been assisting, for the past several years, self-financing students from developing countries in Africa and Asia to secure admissions to medical and engineering colleges in India, was continued during the year. In 1970, the Ministry arranged in medical and engineering colleges the admission of a total of 199 such foreign students, of which 87 were to medical colleges and 112 to engineering colleges. Out of these, 55 students were from Africa, 34 from West Asia, 69 from South-East Asia and 41 from other countries.

<pg70>

Applications for medical and engineering courses have more than doubled during the last five years and indicate a better appreciation abroad of the courses of study and allied facilities available in India.

Notable progress has been made in the working of the Indo-Iran and Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Commission/Committee for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation. Exchange of officials visits in connection with the Indo-Iran Joint Commission preceded the third meeting of the Commission at Tehran in December, 1970, at which the Indian delegation was led by the Minister for External Affairs. The Commission expressed overall satisfaction at the progress made since its last meeting and directed that the sub-committees and the Coordination and Implementation Committee should continue to hold frequent meetings of the Commission. Several Czechoslovak delegations visited India for detailed discussions with Indian authorities in connection with the working of the Indo-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation. At the second session of the Committee, a number of specific areas of cooperation were identified. Preparatory work was also undertaken in connection with the Indo-Ceylon Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation. Important bilateral discussions at official level were also held with the USSR, Japan and Malaysia.

In keeping with the importance which we have always attached to the concept of international cooperation in development, India played an active role in the negotiations leading to the adoption of an international development strategy for the Second Development Decade on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations. This strategy provides the framework for international economic cooperation to supplement the efforts of the developing countries towards rapid economic and social development.

In accordance with our policy of placing increasing emphasis on the development of economic cooperation in South and South East Asia, the Ministry continued to take an active interest in the meetings of ECAFE. The Minister for External Affairs led the Indian delegation to the meeting of the Council of

<pg71>

Ministers for Asian Economic Cooperation in Kabul in December, 1970, at which the Kabul Declaration was adopted. This Declaration laid the foundation for the schemes for Regional Trade and established institutional machinery for the launching of the Asian Clearing-Union and the Asian Trade Expansion Programme. An Indian expert was made available under the ITEC programme to assist the ECAFE Task Force in work connected with the Integrated Strategy for Regional Economic Cooperation.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INDIA USA AFGHANISTAN MAURITIUS FIJI MALAYSIA MALDIVES INDONESIA ETHIOPIA
URUGUAY SAUDI ARABIA SYRIA YEMEN LATVIA LEBANON NIGER NIGERIA SENEGAL
RUSSIA IRAQ TOTO IRAN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIBYA OMAN BURMA KENYA NORWAY
JAPAN

Sep 08, 1970

External Publicity

CHAPTER XI

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

Our External Publicity has to be assisted or projected not only abroad but also here at home. Much of it originates in India itself. Our publicity abroad depends on news reports originating in India, from various special correspondents; news reports flashed around the world by international wire agency representatives here; editorial comment which is usually made abroad; news stories on radio and television networks; publicity derived through projection of Indian music, art, painting, books, exhibitions etc. The spectrum of the work of the External Publicity Division, therefore, is wide. In this situation, before India can be projected appropriately and favourably abroad, the Division has necessarily to ensure that the coverage of Indian foreign policy in the Indian Press itself is accurate, full and objective. This is necessary because most foreign Pressmen, Journalists, reporters and television and radio representatives from abroad, living in India, derive part, if not most, of their news, views and comments from the Indian Press itself. Hence the necessity for a continuing process of detailed and intensive briefing of our own journalists about our foreign relations.

The Division of External Publicity continued to work in close coordination with the various Divisions of the Ministry and with other concerned Ministries in the Government of India. A close working rapport was maintained in particular with All India Radio, especially its External Services Division, with the Press Information Bureau, the Photo Division and the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Commercial Publicity Wing of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

<pg72>

<pg73>

The Division maintained daily contact with 59 Indian Missions abroad through radio transmissions sent through telecast machines. Teleprinter links with our Missions abroad were utilised for transmitting news, statements and background material. On the basis of these transmissions most of

our publicity posts abroad are able to issue daily and periodical news bulletins and news digests in English and other local languages. These bulletins were broadcast twice a day (at 2.00 P.M. and 8.00 P.m. IST).

The Production Unit of the Division maintained a continuous flow of material to our Missions abroad. 64 feature articles, including photo-features, on various aspects of India were prepared and sent to our Missions. These articles sought to project an image of India steadily advancing in the economic and industrial spheres and also provided a glimpse of India's heritage and social and cultural life.

The Production Unit also published pamphlets and periodicals. During the year 25 pamphlets were produced. 107 newspapers and journals were supplied to our Missions abroad. The regular publications of the Division, Foreign Affairs Record, (Monthly), Indian and Foreign Review (Fortnightly) and its French language version *Courrier de l'Inde* (Fortnightly), were continued. Our Missions brought out approximately 82 regular periodical publications and 27 ad hoc ones. Foreign-language versions of some pamphlets covering 10 languages were produced by our Missions for local distribution.

Approximately 3,875 books on different subjects were added to the External Publicity Division Library and to the libraries of Indian Missions. 5,250 copies of Hindi books were supplied to our Missions in Mauritius and Burma for presentation to schools and learned Associations and Clubs, for publicity purposes.

<pg74>

The audio-visual medium was extensively used to project the image of India and to counter anti-Indian propaganda. Nearly 33,930 photographs on various subjects, including 1,773 large-size photographs, were distributed to our Missions for publicity and display purposes.

Five sets of 119 photographs entitled *Our India*, depicting various aspects of India's industrial, social, cultural and economic life, were exhibited in Moscow, Lagos, Cairo, Djakarta, Rangoon and Dar-es-Salaam. Special photographic material was supplied during the year to Djakarta for holding an exhibition in connection with the Islamic Conference.

Large-size photographs, books, reproductions of paintings, handicrafts, textiles, folk paintings and plaster-casts were supplied to our Missions in Vientiane for participation in the That Luang Festival. Photographs, films, reproductions of paintings and drawings and a set of books on Tagore were supplied to our Mission in Caracas to commemorate the birthday of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

On the occasion of the Buddhist Month Celebration, 127 books on Buddhism were supplied during the year to the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu for distribution.

In connection with the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, tapes of favourite bhajans of Bapu together with Ram Dhun were supplied to Indian Missions in Belgrade and Caracas.

The Indian Mission in Buenos Aires organised a Book Fair in which books projecting the image of India were exhibited.

About 1,000 prints of various documentary films were supplied by us to our Missions. 12 documentary films were assigned for production to the Films Division by the Ministry of External Affairs during the year.

<pg75>

A film on India and the United Nations entitled, United Endeavour, was produced in connection with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the United Nations. Another film, Non-Alignment for Peace and Progress, was produced in connection with the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations at Lusaka. During the period under review 29 documentary films were previewed and approved for supply to our Missions for non-commercial exhibition abroad.

Six documentary films, including one on the visit to India, of Dr. Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, four on Buddhism and one on physical education were presented during the period.

The Films Division were asked to make compilation films on the visits of the President to the USSR and other East European countries and the Prime Minister to Mauritius, Lusaka and New York.

It is proposed to buy 5 prints each of 4 feature films and, 4 children's feature films. Each set will be sub-titled in English, French, Spanish and Arabic respectively, These sets will then be circulated to our Missions abroad in four different zones, enabling our Missions to hold informal film-weeks in their areas.

The following audio-visual equipment was supplied to Indian Missions abroad: one projector each to Singapore, Medan, Baghdad, Phnom Penh, Addis Ababa and Peking; a cinema, van each to Georgetown, Kathmandu and Suva; a tape-recorder each to Vientiane and Rabat and a radio set to Sofia. Gramophone records were supplied to our Missions in accordance with their demands.

During the period under review, 486 Press releases were issued on various subjects. The material from these releases,

was used by the local Press, All India Radio and the Transmission Unit of the External Publicity Division.

<pg76>

Logistic facilities and assistance were provided to 39 visiting foreign journalists and 7 TV teams from Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, France, Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom.

Press and Radio/TV delegations from Sudan, Iran, France, Turkey, Australia, UAR, Chile, Afghanistan, Mauritius, Malaysia, Syria, West Germany, Kenya, Nigeria, Fiji, Malawi, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary were invited to visit India. Local hospitality was extended to these journalists and delegations numbering 36 in all.

Travel facilities were also provided to a representative of the Times of India to visit East European countries during the period under review. In addition, logistic and professional facilities were also provided to 51 Indian journalists.

The Head of the Division in the Ministry of External Affairs is the official spokesman and is in charge of briefing Indian and foreign Press correspondents in Delhi. He is available to the Press every day, and also holds special briefing sessions once a week, when Parliament is not in session. During the Parliament session, while journalists are welcome to see him for background information, etc., no formal briefings are given.

INDIA

USA BURMA MAURITIUS RUSSIA EGYPT INDONESIA LAOS CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
VENEZUELA NEPAL YUGOSLAVIA ARGENTINA ZAMBIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE CAMBODIA
ETHIOPIA IRAQ FIJI GUYANA BULGARIA MOROCCO JAPAN SWEDEN FRANCE GERMANY
SWITZERLAND IRAN SUDAN AFGHANISTAN AUSTRALIA CHILE TURKEY KENYA MALAWI
MALAYSIA NIGER NIGERIA SYRIA HUNGARY NORWAY POLAND SLOVAKIA

Sep 08, 1970

Cultural Centres

CHAPTER XII

CULTURAL CENTRES

The Government of India gave full effect this year to its long-standing policy, in accordance with the Vienna Conven-

tion, that foreign Missions may be permitted to run branch offices, including cultural centres, only in places where they have diplomatic or consular representation. Such offices in non-consular cities were required to be closed by May 16, 1970. The Government also drew up a framework within which the activities of foreign cultural centres in India can be promoted in accordance with national requirements. The policy of the Government of India continues to be to develop cultural relations with friendly foreign countries in the light of our country's own requirements.

The Government have given consideration to expanding the activities of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, administrative control of which has been transferred to the Ministry of External Affairs with effect from April, 1970. The Governing Body of ICCR have given approval to a number of new schemes for this purpose, including the establishment of Indian cultural centres abroad, improvement of source material on India, orientation programmes for Indian and foreign scholars, academic exchanges, and centres and chairs of Indian studies in foreign universities, with special emphasis on linking research projects, besides expansion of existing programmes for translation of Indian works into foreign languages, for publications and for the welfare of foreign students.

43 M of EA-6.

<pg77>

INDIA
AUSTRIA

May 16, 1970

Protocol Matters

CHAPTER XIII

PROTOCOL MATTERS

During the period under review the Government of Panama proposed the establishment of diplomatic relations with India by concurrently accrediting their Ambassador in Cairo to New Delhi. Senor Licenciado Armando Moreno Guleen has been nominated concurrently as the Ambassador of Panama to India.

The Government of Guyana have also proposed the establishment of diplomatic relations with India by Concurrent Accreditation. The proposal has been-agreed to in principle.

Consular Relations were established with the German Democratic Republic at the level of a Consulate General.

The Government of Pakistan has opened an Assistant High Commissioner's Office at Bombay.

The total number of Diplomatic, Missions in India is 75. A list of the Diplomatic Missions in India and Sub-Offices of the High Commissions is given at Appendix IV.

The total number of Consular Posts at present is 111. A list of Consular Posts is given at Appendix V.

<pg78>

PANAMA
INDIA EGYPT GUYANA PAKISTAN

May 16, 1970

Passport, Visa & Consular Services

CHAPTER XIV

PASSPORT, VISA & CONSULAR SERVICES

The Passport and Visa Division continues to be responsible for the implementation of the passport and emigration policy of the Government and for the control of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation and the Regional Passport and Emigration Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Chandigarh and Ahmedabad.

The number of passport applications carried over from the previous year and those received during 1970 (up to 30th November) was 1,82,472. Against this, 1,59,283 passports were issued. The percentage of rejected applications was a little more than .001 per cent of the total number of applications received. The remaining applications were under consideration on that date (Nov 30, 1970).

At Headquarters, 3,069 official passports and 656 diplomatic

passports were provided. 2,786 visas were issued to foreigners.

Agreement has been reached between the Governments of India and Yugoslavia for the abolition of short-term visas for Yugoslav nationals visiting India and Indian nationals visiting Yugoslavia. Under the Agreement, nationals of India and Yugoslavia holding valid passports are permitted visa-free entry for a stay of up to 90 days. The waiver of visas does not exempt Compliance with the rules and regulations in force in India and Yugoslavia regarding employment and residence.

Action is being taken to revise the Passport Rules, 1967, with a view to streamlining procedures and facilitating the quicker issue of travel documents.

<pg79>
<pg80>

According to the statistics published by the British Government, Indian visitors to Britain during 1969 numbered 59,319 as against 65,665 during 1968. The net inflow of Indian nationals, to Britain, after deducting the number of those who left Britain. during 1969, came to 12,338. The corresponding figures in earlier years were 28,340 in 1968, 22,638 in 1967, 18,402 in 1966, 18,815 in 1965 and 15,513 in 1964. During 1970 (up to 30th November), 824 employment-vouchers were issued by the British Government to Indian nationals for employment, in Britain, against 2,438 during 1969, 3,892 during 1968, and 4,126 during 1967.

During 1970 (up to 30th November), 688 Indian nationals, had to return after reaching Britain as they were refused admission into that country by the British immigration authorities, mostly on the ground that they were seeking employment in Britain without employment-vouchers.

The Protector of Emigrants at air and sea-ports registered, under the Emigration Act, 1962, the departure of 1,819 skilled workers, most of whom went to Persian-Gulf and East African countries.

INDIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA YUGOSLAVIA

Nov 30, 1970

Administration and Organisation

CHAPTER XV

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

Sardar Swaran Singh took over the portfolio of Minister of External Affairs from Jun 27, 1970, from Shri Dinesh Singh. Shri Surendra Pal Singh continues as Deputy Minister. Shri V. H. Coelho relinquished charge of the post of Secretary (East) in June, consequent on his appointment as Ambassador to Japan. Shri S. K. Banerjee assumed charge of the post of Secretary (East) in July, 1970. Shri S. Krishnamurti, Additional Secretary (Administration) was appointed as Secretary (West) from 3rd November, 1970, in place of Shri Kewal Singh, who was appointed Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Shri Avtar Singh, formerly High Commissioner in Kenya, joined at Headquarters as Additional Secretary (Administration) in November, 1970. The post of Additional Secretary (Legal & Treaties) fell vacant in November, 1970, on the demise of Dr. K. Krishna Rao.

In order to provide more effective representation and better coordination With various U.N. Offices in Europe, India's Consulate-General in Geneva was converted into a Permanent Mission to U.N. Offices in Europe from 10th September, 1970 and Shri N. Krishnan was appointed Ambassador to U.N. Offices in Europe. Simultaneously, a Vice-Consulate was set up in Geneva to look after Consular activities. An Embassy was established in Sanaa (Yemen Arab Republic) with effect from 20th October, 1970. For the present, it is headed by a Charge d'Affaires of the rank of First Secretary. A Mission at Embassy level with a resident Charge d'Affaires has started functioning in Ulan Bator (Mongolia).

<pg81>

<pg82>

India has 102 resident Missions (excluding 10 Trade Missions under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and two Special Offices in Bhutan and Sikkim) with a total strength of 566 officers and 2,843 staff members, including locally-recruited staff. These Missions, together with concurrent accreditations, carry Indian representation to 174 capitals and cities. A list of Indian Missions and Posts is given in Appendix VI.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, special efforts are being made to increase the use of Hindi in official work at Headquarters and in our Missions abroad.

It is proposed to create 10 posts of Hindi Attaches in selected Missions.

The Cabinet has approved the re-organisation of the stenographers sub-cadre of the Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B', on the pattern of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service.

Efforts were continued during the year to achieve progressive officer-orientation in the Indian Foreign Service with a view to cutting out delays and for more efficient performance.

During the year, the Foreign Service Inspectors undertook four inspection tours of fortyfour Missions, viz., Nairobi, Mogadiscio, Dar-es-Salaam, Lusaka, Blantyre, Kampala, Conakry, Dakar, Buenos Aires, Rio-de-Janeiro, Santiago, Lima, Havana, San Francisco, New York (Permanent Mission and Consulate General), London, Washington, Colombo, Kandy, Kathmandu, Moscow, Berlin (East and West), Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bonn, Oslo, Copenhagen, The Hague, Brussels, Geneva, Berne, Prague, Sofia, Bucharest, Belgrade, Paris, Rome Ankara, Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat and Dubai. On the basis of their recommendations, staffing patterns, and the quantum of foreign allowance, representational grant and daily allowance have been revised. The adequacy of allowances is kept under constant review on the basis of data relating to the prevailing prices of consumer goods, etc. furnished from time to time by our Missions.

<pg83>

The expenditure of this Ministry during 1970-71 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 4609.79 lakhs, details of which are as follows:

(a) EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.	(Rs. in lakhs)
Headquarters	270.19
missions/Posts	1241.54
OTHER ITEMS:	
Contributions to the United Nations and Commonwealth Secretariat, etc.	376.98
Demarcation of Boundaries	61.40

Central Passport & Emigration

Organisation.	47.72
Other miscelloseous items	587.94

2585.77

(b) OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE

SUBSIDIES AND AID:

Subsidy to Sikkim 260.00

Subsidy to Bhutan 638.25

Aid to Napal 1004.85

Aid to other developing Countries
in Asia and Africa 60.00

OTHER ITEMS:

External Affairs Hostel 2.55

I.C.M. Directorate (Nepal) 15.28

Grant-in-aid, contributions, etc. 43.09

TOTAL 2024.02

GRAND TOTAL 4609.79

<pg84>

Details of sub-headwise expenditure on Headquarters, Missions/Posts abroad and on External Publicity are given in Appendix VIII.

The expenditure of Rs. 12.41 crores on our Missions/Posts abroad is small compared to the total expenditure of about 190.00 crores incurred on Administrative Services from the Cen-

tral Revenues; it works out to 0.4 per cent of the Government's total disbursements from revenue. India plays an important role in international affairs and require wide representation abroad for the promotion of her interests. Our Missions have a minimum complement of staff and are run at a low cost compared to Missions of most other countries. The staffing patterns and the expenditure on Missions are kept under constant review to ensure the utmost economy, without detriment to efficient performance.

In order to give incentives for efficient performance promotions to grades I to V of the I.F.S. are made strictly on merit. For lower grades promotion is on a basis of seniority-cum-merit. Accelerated promotion from IFS(B) to IFS(A) and from lower to higher grades are also made on merit in order to give incentives for meritorious work.

A Welfare Organisation in the Ministry exists to look after the social, educational and other needs of all those serving at Headquarters and abroad. Special attention is given to the needs and requirements of the lower grades e.g. peons, chauffeurs and others particularly in regard to accommodation.

JAPAN

GERMANY KENYA INDIA USA SWITZERLAND YEMEN MONGOLIA BHUTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC GUINEA UGANDA ZAMBIA ARGENTINA CHILE CUBA PERU SENEGAL NEPAL SRI LANKA UNITED KINGDOM RUSSIA BELGIUM CZECH REPUBLIC DENMARK NORWAY BULGARIA FRANCE ITALY ROMANIA TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA OMAN

Jun 27, 1970

Appendix I INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, SEMINARS

APPENDIX I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, SEMINARS, ETC. IN WHICH INDIA PARTICIPATED IN 1970

ABROAD

1. ECAFE-26th Session, Bangkok, Apr 14, 1970 -27 April, 1970.
2. ECAFE-15th Session of the Asian Industrial Development Council, Bangkok, 15-21 January, 1970.
3. ECAFE-Transport and Communications Committee-18th Session Bangkok, 16-24 February, 1970.

4. ECAFE-Committee on Trade, 13th Session, 2-11 February, 1970, Bangkok.
5. ECAFE-Second Meeting of the Representatives of the National Units. Bangkok, 17-19 February 1970.
6. ECAFE-Meeting of the Prominent Regional Economists to discuss economic situation and policies, Bangkok, 29-31 January, 1970.
7. ECAFE-Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional Cooperation in Rice in Asia, Bangkok, 26 February-9 March, 1970.
8. ECAFE-Seminar on Statistics of Price and Quanta, Bangkok, 15-22 June, 1970.
9. ECAFE-Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, Tokyo, 8-21 September, 1970.
10. ECAFE--Meeting of Working Group of Experts on Construction Statistics, Bangkok, 25-30 May, 1970.
11. ECAFE--joint Session of Working Party of Sen or Geologists and Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, Bandung, 20-31 August, 1970.
12. ECAFE-Seminar on Economic Development Problems: Recent Development in Planning Techniques, Dushambe, the USSR, 9-22 September, 1970.
13. ECAFE/UNIDO-Preliminary Training Seminar on Low Cost Automation-Quezon City, Philippines, 3-29 September, 1970.
14. SEAMES (South East Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat)-Fifth Regional English Language Centre Seminar on English Language, Testing, Bangkok, 25-30 May, 1970.

<pg85>

<pg86>

15. ECAFE-Sixth Session of the Asian Highway Coordinating Committee, Bangkok, 26-28 October, 1970.
16. ECAFE-Ninth session of Water Transport Sub-Committee, Bangkok, 15-22 October, 1970.
17. ECAFE-Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development, Bangkok, 24 September-3 October, 1970.
18. ECAFE.. Second Session of the Telecommunication Sub-Committee, Bangkok, 16-20 November, 1970.
19. ECAFE-Workshop on Urban Traffic and Transportation, Bangkok, 8-17 December, 1970
20. ECAFE-Second Session of Asian Coconut Community, Bangkok, 7-9 January, 1970.
21. ECAFE-Third Session of the Asian Coconut Community, Manila,

29 September-5 October, 1970.

22. ECAFE-First Session of Second Asian Highway Motor Rally Committee, Islamabad, Pakistan, 9-10 February 1970.
 23. ECAFE-Second Session of Second Asian Highway Motor Rally, Teheran, March/April, 1970.
 24. ECAFE-Third Session of Second Asian Highway Motor Rally, Kabul, 6-7 June. 1970.
 25. ECAFE-Fifth Session of Second Asian Highway Meter Rally, Kathmandu, 22-23 September, 1970.
 26. ECAFE-Sixth Session of Second Asian Highway Motor Rally Da---- 14 November, 1970.
 27. ECAFE-Workshop of the Computer Processing of Censuses of Population, Bangkok, 22 September-9 October, 1970.
 28. ECAFE-Conference of Asian Statisticians, loth Session, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), 2-14 December, 1970.
 29. ECAFE-Sixth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts, Bangkok, 17-23 December, 1970.
 30. ECAFE-Working Party of Experts on Trans-Asian Railway, Bangkok 26 November-5 December, 1970.
 31. ECAFE-Working Party on Social Developement, Bangkok, 8-15 December, 1970.
 32. ECAFE-Informal Meeting of National Units, Bangkok, 6-9 November, 1970.
- <pg87>
33. ECAFE/IMF-Informal Consultations on Regional Trade and Monetary Cooperation, Copenhagen, 24 September, 1970.
 34. ECAFE-Meeting of Government and Central Bank Officials on Regional Trade and Monetary Cooperation, Bangkok, 2-9 November, 1970.
 35. ECAFE-Fourth Meeting of Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Cooperation, Kabul, 16-19 December, 1970.
 36. 26th Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, New York, 24 February--27 March, 1970.
 37. 21st Session of the UN Commission for Social Development, Geneva, 4-20 March, 1970.
 38. Third International Tamil Conference, Paris, 15-18 July, 1970.
 39. Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, 17-26 August, 1970.
 40. Second Special Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, 28 September-2 October 1970.

41. Fifth Regional Conference of Asian National Commissions for Cooperation with UNESCO, Teheran, 5-10 September, 1970.
42. 16th General Conference of UNESCO, Paris, 12 October-14 November, 1970.
43. 1970 Pledging Conference for the UN/FAO World Food Programme, New York, 23 January, 1970.
44. 6th UN Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, Tehran, 24 November-6 October, 1970.
45. International Seminar on the role of Youth in the Promotion and protection of Human Rights, Belgrade, 2-12 June, 1970.
46. World Youth Assembly, New York, 9-17 July, 1970.
47. BIRPI-Meeting of the Preliminary Working Group on the Draft patent Cooperation Treaty. Geneva, 9-20 March, 1970.
48. IUOTO-Meeting held in Geneva, 2-7 February, 1970.
49. Inter-Parliamentary Union Spring Meeting, Monaco, March-April, 1970
50. Diplomatic Conference on Patent Cooperation Treaty, 1970. Washington, 25 May, 1970.
51. First Ordinary Session of the General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Geneva, 21-29 September, 1970.
52. General Assembly (Extraordinary) of the International Union of Official Travel Organisation (IUOTO), Mexico, 7-12 September, 1970.
<pg88>
53. BIRPI-Administrative Meeting, Geneva, 21-29 September, 1970
54. Ad-hoc Preparatory Committee for Reunion of the Berne Convention, Geneva, 19-21 May, 1970.
55. 10th International Congress of Radiation Research, Evian (France), 28 June-4 July, 1970.
56. 49th Session of the UNIDROIT Governing Council, Rome, 13-16 July, 1970.
57. Extraordinary Session of the Permanent Committee of BIRPI, Geneva, 14-18 September, 1970.
58. 10th Meeting of UNIDROIT Financial Committee, Rome, 22 June 1970.
59. International Parliamentary Conference, Cairo, 2-5 February, 1970.
60. 1970 International Solar Energy Society Conference, Melbourne, March, 1970.
61. Third Congress of the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning & Housing (EROPH) and the Canberra Forum-70, Canberra, 23-29 May, 1970.

62. International Science Council Meeting of the Standing Committee on Environmental Disruption, Tokyo, 5-20, March, 1970.
 63. XX International Congress of AIESEC (Association Internationale des Students en Science Economique at Commerciale), Tokyo, 8-16 March, 1970 and the Asian Pre-Congress in Osaka, 2-4 March, 1970.
 64. III International Congress on Asian Archaeology, Bahrain, February-March, 1970.
 65. XI International Grassland Congress, Surfers Paradise (Queensland), Australia, 13-23 April, 1970.
 66. Annual International Rice Research Conference held at Las Banos (Philippines) from 20-24 April, 1970.
 67. XVIII International Dairy Congress, Sydney, October, 1970.
 68. Third Assembly of the Press Foundation of Asia. Manila, 11-13 April 1970.
 69. Symposium on Food, Science & Nutritional Diseases in the Middle East, Shiraj (Iran). 27-30, April. 1970.
 70. 8th Near East & South Asia Irrigation Practices Seminar, Kabul, 19 September-1st October. 1970.
 71. International Institute of Adult Literacy Methods-Meeting of the Advisory Committee, Tehran, 27-28 April, 1970.
 72. International Coop. Alliance Commodity Conference and Regional Seminar on Cooperative Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables, Tokyo, 12-27 May, 1970.
- <pg89>
73. Asian Regional Meeting 1970 of Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Association, Karachi, 6-8 July, 1970.
 74. International Conference on Ferrites, Tokyo, 6-9 July, 1970.
 75. XV Congress of the international Society of Urology, Tokyo, 17-18 July, 1970.
 76. International Conference on Micro Electronics, Sydney, 18-21 August, 1970.
 77. Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization-Conference, Tokyo.
 78. Sixth Asian Pacific Dental Congress, Bangkok, 18-22 November, 1970.
 79. 14th Session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, Bangkok, 18-22 November, 1970.
 80. International Symposium on Results of Research on Representative & Experimental Basis, Wellington (New Zealand), 1-9 December, 1970.
 81. Working Party Session of the IRC, Teheran, 30 November-14 December, 1970.

82. Sixth General Assembly of the Asian Parliamentarians Union Siagon 8-12 December, 1970.
 83. 2nd Congress of the Asian-Oceanic Postal Convention, Kyoto, 5-17 November, 1970.
 84. FAO Technical Conference on Marine Pollution and its Effects on Living Resources, Rome, 9-18 December, 1970.
 85. Seventeenth Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World; Food Programme, Rome, 6-15 April, 1970.
 86. FAO-Second International Congress on Dairy Education & Training, Copenhagen, 24-30 August, 1970.
 87. FAO-55th Session of the FAO Council, Rome, 16 November-1 December, 1970.
 88. ECOSOC-Committee on Non-Governmental Organization Meeting, February, 1970, New York.
 89. Seminar on Participation of Women in the Economic Life of their Countries", Moscow, 8-21 September, 1970.
 90. 3rd International Congress of Transplantation Society to be held at The Hague, 7-11 September, 1970.
 91. 39th Conference of the Sugar Technologists Association of Cuba, Havana, . 5-7 October, 1970.
 92. 1st International Domiciliary Nursing Congress, Melbourne, 1-8 February, 1970.
- <pg90>
93. Medical Women International Congress to be held in Melbourne, February, 1970.
 94. 21st Conference on Analytical Chemistry Applied Spectroscopy, London, 26 February-24 March. 1970.
 95. 4th International Symposium on Colour Chemistry at Lindan Lake Constance, West Germany and Switzerland, 11-15 May, 1970.
 96. Mediterranean and Middle Eastern Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology Congress, Turkey, 7-13 May, 1970.
 97. Sixth World Highway Conference, Montreal (Canada), 6-10 October, 1970.
 98. Sixth World Congress of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, New York, 13-18 April, 1970.
 99. 15th Session of International Commission for Uniform Method of Sugar Analysis, London, 10-15 May, 1970.
 100. Symposium on Arthropod Cell Cultures, Bethesda (USA), 17-18 March, 1970.
 101. First Argentine Congress on Pediatrics and New Born Babies Pathology,

Mar Plate, Argentine, 3-6 December, 1970.

102. 12th International Symposium (Bio-Chemical Engineering Service), Budapest, 10-13 March, 1970.
 103. 22nd Meeting of the Bureau of the Intelligence Social Security Association, Brussels (Belgium), February, 1970.
 104. International Conference on Social Work Education Population and Family Planning, Hawaii (Honolulu), 8-13 March, 1970.
 105. International Symposium of the ISP Commission VII (Photo-Interpretation), Dresden (GDR), 10-16 September, 1970.
 106. VII International Congress of Criminology, Madrid, 21-27 September, 1970.
 107. International Assembly Convened by the American Association of junior Colleges, Honolulu (USA), 26-5 March, 1970.
 108. International Macy Conference on Development, Migration and Medical Manpower, Italy, 4-10 October, 1970.
 109. International Conference on "Planning Rodent Control", Lake Como, Italy, 18-20 March, 1970.
 110. XIV International Conference of Agriculture Economists, Soviet Union 24 August-2 September, 1970.
 111. 11th Congress of the International Gas Union, Soviet Union, 9-13 June, 1970.
 112. International School of Physics "Enrico Fermi", Verenna (Italy), 29 June-8 August, 1970.
- <pg91>
113. V International Festival of Folk Songs, Rio de Janeiro, 23 September-4 October, 1970.
 114. Third International Congress of Odontology-cum-Stomatology, Athens (Greece), 5-8 October, 1970.
 115. International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa (USA), 15-23 May, 1970.
 116. Fifth Maritime Container Service and Equipment Exhibition and Symposium, Chicago, 12-30 April, 1970.
 117. 7th International Congress of Plant Protection, Paris, 21-25 September, 1970.
 118. 39th Meeting of the Organisation of Criminal Police, Belgium, 5-10 October, 1970.
 119. Fourth Session of the Council of the International Sugar Organisation, London, 19-25 March, 1970.
 120. Seminar on Land Utilisation and Cultivation Planning, Berlin, 17 April-14 May, 1970.
 121. International Committee of Legal Metrology, The Hague (Nether-

- land) from 20-24 April, 1970.
122. 5th International Tobacco Scientific Congress, Hamburg, 14-19 September, 1970.
 123. XXVIII International Competition of Artistic Ceramics, Feenza (Italy), 26 July-4 October, 1970.
 124. XII International Congress of General Physicians, IGLS/TYROL, Austria, September, 1970.
 125. Symposium on Solar Terrestrial Physics 1970, Leningrad, 11-19 May, 1970.
 126. 13th Plenary General Assembly of COSPAR, Leningrad, 22-29 May, 1970.
 127. Symposium on Future Application of Satellite Beacon Experience, Liandan, 2-4 June, 1970.
 123. North American Fuel Technology Conference, Ottawa (Canada), 31 May-3 June, 1970.
 129. U.N. Panel Meeting of Water Resources Development Policies, Buenos Aires, June, 1970.
 130. 38th General Conference of the OIE, Paris, 25-30 May, 1970.
 131. Sixth Congress of the Federation Prestressed Concrete Structure in Czechoslovakia, France and Baghdad, May, 1970.
 132. Fifth International Conference on Cartography, Stresa (Italy), 3-9 May, 1970.
- <pg92>
133. Fourth International Conference of the Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, New York, 7-13 June, 1970.
 134. Symposium on Social Policy and Planning, Denmark, 20 June-2nd July, 1970.
 135. Inter-Regional Conference on Financing of Housing and Urban Development, Copenhagen, 25 May-10 June, 1970.
 136. Symposium Overcoming Protein Malnutrition in Developing Countries, Frankfurt, 19-23 May, 1970.
 137. International Town Planning Competition starts from 23 to 30 September, 1970, in Vienna.
 138. Tenth Congress of the International Commission on Large Dams, Montreal, 1-5 June, 1970.
 139. VII International Television Festival, Prague, 15-21 June, 1970.
 140. Meeting of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 16-19 May, 1970.
 141. 1970-Congress and General Assembly of International Silk Association, Paris, 11-15 May, 1970.

142. First International Symposium on Traffic Control, Paris, 1 to 5 June, 1970.
143. Twentyfirst Exchange Meeting of the International Commission on. Irrigation & Draining, Ankara, 24-27 June, 1970.
144. 1970 Seminar on Problems of Manpower Resources Development,. Washington, 20 May for a period Of 13 weeks.
145. Seminar on Industrial Processing of Agricultural Products, Berlin, 24-June-17 July, 1970.
146. International Symposium on the Biology of the Spuncula, Kotor, Yugoslavia, 17-26 June, 1970.
147. International Union for Child Welfare, Geneva on 18 June, 1970.
148. International Congress of Historical Sciences, Russia, August, 1970.
149. First Session of the 29th Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton, Advisory Committee, 18 June, 1970, Washington.
150. International Electrical and Telecommunication Centre Fair, Lima,. 23-29 November, 1970.
151. IX Biennial International Congress of Poetry, Knokke (Belgium), 3 to 7 September, 1970.
152. Colloquim, National Institute of Health, Bethesda Maryland, 20-21 July, 1970.
153. Second Asian Population Conference, Bangkok, 10-13 June, 1970.
<pg93>
154. Conference on Human Survival, U.N. Headquarters, 25-28 May, 1970.
155. Second International Congress of Parasitology, Washington, 6-12 September, 1970.
156. IX International Congress of Analomist, Leningrad (USSR), 17-22 August, 1970.
157. VII International Mining Congress, Lima, 1970.
158. International Study Conference on the Current and Future Problems of Acridology, London, 6-16 July, 1970.
159. Conference on Role of Science and Technology in Economics Develop- ment, 2-4 December, 1970.
160. 9th Commonwealth Entomological Conference, London, 1-13 July 1970.
161. Fifth Symposium of the International Association for Hydraulic Re- search, Stockholm, 23-26 August, 1970.
162. International Conference on Educational and Professionalism in Hote and Catering Industry at UK.
163. Inter-regional Seminar on Control of Echivococedr (Hydatidoss), Buenos

Aires, 14-19 September, 1970.

164. International Seminar and Research & Education in Physics in the University of Uppsala, Sweden, 1969-70.
 165. 5th international Advanced Course for Young Medical Officers, Ecole Federale, Macolin, 14-24 September, 1970.
 166. Third International Congress of Food Service & Technology, Washington, 9-14 August, 1970.
 167. 23rd Session of International Conference on Large High Tension Electric System (CIGRE), Paris, 24 August-2 September, 1970.
 168. International Congress of Historical Sciences, Moscow, 16-23 August, 1970.
 169. Annual Meeting of the Permanent and Enlarged Committee of the International Union of Forestry Research Org., Rome, 16-18 September, 1970.
 170. Meeting of the Executive Committee of International Council in Archives,

London, 7-9 September, 1970.
 171. International Congress of Mathematics at Nice, France, 1-10 September, 1970.
 172. International Evaluative Conference on Cross Cultural Research at Paris, 24-29 August, 1970.
 173. Second World Econometric Congress, England, 8 September, 1970.
- 43 M. of H.A.-7.
- <pg94>
174. Second International Symposium and Literchange on Tropical Root and Tuber Crops, University of Hawaii, 2-31 August, 1970.
 175. Symposium on the Development and Utilisation of Geothermal Resources, Pisa, Italy, 22 September-1 October, 1970.
 176. International Union of Pure and Allied Physics, USA, 17-21 August, 1970.
 177. Second Congress of the International Society for Rock Mechanics, Belgrade in September, 1970.
 178. 6th Meeting of the Commonwealth Scientific Committee, Jamaica, 1-14 November, 1970.
 179. XIII International Congress of Haematology, Munich, 2-8 August, 1970.
 180. VI Congress of the World Federation of Hemophilia, Baden (Vienna), 25-27 July, 1970.
 181. Regional Congress of the International Union of Physiological Science, Brasov (Romania), 10-16 August, 1970.

182. VI Three yearly Congress of the International Union for Moral and Social Action, Brussels, 21-24 September, 1970.
183. First World Symposium on Arid Zones, Mexico City, 9-12 November, 1970.
184. International Fair, Vienna (Austria), 6-13 September, 1970.
185. International Congress of Mathematicians, Nice (France) from 3 September, 1970.
186. 55 Esperanto World Congress, Vienna, 1-8 August, 1970.
187. X International Congress of Microbiology, Mexico City, 4-15 August, 1970.
188. V General Conference in Montreal, 30 August-5 September, 1970.
189. Third International Congress of Food Science and Technology, Washington, 9-14 August, 1970.
190. Science of Survival International Congress "SOS/70", Washington, 9-14 August, 1970.
191. Mini Seminar on Cooperative Education, Sweden, 31 August, 1970.
192. 132nd Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dirhan (UK) from 2-9 September, 1970.
193. International Publishers Association, London, 30 September 2 October, 1970.
194. International Machine Tool Exhibition at Hanover (West Germany), 6-15 September, 1970.
<pg95>
195. International Machine Tool Design and Research Conference, Birmingham (UK), September, 1970.
196. International Conference on Copper and its Alloys, Amsterdam (Netherlands).
197. VI World Congress of Cardiology held in London from 6-12 September, 1970.
198. 7th International Congress on Diabetes held in Buenos Aires from 23-28 August, 1970.
199. 13th International Symposium on Combustion in USA during last week of August, 1970.
200. First International Post Graduate Course in Geothermics held in Pisa (Italy) from 21 September-1 October, 1970.
201. International Symposium on Photogrammetry held in Dresden (GDR) from 10-16 September, 1970.
202. Third International Health Conference held in London during Septem-

ber, 1970.

203. Round Table Conference "Training of Research Workers in the Medical Sciences International Aspects" held in Geneva from 10-11 September, 1970.
204. V International Competition and Festival "George Evescu" held in Bucharest in September, 1970.
205. General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union and its Executive meetings held at Brighton, Sussex (England) from 16-27 August, 1970.
206. Conference for the Restoration of the Fourth International in Paris or Brussels.
207. 16th International Convention on Civilisation Diseases, Nutrition and Living Conditions at Trier (West Germany) and Luxembourg from 14-20 September, 1970.
208. Symposium on Evaluation of Plants to be held in Hungary from 1-4 September, 1970.
209. Third Chronosona Conference at Oxford (UK) from 22-25 September, 1970.
210. Inter-governmental Conference on Institutional Administrative and Financial Aspects of Cultural Policies to be held at Venice from 24 August-2 September, 1970.
211. Second FAO International Conference on Dairy Education & Training at Copenhagen from 24-31 August, 1970.
212. 18th International Conference of Transport and Communications to be held at Genoa (Italy) from 12-16 October, 1970.
<pg96>
213. Conference on Burns to be held in Prague (Czechoslovakia) from 20-25 September, 1970.
214. Sixth Meetings of International Gravity Commission held in Paris from 7-12 September, 1970.
215. International Symposium on Hydrometry held at Koblenz (West Germany) from 14-18 September, 1970.
216. XVII General Assembly the meeting of the Council & Permanent Committee of the ISSA from 21-30 September, 1970 in Cologne (FR Germany).
217. Course of Rehabilitation of Tranmatic Cases held at Poland from 12 October-7 November, 1970.
218. Conference of the International Law Associations held at The Hague from 21 August, 1970.
219. International Biological Programme Technical Meeting on Biological Nitrogen Fixation held at Waseningen from 31 August-4 September, 1970.

220. International Seminar on Physical and Town Planning in Overall Development held in Berlin from 5-30 October, 1970.
221. XII International Workshop on Seed Pathology to be held in Solve (Sweden) from 31 August-5 September, 1970.
222. Seminar on Frequency Management and Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum held at Geneva from 7-18 September, 1970.
223. Third International Symposium on Traffic Education to be held at San Marino (Italy) from 11-13 September, 1970.
224. International Fair St. Erichs held at Stockholm (Sweden) from 2-13 September, 1970.
225. 19th Session of the Legal Sub-Committee on Peaceful Use of Outer Space at Geneva held from 8 June-3 July, 1970.
226. Meeting of UNCITRAL Working Group on International Sale of Goods at New York from 5-16 January, 1970.
227. Third Session of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in New York from 6 April-18 May, 1970.
228. Republican Meeting on Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry held in Gluy (Romania) from 6 October, 1970.
229. XIII International Conference on Coordination Chemistry held in Grecow and Zakopane from 14-22 September, 1970.
230. World Consultation on the Use of Wood in Housing held in Vancoouver BC from 5-16 July, 1970.
<pg97>
231. Meeting of the Temporary Advisers on Administrative Principals of Drug Management held at Geneva from 8-11 September, 1970.
232. 7th International Congress of Supreme Audit Institutions held at Montreal from 7-16 September, 1970.
233. Meeting and Study Tour to be held in Hungary from 6-16 September, 1970.
234. X International Nematology Symposium held at Pascare (Italy) from 8-11 September, 1970.
235. Third International Liquid Conference held at Berlin from 23-28 August, 1970.
236. Planning Committee Tele-Council and Operations & Maintenance Committee Meeting held at Montreal in September, 1970.
237. International Symposium on the Ecological Base for Environmental Management and the Associated Meeting held at Rome from 28 September-2 October, 1970.
238. International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement to be held in Netherland from 26-30 October, 1970.
239. VII World Congress on Sociology to be held in Varna (Bulgaria) from

14-19 September, 1970.

240. International Union for Biological Sciences Meeting in Washington from 4-11 September, 1970.
241. International Symposia of ISP Commission II, IV and VII to be held between 8-21 September, 1970 at Delft (Netherland), Dresden (GDR) and Munich (West Germany).
242. Second International Conference on Cooperative Thrift and Credit to be held at Paris from 21 September-26 September, 1970.
243. Seminar on Transfer and Innovation in the Technological Field to be held in Medellin (Colombia) in the Second half of September, 1970.
244. 3rd International Congress for Social physhiatry to be held at Zagreb (Yugoslavia) from 21-27 September, 1970.
245. 35th Conference in Buenos Aires from 4-14 September, 1970.
246. 3rd International (Oxford) Chromosome Conference to be held at Oxford from 22-25 September, 1970.
247. Third International Consultative Conference of the Graphic (Printing) Workers Trade Union Representatives to be held in Warsaw (Poland) from 13-16 October, 1970.
248. Symposium on Indian Art to be held in USA from 1-30 October, 1970.
249. Meeting of the All National Technical Officer., to be held in Rome from 16-21 November, 1970.

<pg98>

250. Third International Symposium on Fresh Water from Sea to be held in Duprovink (Yugoslavia) from 13-17 September, 1970.
251. Course on Sector and Project Planning in Transportation to be held in Washington from 9 October-17 December, 1970.
252. Third International Health Seminar to be held at Dusseldorf, West Germany from 4-16 October, 1970.
253. 29tb Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee to be held in Washington from 12 to 21 October, 1970.
254. Annual Statutory Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Institute of Refrigeration to be held in Paris from 20 September-16 October, 1970.
255. Meeting of the Scientific Group of Medical Manpower Planning to be held in Geneva from 2-10 November, 1970.
256. Meeting of Panel of Experts on Human Resources Indicators to be held in Paris from 16-19 December, 1970.
257. Meeting of the IUFRO Working Group to be held in Reinbek (West Germany) from 23-27 November, 1970.
258. Seminar on the Development of the Cooperative Movement to be held in Bulgaria from 30 September-30 October, 1970.

259. Second World Conference on National Parks to be held at Yellowstone from 18-26 September, 1970.
260. Conference on Chemistry and the Living Place to be held at Bari from 9-10 October, 1970.
261. Prague Quadrennial 1971 to be held in Prague from 8-27 June, 1971.
262. Symposium Organised by the International Committee on Prosthetics and Orthotics to be held in Copenhagen from 6-15 November-1970.
263. 6th World Conference Trade Union International of Agri. & Forestry Products Works, Nicosia from 22-26 October, 1970.
264. Seminar on Problem of Collective Contracts and Wage Trend in the Chemical and Rubber Industries, Moscow from 20-22 October, 1970.
265. 4th International Conference at Prague from 26-31 October, 1970.
266. Meeting of Working Group Experts of Technical Panel on the Super-sonic Transport Operations to be held at Paris from 27-31 October, 1970.
267. International Seminar on Social Problems to be held in Berlin from 12 November-4 December, 1970.
268. First World Congress of Sophrology to be held at Barcelone (Spaiu) from 1-5 October, 1970.
<pg99>
269. 6th International Trade Conference of Trade Unions of Workers in the Metal Industries at Budapest (Hungary) from 10-14 November, 1970.
270. International Seminar of Mobilisation on Human Resources for Social and Economic Development to be held in Strasbor (France) from 26 November, 1970.
271. Second International Clean Air Congress to be held in Washington from 6-11 December, 1970.
272. World Congress of Vice Chancellors and Principals of Universities and Colleges to be held at Buenos Aires in September, 1970.
273. First meeting of the World Federation of Engineering Orgs. to be held in Monte Carlo, Monaco from 1-3 December, 1970.
274. Meeting of the Expert Committee on Biological Standardisation to be held in Geneva from 17-25 November, 1970.
275. Conference on Population convened by the International Union for Scientific Study on Population to be held in London from 1-3 December, 1970.
276. Third Annual Population Conference to be held in Paris from 1-4 December, 1970.

277. First Session of the International Hydrological Decade Coordinating Council Constitute an Ad hoc Working Group to be held at Paris from 8-11 December, 1970.
278. 21st Session of the Maritime Safety Committee held in London from 23-27 February, 1970.
279. 24th Session of the Council & Meeting on Working Group of IMCO held in London, 11-15 May, 1970.
280. Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of ICAO in Montreal from 16-30 June, 1970.
281. 4th Session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Facilitation set up by IMCO in London, from 31 August-4 September, 1970.
282. 25th Session of IMCO Council in London from 3-6 November, 1970.
283. International Conferences of Plenipotentiaries Convention by ICAO at Hague from 1-16 December, 1970.
284. Third Session from 14th to 18th December, 1970 of the IMCO Working Group on International Compensation Fund for Oil Pollution Damage in London.
285. Meeting of the Ad hoc Committee on Iron Ore of UNCTAD at Geneva from 19-23 January, 1970.
286. 40th Session of Committee on Mfgs. of UNCTAD held at Geneva from 19-30 January, 1970.
287. 26th Session of the Contracting Parties to the GATT at Geneva 16-28 February, 1970.

<pg100>

288. Fourth Session of the Special Committee on Preferences of the UNCTAD at Geneva from 31 March-17 April, 1970.
289. Second Resumed 9th Session of the Trade and Development Board at Geneva from 2 February-13 February, 1970.
290. First Meeting of the IMCO Working Group on International Compensation Fund for Oil Pollution Damage in London, 1 June-5 June, 1970.
291. Fourth Session of the Committee on Shipping of the UNCTAD held at Geneva from 20 April-1 May, 1970.
292. UNCTAD-2nd Meeting of the Expert Group on landlocked countries in Geneva, from 11 May-5 June, 1970.
293. Second Session of IMCO Working Group on International Compensation Fund for Oil Pollution Damage in London from 21-25 September, 1970.
294. Fourth Session of the Spl. Committee on Preferences of the UNCTAD held at Geneva from 21 September-9 October, 1970.
295. Tenth Session of the UNCTAD Trade & Development held in Geneva, from 26 August-18 September, 1970.

296. Meeting of the Group of Experts in Geneva from 7-15 October, 1970.
 297. Inter-regional Seminar on the Planning of the Foreign Trade Sector held in Geneva from 21 September-2 October, 1970.
 298. 48th Session of ECOSOC, New York, from 11-28 May, 1970.
 299. 49th Session of ECOSOC, New York from 6-31 July, 1970.
 300. Inter-Regional Seminar on Pre-vocational Training, Education and Vocational held in Moscow from 12-31 October, 1970.
 301. 23rd World Health Assembly held in Geneva from 5 May, 1970.
 302. Meeting on National Health Planning, Bangkok from 12-14 October, 1970.
 303. Inter-regional Seminar on Organisation of Cholera Programme-Manila, 6-9 October, 1970.
 304. Symposium on joint activities of WHO Virus Reference Centre and National Virus Laboratories in Tokyo, from 16 November-5 December, 1970.
 305. Third Regional Conference of International Hospital Federation held in Sydney from 27 September-2 October, 1970.
 306. WHO Seminar on Water Pollution Control held at Bangkok from 14 November, 1970.
 307. International Symposium on Criteria and Methodology of Nutritional Status held in Tokyo in November, 1970.
 308. Inter-country Workshop on Health Education in Schools, at Bangkok from 16-27 November, 1970.
- <pg101>
309. Inter-Regional Training Course on Public Health Aspects of Environmental Pollution Control in Osaka (Japan) from 23 November-19 December, 1970.
 310. 178th Session of the Governing Body of ILO and Meetings of Working Party on structure of ILO Geneva, January-March, 1970.
 311. 5th Session of the I.L. Conference of ILO, Geneva, 3-25 January, 1970.
 312. 9th Session of the Coal Mines Committee of ILO-Geneva, 4-10 March, 1970.
 313. 178th Session of the Governing Body for the ILO-Geneva, 23 February--6 March, 1970.
 314. Sixth Session of ILO Committee on Work on Plantation, Geneva, 7-18 December, 1970.
 315. 9th Session of the Metal Trades Committee of ILO, Geneva, 14-25 September, 1970.
 316. 1970 Seminar on problems of Manpower Resources Development at Washington and ILO H. Qrs., at Geneva.

317. 55th (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO, Geneva, 14-31 October, 1970.
318. 14th Session of the Asian Advisory Committee of the ILO in Bandung (Indonesia), 14-25 September, 1970.
319. Meeting of the ILO Panel of Consultants on Workers' Education at Geneva in September-October, 1970.
320. Seminar on Trade Union Youth participation in National Education and Development Programme, Florence 16-25 September, 1970.
321. Inter-Regional Seminar on Institutional Aspects of Rural Development (Sofia), 21 September-10 October, 1970.
322. 181st Session of the Governing Body of the ILO at Geneva from 16 November to 20 November, 1970.
323. Intensive Top-level Symposium on Future Industrial Relations Development, Kandy (Ceylon), 25-30 October, 1970.
324. UNIDO-Industrial Development Board-4th Session held in Vienna from 20-30 April, 1970.
325. Third International Conference on Asian Archaeology held in Bahrain.
326. International Federation for Documentation held in Tokyo.
327. 9th International Ineral Processing Congress held in Prague from 1-6 June, 1970.
328. 32nd Session of the International Conference on Education held in Geneva from 1-9 July, 1970.
<pg102>
329. 36th Session of the International Organisation of Library Works for 20 days in Moscow from 28 August, 70.
330. 14th Session of the International Head & Zinc Study Group held in Geneva from 11-20 November, 1970.
331. International Organisation for Standardisation held in Stockholm from 16-23 April, 1970.
332. WMO-Conference on Global Atmospheric Research Programme at Brussels from 16-20 March, 1970.
333. UNDP Pledging Conference for 1970.
334. UNESCO-IX International Conference of ISSUE (International Society on the Musical Education) held in Moscow from 9-14 July, 1970.
335. International Conference on the Institutional, Administrative and Financial aspects of culture policies held in Venice (Italy) from 24 August-2 September, 1970.
336. Meetings of Ironores held in Ottawa from 21 September-22 October, 1970.

337. Meeting of Leather held in Ankara from 21-29 September, 1970.
 338. Meeting of Agricultural Food Products and its Sub-Committees held in Ankara from 21-25 September, 1970.
 339. Meeting of Spinning Preparatory held in Milan (Italy) on 28 and 29 October, 1970.
 340. Meeting of ISO/TC Ship-building Details held in London from 7-9 October, 1970.
 341. APO Symposium for Small Business Management Trainers and Consultants in Honolulu from 24 November, 1970 for 5 days.
 342. Meeting of ISO/TC-134 (Fertilizers and Soil Improvers held in Paris from 20-22 October, 1970.
 343. Seminar on Modern Training Methods in Hong Kong under APO from 2-14 November, 1970.
 344. APO Seminar on "Value Analysis" held in Manila from 23-27 November, 1970.
 345. Symposium on Storage and Transportation of Food Grain held in Tokyo from 14 to 19 October, 1970.
 346. Meeting of UNCITRAL Working Group on International Sale of Goods at Geneva from 7-18 December, 1970.
 347. Meeting of Non-aligned Asian States held in Colombo held on 23 and 24 March, 1970.
- <pg103>
348. Session of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and cooperation among States held in Geneva from 30 March-1 May, 1970.
 349. Preparatory Meeting of Non-aligned States held in Dar-es-Salaam from 13 - 17 April, 1970.
 350. 22nd Session of the International Law Commission held in Geneva from 4 May-10 July, 1970.
 351. Meeting of the U.N Committee on Sea-bed held in Geneva from 3-28 August, 1970.
 352. Third Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Lusaka from 8-10 September, 1970.
 353. Commemorative Session of the United Nations held in New York from 14-24 October, 1970.
 354. 25th Session of the U. N. General Assembly held in New York from 15 September - 17 December, 1970.
 355. Second Meeting of the representatives of the National Units held in Bangkok (17-19 February, 1970) (ECAFE).
 356. 26th Session of the ECAFE held in Bangkok (14-27 April, 1970)-

357. Council of Minister's Conference held in Kabul (16-19 December. 1970). (under the auspices of ECAFE).
358. First Asian Conference of Ministers responsible for Social Welfare held in Manila.
359. One Asian Assembly held in Manila.
360. 5th Ministerial Meeting of the Asian & Pacific Council held in Wellington.
- 361.
362. 21st Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting held in Manila.
363. Annual Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Canberra.
364. AMSA held in Manila.

<pg104>

IN INDIA

1. ECAFE-4th Session of Second Asian Highway Motor Rally Committee, New Delhi, 17-18 August, 1970.
2. Conference of University Vice-Chancellors of Asian and South Pacific countries organised by the University Adult Education Association with the assistance of UNESCO, Madras, 26-30 December, 1970.
3. Meeting of Experts on Life-Long Integrated Education organised by Asian Institute of Educational Planning & Administration, New Delhi, 10-18 August, 1970.
4. 23rd Session of the WHO Regional Committee for SEA, New Delhi, 22-28 September, 1970.
5. Conference on Teaching of Human Reproduction in Medical Schools, New Delhi, 7-11 December, 1970.
6. 23rd Session of the Committee for SEA, New Delhi, 22-28 September, 1970.
7. Regional Meeting in Health Laboratory Services, New Delhi, 16-20 November, 1970
8. Seminar on Teaching of Psychiatry, New Delhi, 17-19 September, 1970.
9. WHO International Seminar on Surveillance and Assessment in Small Pox Eradication at New Delhi from 30 November-5 December, 1970.
10. Seminar on the Pre-School Child, Madras, 14-19 December, 1970.
11. ILO Asian Regional Seminar on Workers' Role on Population question, Bangalore, 16-18 May, 1970.
12. International Conference on Shellac, Calcutta, 2-3 December, 1970.
13. Afro-Asian Convention on Nehru, New Delhi, November, 1970.

14. ICFTU-38th International Course of the Asian Trade Union College, New Delhi, August, 1970.
15. World Parliament of Religious for Unitive understanding, Sasthamcottah (Kerala), September-October, 1970.
16. International Seminar on Pulping Bagasse and Agricultural Residue, New Delhi, 7-8 November, 1970.
17. Post Graduate Training Course on the Chemistry of Natural Products sponsored by the UNESCO held in the University of Delhi, Del 26 October - 19 December, 1970.
<pg105>
18. International Symposium on Pathological Wilting of Plants Organised at the Centre of Advanced Study in Bombay by the University of Madras in December, 1970.
19. Conference of the International Aeronautical Federation held in Delhi.
20. International Seminar on World Philosophy organised jointly by Madras University/Vishwa Bharati/BHU at Madras in November -December, 1970.
21. First Asian Congress of Dermatology held at Madras from 29-31 January, To O.
22. 4th Training Course on Sociological and Economic problems in the field of housing held in New Delhi from 11 May-22 June, 1970.
23. Seventh Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians held in New Delhi in November, 1970.
24. Conference of the 7th informal meeting of the Directors of Civil Aviation, South East Asia and South Pacific, New Delhi, October-November, 1970.
25. Plenary Assembly Session of Consultative Committee of Radio and International Telecommunications Union (under the aegis of U.N.) held in Delhi from 21 January - 12 February, 1970.
26. Conference on Management in Publishing under UNESCO auspices.
27. Seminar on the problems of Transition from Laboratory Research to Industrial Application held in India (9-14 December, 1970, by UNESCO's local Office of Scientific and Industrial Research.
28. ILO Asian Employers' Seminar on Population and Family Questions held in India from 18-23 January 1970.
29. UNESCO-Regional Centre for Science and Technology for South Asia-Seminar on integrated Survey and Range Ecology and Management at the Central Aid Zone Research Institute, jodhpur.
30. 4th International Symposium on Earthquake Engineering held in Roorkee from November 14-16, 1970.

31. Symposium on Development of Entrepreneurial talent held in New Delhi from 14-18 December, 1970.
32. ECOSOC-Seminar on Educational Statistics held in New Delhi from 7-18 December, 1970 jointly organised by UNESCO and Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.
33. Seminar on Application of Modern Management Techniques to Educational Administrative in New Delhi from 2-12 November, 1970.
34. First Meeting of the Standing Committee of Non-aligned States held in New Delhi on 8 and 9 June, 1970.

INDIA

USA JAPAN INDONESIA PHILIPPINES PAKISTAN AFGHANISTAN NEPAL MALAYSIA
 DENMARK SWITZERLAND FRANCE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IRAN YUGOSLAVIA
 MONACO MEXICO ITALY EGYPT AUSTRALIA BAHRAIN LATVIA NEW ZEALAND RUSSIA
 CUBA UNITED KINGDOM GERMANY TURKEY CANADA HUNGARY BELGIUM SPAIN GREECE
 AUSTRIA IRAQ NORWAY SLOVAKIA CZECH REPUBLIC PERU SWEDEN JAMAICA OMAN
 ROMANIA THE NETHERLANDS ARGENTINA POLAND SAN MARINO BULGARIA COLOMBIA
 CROATIA CYPRUS HONG KONG SRI LANKA ZAMBIA

Apr 14, 1970

Appendix II INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

APPENDIX II

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER:

UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIALISED AGENCIES

1. General Assembly.
2. Committees and Commissions of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Committee of 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) Administrative Tribunal.
- (i) Committee on Disarmament.
- (j) Investment Committee.
- (k) Scientific Advisory Committee.
- (l) Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operation.
- (m) Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States.
- (n) Committee on Conferences.
- (o) U.N. Council for Namibia.
- (p) U.N. Commission on International Trade Law.
- (q) Sea-Bed-Committee on the Peaceful uses of the See-Bed and the Ocean floor beyond the limits of National jurisdiction.

<pg106>
<pg107>

Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organisation of the General Assembly.

- (s) Special Committee on Apartheid.
- (t) A Special Ad hoc Committee of Government Experts for reviewing salary structure of the U.N.

3. Functional Commissions and Committees of ECOSOC:

- (a) Commission of Human Rights.
- (b) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- (c) Statistical Commission.
- (d) Population Commission.
- (e) Commission for Social Development.
- (f) Regional Commission of the Economic and Social Council: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).
- (g) Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and treatment of offenders.
- (h) Preparatory Committee for the U.N. Conference on Human Environment.
- (i) Preparatory Committee for the Second Development Decade.

4. Other Subsidiary Bodies of the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Executive Board of U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF).
 - (b) UN/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.
 - (c) Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology and Development.
 - (d) Committee for Programme and Coordination.
 - (e) Committee on Non-Governmental Organisation.
 - (f) Committee for Development Planning.
 - (g) Ad hoc Working Group on the question of a Declaration on International Economic Cooperation.
 - (h) Programme Committee of UNICEF.
 - (i) FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee.
- <pg108>

5. U.N. 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) Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade.
- (e) Inter-Governmental Group on Supplementary Financing.
- (f) Committee on Shipping.

6. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)-- Industrial Development Board.

7. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-Government Council.

8. U.N. Specialised Agencies:

- (a) Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
- (b) International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
- (c) International Finance Corporation (IFC).
- (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- (e) International Development Association.
- (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) U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
 - (l) World Health Organisation (WHO).
 - (m) Inter Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO).
9. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
 10. Asian Institute for Economic Development & Planning, Bangkok.
 11. Asian Coconut Community, Manila.
 12. Asian Statistical Institute, Tokyo.
 13. International Social Security Association.
<pg109>
 14. International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage, New Delhi
 15. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
 16. International Association of Hydraulic Research, Delft, Netherlands.
 17. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering.
 18. British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, Leather Head, Surrey (England).
 19. World Energy Conference.
 20. Conference Internatinale des Grands Reseaux Electriques, Paris.
 21. International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engg.
 22. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels (Belgium) (is a co-member with the Min. of Shipping and Transport).
 23. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
 24. International Union of Railways.
 25. UIC and Office for Research and Experiments, Paris.
 26. International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT).
 27. Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference.
 28. Commonwealth Telecommunications Council.
 29. Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau.

57. International Astronomical Union.
58. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry,
59. International Scientific Radio Union.
60. International Union of Biological Science.
61. International Geographical Union.
62. International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.
63. International Union of Crystallography.
64. International Union of History & Philosophy of Science (Division of History).
65. International Union of Biochemistry.
66. International Union of Theoretical & Applied Mechanics.
67. International Mathematical Union.
68. International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics.
69. International Union of Physiological Sciences.
70. International Union of Nutritional Sciences.
71. International Union of Geological Sciences.
72. Special Committee of International Biological Programme (SCIBP).
73. Special Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR).
74. Special Committee on Space Research (COSTAR).
75. Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU).
76. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference (CBC).
77. CILECT (Centre International De Liaison Des Ecoles de Cinema Et De Television at Paris).
78. FIAP (International Federation of Film Archives), Brussels.
79. International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).
80. World Petroleum Congress.
81. Asian Statisticians Conference.
82. Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.
83. International Statistical Institute, The Hague.
84. Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
85. International Committee on the History of the Second World War.

86. Commonwealth Defence Science Organisation.
87. Commonwealth Committee of Defence (Operational Clothing and Combat Equipment).
88. International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy (Belgium).
89. General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade.
90. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.

INDIA
 USA NAMIBIA RUSSIA PHILIPPINES JAPAN LATVIA FRANCE BELGIUM UNITED
 KINGDOM SWITZERLAND ITALY CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC DENMARK SRI LANKA
 EGYPT

Apr 14, 1970

Appendix III GOVERNING BODIES OF THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND OTHER AGENCIES

APPENDIX III

GOVERNING BODIES OF THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND OTHER AGENCIES
 OF THE UNITED NATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Governing body on which India is represented
1.	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Governing Body.
2.	Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	Council.
3.	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Executive Board.
4.	World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	Executive Committee.
5.	International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	Executive Council.
6.	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO)	Executive Board.
7.	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Administrative Council.
8.	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Executive Council.

9.	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Board of Governors.
10.	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Executive Board.
11.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Board.	Trade and Development
12.	United Nations Development Prog- ramme (UNDP)	Governing Council.
13.	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	Board of Trustees.
14.	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Board.	Industrial Development
15.	World Food Programme (WFP) Committee.	Intergovernmental

<pg112>

<pg113>

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Governing body on which India is represented
------------	----------------	--

In addition to the above, India is represented by an Executive Director on each of the following Organisations :

1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
 2. International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 3. International Finance Corporation (IFC).
 4. International Development Association (IDA).
-

INDIA
USA

Apr 14, 1970

Appendix IV FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN INDIA

APPENDIX IV

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. Paraguay (stationed |
| at Tokyo) | |
| 13. Congo (Democratic Republic) | 41. Peru |
| 14. Cuba | 42. Philippines |
| 15. Czechoslovakia | 43. Poland |
| 16. Denmark | 44. Rumania |
| 17. Ethiopia | 45. Saudi Arabia |
| 18. Finland | 46. Spain |
| 19. France | 47. Sudan |
| 20. Germany (Federal Republic) | 48. Sweden |
| 21. Greece | 49. Switzerland |
| 22. Holy See (Apostolic Nunciature) | 50. Syria: |
| 23. Hungary | 51. Thailand |
| 24. Indonesia | 52. Turkey |
| 25. Iran | 53. U.S.S.R. |
| 26. Iraq | 54. U.A.R. |
| 27. Ireland | 55. U.S.A. |
| 28. Italy | |

<pg114>

<pg115>

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 56. Uruguay | 58. Yemen |
| 57. Venezuela | 59. Yugoslavia |

(II) High Commissions

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Australia | 9. New Zealand |
| 2. Britain | 10. Nigeria |
| 3. Canada | 11. Pakistan |
| 4. Ceylon | 12. Singapore |
| 5. Ghana | 13. Tanzania |
| 6. Kenya | 14. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 7. Malaysia | 15. Uganda |
| 8. Mauritius | |

(III) Legation

1. Albania (stationed at Baghdad)

(IV) Sub-offices of High Commissions

1. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Australia in Bombay.
2. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Australia in Calcutta.
3. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Britain in Bombay.
4. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Britain in Calcutta.
5. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Britain in Madras.
6. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Ceylon in Madras.
7. Office of the Assistant High Commission for Malaysia in Madras.
8. Office of the Deputy High Commission for Pakistan in Calcutta.
9. Office of the Assistant High Commission for Pakistan in Bombay.

INDIA

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

Apr 14, 1970

Appendix V FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

APPENDIX V

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

Sl. No.	Country	Location	Status
1.	Afghanistan	Bombay	Consulate General
2.	Austria	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General
3.	Austria	Madras	Hony. Consulate
4.	Austria	Calcutta	Hony. Vice Consulate

5.	Belgium	Bombay	Consulate General
6.	Belgium	Calcutta	Consulate General
7.	Belgium	Madras	Hony. Consulate
8.	Bolivia	Bombay	Hony. Consulate
9.	Bolivia	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate General
10.	Brazil	Bombay	Consulate
11.	Brazil	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
12.	Brazil	Madras	Hony. Consulate
13.	Burma	Calcutta	Consulate General
14.	Colombia	Bombay	Hony. Consulate
15.	Costa Rica	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General
16.	Costa Pica	Madras	Hony. Consulate General
17.	Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Consulate General
18.	Czechoslovakia	Calcutta	Consulate General
19.	Denmark	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General
20.	Denmark	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
21.	Denmark	Madras	Hony. Consulate
22.	Dominican Republic	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General

<pg116>

<pg117>

1	2	3	4
23.	Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
24.	Equador	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
25.	El Salvador	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
26.	Ethiopia	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General
27.	Ethiopia	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate General
28.	Finland	Bombay	Hony. Consulate
29.	Finland	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
30.	Finland	Madras	Hony. Consulate
31.	France	Bombay	Consulate General
32.	France	Calcutta	Consulate General
33.	France	Cochin	Hony. Consular Agent
34.	France	Pondicherry	Consulate General
35.	Germany	Calcutta	Consulate General
36.	Germany	Madras	Consulate General
37.	Germany	Bombay	Consulate General
38.	Greece	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General

39.	Greece	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate General
40.	Haiti	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
41.	Haiti	Bombay	Hony. Consulate
42.	Indonesia	Bombay	Consulate
43.	Indonesia	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
44.	Iran	Bombay	Consulate General
45.	Iran	Hyderabad	Consulate General
46.	Iraq	Bombay	Consulate General
47.	Israel	Bombay	Consulate
48.	Italy	Bombay	Consulate General

<pg118>

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

49.	Italy	Calcutta	Consulate General
50.	Italy	Cochin	Hony. Consular Agent
51.	Japan	Calcutta	Consulate General
52.	Japan	Bombay	Consulate General
53.	Japan	Madras	Consulate General
54.	Jordan	Bombay	Hony. Consulate
55.	Kuwait	Bombay	Consulate General
56.	Lebanon	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
57.	Liberia	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate General
58.	Mauritius	Bombay	Hony. Consulate
59.	Nepal	Calcutta	Consulate General
60.	Netherlands	Bombay	Consulate General
61.	Netherlands	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate General
62.	Netherlands	Madras	Hony. Consulate
63.	Netherlands	Cochin	Hony. Consulate
64.	Nicaragua	Bombay	Hony. Consulate
65.	Nicaragua	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
66.	Norway	Bombay	Consulate General
67.	Norway	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate General
68.	Norway	Cochin	Hony. Consulate
69.	Norway	Madras	Hony. Consulate
70.	Panama	Bombay	Consulate General
71.	Panama	Calcutta	Consulate General
72.	Peru	Bombay	Hony. Consulate
73.	Peru	Calcutta	Consulate General
74.	Philippines	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General

<pg119>

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

75.	Philippines	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate General
76.	Philippines	Madras	Hony. Consulate General
77.	Poland	Bombay	Consulate
78.	Poland	Calcutta	Consulate
79.	Spain	Bombay	Hony. Vice Consulate

80.	Spain	Calcutta	Hony. Vice Consulate
81.	Spain	Madras	Hony. Vice Consulate
82.	Sudan	Bombay	Consulate General
83.	Sweden	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate
84.	Sweden	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General
85.	Sweden	Madras	Hony. Consulate
86.	Switzerland	Bombay	Consulate General
87.	Switzerland	Cochin	Hony. Consular Agent
88.	Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Consulate General
89.	Thailand	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General
90.	Thailand, .	Calcutta	Consulate General
91.	Turkey	Bombay	Hony. Consulate General
92.	Turkey	Calcutta	Hony. Consulate General
93.	Turkey	Madras	Hony. Consulate General
94.	U.S.S.R.	Bombay	Consulate General
95.	U.S.S.R.	Calcutta	Consulate General
96.	U.S.S.R.	Madras	Consulate General
97.	U.S.A.	Bombay	Consulate General
98.	U.S.A.	Calcutta	Consulate General
99.	U.S.A.	Madras	Consulate General
100.	Yugoslavia	Bombay	Consulate General

<pg120>

1	2	3	4
101.	Yugoslavia	Calcutta	Consulate General
102.	German Democratic Republic	New Delhi	Consulate General
103.	German Democratic Republic	Bombay	Consulate
104.	German Democratic Republic	Calcutta	Consulate
105.	German Democratic Republic	Madras	Consulate

106.	Korea (DPR)	New Delhi	Consulate General
107.	Korea (Republic of)	New Delhi	Consulate General
108.	Monaco .	New Delhi	Hony. Consulate General
109.	San Marino	New Delhi	Hony Consulate General
110.	Viet Nam (DPR)	New Delhi	Consulate General
111.	Viet Nam (Republic of)	New Delhi	Consulate General

INDIA

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

Apr 14, 1970

Appendix VI INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

APPENDIX VI

INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

Sl. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
1	2	3	4
EMBASSIES-(a) Resident			
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul	
2.	Algeria	Algiers	
3.	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Paraguay and Uruguay.
4.	Austria	Vienna	
5.	Belgium	Brussels	Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Luxembourg. He is also Special Representative for Economic, Financial and Commercial Affairs in Europe. He is also acce-

dited to the European Economic Community and the European Coal & Steel Community.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---|
| 6. Brazil | Rio-de-Janeiro | Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Venezuela and Bolivia. |
| 7. Bulgaria | Sofia | |
| 8. Burma | Rangoon | |
| 9. Cambodia | Phnom Penh | |
| 10. Chile | Santiago | Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Colombia and Peru. |

<pg122>

1	2	3	4
11. China	Peking	Under the charge of Minister Charge d'Affaires	
12. Congo	Kinshasa	Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Gabon and Congo (Brazaville).	
13. Cuba	Havana	Incharge of a Counsellor/ Charge d'Affaires. Ambassador is resident in Mexico City.	
14. Czechoslovakia	Prague		
15. Denmark	Copenhagen		
16. Ethiopia	Addis Ababa		
17. Finland	Helsinki		
18. France	Paris		
19. Federal Republic of Germany	Bonn		
20. Guinea	Conakry	Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Mali.	
21. Hungary	Budapest		
22. Italy	Rome	Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Albania as Minister and as High Commissioner to Malta. First Secretary of the Embassy of India. Italy is concurrently	

56.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Moscow	Yemen Arab Republic. Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Mongolia.
57.	United States of America	Washington	
58.	Venezuela	*Caracas	Incharge of First Secretary/ Charge d'Affaires. Amba- sador is resident in Rio- de-Janeiro.
59.	Yugoslavia	Belgrade	Ambassador is concurrently accredited to Greece.
60.	Yemen Arab Republic	Sanaa	Incharge of First Secretary/ Charge d'Affaires. Amba- sador is resident in Cairo.

*Under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
<pg125>

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

EMBASSIES-- (b) NON-RESIDENT

1.	Bolivia	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-janeiro.
2.	Burundi	Ambassador resident in Kampala.
3.	Cameroon	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
4.	Colombia	Ambassador resident in Santiago.
5.	Congo (Brazaville)	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.
6.	Costa Rica	Ambassador resident in New York.
7.	Dahomey	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
8.	Gabon	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.
9.	Greece	Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
10.	Ivory Coast	Ambassador resident in Dakar.
11.	Liberia	Ambassador resident in Accra.
12.	Luxembourg	Ambassador resident in Brussels.
13.	Maldives	Ambassador resident in Colombo.
12.	Mali	Ambassador resident in Conakry.

- | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|------------------------------|
| 4. | Pakistan | Karachi | Assistant High Commissioner. |
| 5. | U.K. | Birmingham | Assistant High Commissioner. |

*Under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

<pg128>

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

COMMISSIONS-(a) RESIDENT

- | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Hong Kong | Hong Kong. |
| 2. | Kenya | Mombassa. |

COMMISSIONS-(b) -NON-RESIDENT

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| 1. | Antigua | Commissioner resident in Port of Spain. |
| 2. | Dominica | Do. |
| 3. | Grenada | Do. |
| 4. | Montserrat | Do. |
| 5. | St. Kitts | Do. |
| 6. | St. Lucia | Do. |
| 7. | St. Vincent | Do. |
| 8. | The Balemas | Do. |
| 9. | Cayman Islands | Do. |

LEGATIONS-NON-RESIDENT

- | | | |
|----|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Albania. | Minister resident in Rome. |
|----|----------|----------------------------|

CONSULATES GENERAL-(a) RESIDENT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1. | Belgium | Ghent | Hony. Consul General,
Ambassador resident in
Brussels. |
| 2. | Denmark | Copenhagen | Hony. Consul General (func-
tioning under the Ambassa-
dor). |
| 3. | German
(Federal Republic) | Berlin | Consul General under Ambassa-
dor resident in Bonn. |

<pg129>

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

4.	Germany (Federal Republic)	Frankfurt	Consul General under Am- bassador resident in Bonn.
5.	Do.	*Hamburg	Do.
6.	Do.	Munich	Hony. Consul General, Ambassador resident in Bonn.
7.	Do.	Stuttgart	Do.
8.	Germany (GDR)	*Berlin	
9.	Greece	Athens	Hony. Consul General under Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
10.	Paraguay	Asuncion	Hony. Consul General under Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
11.	Uruguay	Montevideo	Hony. Consul General under Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
12.	Japan	Kobe	Consul General under Ambassador resident in Tokyo.
13.	Muscat	Muscat	
14.	Democratic Republic of Korea.	Pyong Yang	
15.	Republic of Korea.	Seoul	
16.	U.S.A.	New York	Consul General under Ambassador resident in Washington.
17.	U.S.A.	San Francisco	Do.
18.	U.S.S.R.	Odessa	Consul General under Ambassador in Moscow.
19.	Democratic Republic of Vietnam	Hanoi	
20.	Republic of Vietnam	Saigon	
21.	Indonesia	Medan	Consul General under Ambassador in Djakarta.

*Under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
<pg130>

1

2

3

4

- | | | |
|------------|------------|--|
| 1. Canada | *Vancouver | High Commissioner resident
in Ottawa. |
| 2. Bahrain | Bahrain | Incharge of a Trade Agent. |
| 3. Dubai | Dubai | Do. |

SPECIAL MISSIONS-(a)-RESIDENT

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1. Political Office Sikkim Gangtok | | Political Officer. |
| 2. Special Office
Thimpu (Bhutan)
Officer | Thimpu | Special Officer. Political
resident in Gangtok. |
| 3. P.M.I. to U.N. | New York | Permanent Representative.. |
| 4. P.M.I. to U.N.
Offices in Geneva | Geneva | Permanent Representative.. |

NEW RESIDENT MISSIONS BEING OPENED

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--|
| 1. Mongolia | Ulan Bator | Under the charge of Counsellor
Charge d'Affaires, Ambassa-
dor resident in Moscow. |
|-------------|------------|--|

*Under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

INDIA

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

Apr 14, 1970

Appendix VII TREATIES/CONVENTIONS/AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED* OR RENEWED BY INDIA

TREATIES/CONVENTIONS/AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED* OR RENEWED BY INDIA WITH OTHER
COUNT
RIES IN 1970

*This List is not exhaustive

--

Sl. No.	Title of Convention/Treaty/Agreement Remarks	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification/ Acceptance	Date on which entered into force	
1	6	2	3	4	5

--

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1. Credit No. 176 IN

(a) Development Credit Agreement for Feb 09, 1970
KADANA Irrigation Project.

(b) Project Agreement for KADANA 9th February,
Irrigation Project. 1970.

2. Credit No. 182 IN

Development Credit Agreement regarding 24th April, 1970
Sixth Industrial Imports Project.

3. Credit No. 191 IN

(a) Development Credit Agreement re- 3rd June. 1970
garding Gujarat Agricultural Credit
Project.

(b) Project Agreement regarding Gujarat 3rd June, 1970.
Agricultural Credit Project signed with
the International Development Associa-
tion by the Agricultural Refinance
Corporation and the Gujarat State
Cooperative Land Development Bank
Ltd.

(c) Gujarat Agreement regarding Gujarat 3rd June, 1970.
Agricultural Credit Project signed with
the International Development Asso-
ciation by the Government of Gujarat.

4. Credit No. 203 IN

Project No. 70/LS/IND. 1(b)

Type of Project-Assistance to Health facilities for Tibetan kefugees in India.

22nd June, 1970

<pg134>

8. Agreement between the Government of India and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for providing assistance to the extent of US \$ 300,000 for the rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees in India.

Project No. 69/LS/IND 5(c)

Type of Project-Assistance towards local settlements, India.

10th August, 1970.

10th August, 1970.

9. Agreement between the Government of India and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for providing assistance to the extent of US \$ 300,000 for the rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees in India.

Project No. 70/LS/IND. 4(b)

Type of Project-Vocational Training 1970

31st October, 1970

1st August,

10. Agreement between the Government of India and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for providing assistance to the extent of US \$ 300,000 for the rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees in India and at its twentieth session has approved a further allocation of US \$ 300,000 for the same purpose.

<pg135>

--

1

2

3

4

5

6

--

Project No. 69-70/LS/IND. 2

Type of Project-Rehabilitation of the 1970

31st October, 1970.

1st April,

.

Buxa Lamas in the State of Mysore,
India.

11. Agreement between the Government of India and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for providing assistance to the extent of US \$ 300,000 for the rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees in India.

Project No. 70/LS/IND. 4(c)

Type of Project-Vocational Training 5th December, 1970. 1st October, 1970

.

AUSTRIA

12. Agreement on Capital Repayment 1970/71 29th June, 1970. 29th June, 1970.

between the Government of India and the Austrian Federal Government.

CANADA

13. Canadian Development Loan Agreement for seventeen million Canadian dollars for Industrial Commodities and/or fertilizers. 22nd April, 1970.

14. Exchange of letters regarding Agreement in the reduction of the development Loan amount in respect of Geological Survey of India Project from nine million Canadian dollars to two million Canadian dollars. <pg136> 28th April, 1970

15. Sub-Loan Agreement for three lacs Canadian dollars between the Governments of India and Canada relating to Import from Canada of Seats for I.A.C.'s Boeing Aircraft 13th May, 1970

16. Canadian Loan Agreement for Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Stage I for two million Canadian dollars. 22nd May, 1970

17. Canadian Development Loan Agreement for thirteen million Canadian dollars. 25th August, 1970.

18. Plan of operation for a Project of Technical Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of Canada on Ground Water Exploration and Training. 25th August, 1970.

19. Canadian Development Loan of C \$ 6 2nd September, 1970

25. Agreement between the Government of 19th August,
 19
 th August,
 Japan and the Government of India 1970.
 19
 70.
 concerning the Agricultural Develop-
 ment Project in the PARAL KOTE
 ZONE, DANDAKARANYA, India.

NEPAL

26. Exchange of Letters between the Govern- 11th December, 1970
 ment of India and His Majesty's
 Government of Nepal for the disposal
 of surplus machinery from the TRISULI
 HYDEL PROJECT [Indian
 Cooperation Mission, Kathmandu (Ne-
 pal)] to His Majesty's Government.

NETHERLANDS

27. Loan Agreement for forty million 9th January, 21st March,
 21st March,
 Netherlands guilders between the 1970. 1970.
 1970.
 Government of India and De Neder-
 landse Investerings Bank Voor Ontwik-
 kelingsl anden.

<pg139>

 --

 1 2 3 4 5
 6

--

28. Third Addendum to the Loan Agreements 28th july, 1970
 for debt relief with the De Nederlandse
 Investerings Bank Voor Ontiwickelings-
 landen (Dutch National Investment
 Bank).

29. Fifteenth Loan Agreement of forty million 28th October, 9th December,
 9t
 h December, 1970
 Netherlands guilders for India's Deve- 1970 1970.
 lopment Plans.

NORWAY

30. Agreement regarding Plan of Operation 15th july, 1970
 concerning supply of fertilizer between
 the Government of India and Govern-
 ment of Norway.

31. Agreement on Grant of Fertilizer between 3rd August, 1970

3

rd August, 1970
the Government of India and the
(Provisionally)
Government of the Kingdom of Nor-
way.

SWEDEN

32. Reciprocal arrangements by the Govern- 15th July, 1970
ment of India with the Government of
Sweden for taking the evidence of
witnesses residing in Sweden/residing
in India through commissions.

<pg140>

SWITZERLAND

33. Exchange of letters for the extension 8th April, 1970
of Indo-Swiss Agreement regarding
Agricultural Development Project in
Kerala for Cattle Breeding Fodder
Production and Dairy Science up to
31st March, 1970.

34. Exchange of letters between the Govern- 17th April, 1970
1st April, 1969
ment of India and the Government of
Switzerland to provide assistance in
rehabilitating the Tibetan Refugees at,
BYLAKUPPE, CHANDRAGIRI AND
MUNDGOD settlements.

35. Agreement between the Government of 24th July, 1970
1st April, 1970
India and the Swiss Confederation
concerning Technical Cooperation with
a view to developing Cattle Breeding
Dairy and Fodder Production in
Kerala.

UNITED KINGDOM

36. Exchange of notes regarding United 11th February, 1970
Kingdom maintenance Loan Agree-
ment-1970 for nine million pounds.

37. Exchange of letters regarding Agreement 11th February, 1970
between the Government of India
and United Kingdom for Wheat Grant
to India under IGA (International
Grains Arrangement) for us
\$ 2,880,000.

<pg141>

--

1	2	3	4	5
	6			

--

38. Exchange of Notes regarding India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1970 for seven million five hundred thousand pounds sterling for the purpose of reimbursing the Government of India for payments made to the Board of Trade of the Government of the United Kingdom during the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st March; 1970 (both dates inclusive). 24th March, 1970
39. Exchange of letters regarding "Amendment to UK/India Food Aid Grant" Agreement, dt. 11th Feb., 1970. 21st July, 1970
40. Exchange of notes regarding the amendment of notes dt. 28th Nov., 1969 dealing with Capital Investment Loan, 1969. 3rd September, 1970
41. Exchange of notes for an interest free loan for a sum of three million one hundred thousand pounds sterling for the purchase of spares, rolls and capital renewal items for the Durgapur Steel Works. 24th September, 1970
42. Exchange of notes for an interest free loan for twenty six million pounds sterling to enable the purchase of certain goods and services in the United Kingdom. 24th September, 1970
- <pg142>
43. Exchange of letters for the amendment of the United Kingdom-India (Durgapur Extension) Credit Agreement, 1962. 9th October, 1970

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

44. PL 480 Loan Agreement No. 386-G-205 for Rs. 144, 460,800 signed with US AID on 14th January, 1970 covering the Loan Funds arising under supplement dated 25th April, 1969 to the PL, 480 Commodity Agreement of 20th February, 1967. 14th January, 1970.
45. Exchange of letters for Amendment to 17th March, 1970
h March, 1970
PL 480 Agreement of 13th Oct. 1969.
Credit No. 2694 17th March, 1970
46. Loan Agreement for fifteen million US dollars between the Government of India and the Export-Import Bank of U.S.A. 22nd April, 1970

AID Loan No. 386-H-207

47. US AID Production Loan, 1970 for 23rd June, 1970
one hundred sixty million United States
dollars to India.

<pg143>

48. Promissory note executed regarding 25th June, 1970
postponement of principal and interest
payments for ten years.

49. Exchange of letters regarding Amendment 26th June, 1970
2
6th June, 1970
to the PL 480 Agreement of 13th
October, 1969.

AID Grant No. 386-H-601

50. USA Grant Agreement for Family Plan- 30th June, 1970
ning Programme for twenty million US
dollars.

51. Agreement with Johns Hopkins Univer- 10th September, 1970
sity, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. re-
garding Medical Research Centres in
Calcutta and Punjab.

PL 480 Loan Agreement No. 386-G-211

52. Agreement between the Government of 3rd December, 1970
India and the Government of the
U.S.A. for a Loan of Rs. 500,657,600/-
accruing under supplement dated
13th October, 1969 to the PL 480
Commodity Agreement dated 20th
Feb., 1967.

YUGOSLAVIA

53. Agreement on the abolition of Visa 5th May, 1970
16th
May, 1970
between India and Yugoslavia.

<pg144>

INDIA

USA LATVIA AUSTRIA CANADA DENMARK FRANCE INDONESIA JAPAN SENEGAL
NEPAL NORWAY SWEDEN SWITZERLAND UNITED KINGDOM YUGOSLAVIA

Feb 09, 1970

Appendix VIII EXPENDITURE ON HEADQUARTERS AND MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

APPENDIX VIII

EXPENDITURE ON HEADQUARTERS AND MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD
DURING 1970-71

The expenditure during 1970-71 On Headquarters of this Ministry is of the order Rs. 270.19 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 131.37 lakhs is towards establishment charges, a sum of Rs. 107.14 lakhs for publicity, cables, diplomatic bags service etc., a sum of Rs. 29.68 lakhs is for travelling expenses and the balance of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the Foreign Service Inspectorate.

The expenditure on Missions/Posts including the two special offices in Thimpu and Gangtok is Rs. 1241.54 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 699 lakhs is spent on establishment charges including foreign and other compensatory allowances, a sum of Rs. 83.87 lakhs, on passages for transfers and local tours, Rs. 35.33 lakhs on publicity contingencies and Rs. 423.34 lakhs on official and residential accommodation, P&T Charges and other office contingencies. The average expenditure per Mission comes to Rs. 11.93 lakhs.

The expenditure mentioned above (viz. Rs. 1511.73 lakhs as per attached statement) on Headquarters and Missions/Posts abroad includes expenditure on External Publicity programme/activities. The break-up of this expenditure, is as under:

	Rs. lakhs
(a) Headquarters Salaries (officers 32, Staff 112)	9.35
Travelling Expenses	1.50
<pg145>	
	Rs. lakhs
Publicity, Contingent charges	30.51
	41.36
(b) Missions/Posts Salaries (officers 70, staff 408)	40.91
Foreign Allowance, Compensatory Allowance & Passages	36.77
Publicity Contingencies	35.33
Other charges including rent of residential accommodation and other office contingencies	21.00
	134.01
Total External Publicity	175.37
The expenditure On External Publicity as detailed above	

comes to 11.60 per cent of the expenditure on Headquarters and Missions/Posts abroad.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON HEADQUARTERS AND MISSIONS/
POSTS ABROAD DURING 1970-71

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Establish- ment Charges	Travelling Expenses	Other Charges	Total
1. Secretariat:				
(a) Headquarters	122.02	28.18	78.63	228.83
(b) External Publicity Division	9.35	1.50	30.51	41.36
	131.37	29.68	109.14	270.19

<pg147>

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Establish- ment Charges	Travelling Expenses	Other Charges	Total
II. Overseas Establishment:				
(a) Missions and Posts abroad	626.00	79.19	402.34	1107.53
(b) Publicity Wings	73.00	4.68	56.33	134.01
	699.00	83.87	458.67	1241.54
GRAND TOTAL	830.37	113.55	567.81	1511.73

GMGIPND-L-43 E. A.-13-4-71--3,500

Feb 09, 1970