

1971-72

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Ministry Of External Affairis
Annual Report 1971-72

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INDIA

Date : Jan 01, 1971

GENERAL

The year under report was a year of great trials and achievements for India. The developments in East Bengal (now Bangladesh) caused by oppression and terror of an inhuman and brutal character resulting in the flight of ten million refugees to India dominated the horizon for the major part of the year. The events placed great burdens and responsibilities on the Government and people of India which they bore with fortitude and faith in human freedom and dignity. The eventual resolution of the problems in accordance with the wishes of the people of Bangladesh has caused all round satisfaction and received approval by the international community. The refugees have returned to their homeland in honour and dignity and Bangladesh has emerged as a sovereign, independent country. The faith of a free Bangladesh is a vindication of human rights and fundamental freedom and of the principle of secularism to which India has consistently adhered from the very beginning. It has also put an end, once for all, to the festering sore of the 'two-nation theory' which has been a great source of tension and of frequent conflict and disorder in the sub-continent. We can now look forward to a new era of friendly and cooperative relationship with the people of Bangladesh, and to new prospects of constructive endeavours on the basis of the strength and support that her policies and actions have derived from the world community. We sincerely hope that the people of Pakistan will also welcome these developments and usher in an era of peaceful, friendly and cooperative co-existence with both India and Pakistan.

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India's friendship with the Soviet Union has stood the test of time and is growing to the benefit of both countries

and the region. The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation provides a model of constructive cooperation to all those who desire peace, stability and progress in this region.

The principle of non-alignment has now gained added strength. There is now promise of greater support and adherence to the principle. Its flexibility and freedom of action it provides in an era of changing power relationships have also been indicated.

There have been changes of great and far-reaching importance in Great Power relationship. It is becoming increasingly necessary for the great powers to learn to recognise not only each others' but also regional interests, and to seek stable relationships on the basis of mutual accommodation rather than suffer tension and conflict through continued rivalry and confrontation. The signing of the Berlin Agreement, the hopeful trends in Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, and the rightful representation of the People's Republic of China in the U.N. are, to India's view, hopeful and welcome signs of increasing international understanding.

Pakistan has gone through a traumatic experience. It is, largely, of her own making. India wishes to live in peace with her and has, despite all that has happened, extended her hand of friendship. She sincerely hopes that Pakistan will reconcile herself to the new reality and settle down to endeavours devoted to the well-being of her people. We are convinced that all problems between India and Pakistan can be settled through bilateral talks, without any outside interference. We have, therefore, offered direct talks to Pakistan at any level, at any time and without any pre-conditions. We hope they will make a positive and constructive response so that durable peace and lasting cooperation can be established.

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For quite some time there were hopes of a favourable response from China towards normalisation of relations with India. However, China's attitude in the recent Indo-Pak conflict has given a temporary setback. We still hope that China, which is a close neighbour of ours, will normalise her relations with us on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs.

While it is possible that limited understandings on matters of common concern and interests might be reached between China and USA, it will be increasingly difficult for them or for any Power in the present context to take up positions contrary to the aspirations of the people of the region or to decide the fates of other countries over their heads. They will certainly not succeed in courses designed to reverse the trends already taking shape.

There is in South and South East Asia, at the moment, a new realisation based on the common interests of the region as a whole, both in the economic and political spheres, and a desire to tackle them on a regional basis. Proposals have been made for the neutralisation of the area and talks have been initiated towards this end. Simultaneously considerable progress has been made towards integrated regional development and cooperation under the auspices of the ECAFE. India has taken particular interest in this field and it is hoped that such cooperation will eventually pave the way towards a system of security-based on economic strength and voluntary cooperation and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries of the region.

The problem of Indo-China still eludes solution. Important discussions, both secret and public, have taken place and fresh proposals have been made; but with the resumption of bombings there seems little prospect of an early end to the conflict in the near future. Ultimately, however, no power on earth can subdue the indomitable will of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, to

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decide their own destiny without any outside interference. India has every sympathy with the aspirations of the peoples of Indo-China and wishes to do everything possible to ensure respect for the unity, neutrality and independence of each of these States.

There has been no improvement in the West Asian situation. A redeeming feature had been the greater awareness that prevails among the Great Powers involved in these cases to try and seek different avenues of settlement. But, of late the dangers of an escalation of the situation seem to have increased. India supports the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their inalienable right to return to their homeland.

The important problems concerning arms control, both strategic and conventional, regulation of international trade and development and related matters as between the developed and developing nations, and the more human problems such as racial discrimination and fundamental human rights are matters in regard to which India continues to take keen interest in the international forums and to seek solution in accordance with the principles of her general policies and the declarations adopted at the Conference of Non-aligned Nations at Lusaka.

The success achieved by India during the year in various fields-diplomatic, defence, economic and others-was in no small degree, due to the close coordination between the Ministry of External Affairs and other Ministries of the Government of India. We would like to record our appreciation of the good work done by our Missions abroad in projecting the correct image and policies of India and in keeping the Governments of their accreditation constantly informed of the realities of the situation on the sub-continent. The success of India in various fields was, above all, due to the united efforts of the people of India and the leadership provided by the Government. India's

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image abroad today is one of a strong, stable, democratic and peaceful country, which wants friendship with all on a basis of equality and reciprocity and mutual respect. India stands firmly by her policy of non-alignment, and peaceful cooperation and hopes to strengthen peace, stability and security in this region in cooperation with all countries.

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INDIA

BANGLADESH USA PAKISTAN GERMANY CHINA MALI CAMBODIA LAOS VIETNAM ZAMBIA

Date : Jan 01, 1971

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Indo-Afghan relations continued to remain cordial and friendly. Shri Moinul Haq Choudhury, Minister for Industrial Development, visited Kabul in June, 1971 to explain our stand on the Bangladesh situation. Shri Mohammed Yunus had visited Kabul earlier as personal emissary of the Prime Minister. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri G. S. Dhillon, paid a three-day visit to Afghanistan in August 1971 on his way to participate in the IPU Conference held in Paris.

A delegation from Afghanistan led by H.E. Mr. M. Aref Ghaussi, Minister of Commerce, Royal Afghan Government, and a delegation from India led by Shri L. N. Mishra, Minister of Foreign Trade, Government of India, held trade talks in New Delhi from 18 to 20 February 1972. As a result of talks, a Trade Arrangement was signed in 20 February, 1972, which came into force w.e.f. 1 March 1972. It has built-in provisions for extending the Arrangement for three years.

Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (WAPCO), India (Limited), completed their assignment at Pul-e-Khumri in July 1971. They had also done preliminary exploration of micro-hydel projects in some areas of

Afghanistan and have moved to Bamiyan for the next phase of their operation.

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With the emergence of an independent Bangladesh and the possibility of a new period of cooperation with Pakistan, the prospects of a Treaty of Trade and Transit between the countries of South Asia appear somewhat brighter than before. India and Afghanistan are both keenly interested in such an agreement.

Within ten days of India's recognition of Bangladesh on 6 December 1971, Bangladesh was liberated of the Pakistani occupation forces by troops acting under the joint command of the Mukti Bahini and the Indian Armed Forces. No time was lost in establishing in Dacca a Government representative on the will of the people of Bangladesh and constituted from amongst their elected representatives.

A trained cadre of civil servants and other officials who had escaped the Pakistani military oppression took up the challenge of putting the ravaged country back on to its feet. The return to normalcy is being achieved in a surprisingly short time with the active cooperation of all sections of the people.

However, the father of this new nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was still in prison in Pakistan and it was in the shadow of his continued incarceration that His Excellency Mr. Mohd. Abdus Samad Azad, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, paid an official visit to Delhi from 5 to 9 January 1972. This visit, to quote the Joint Communique issued at the end of it, symbolised "the emergence of the independent Republic of Bangladesh from its long night of travail and the close ties binding the governments and peoples of Bangladesh and India forged during the struggle against the attempted suppression of a people's will by brute force." The Bangladesh Foreign Minister took this opportunity to thank again the Government and people of India for their contribution to the liberation struggle and for their efforts for the release and restoration of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

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It was with a tremendous sense of relief and joy that the news was received during this visit of the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on 8 January. In his very first public appearance Sheikh Mujibur Rahman made it unmistakably clear that Bangladesh was an "un-changeable reality" and there was no question of its remaining a part of Pakistan. He called for world recognition of his country and its admission to the United Nations. In a historic speech at New Delhi on his way back to Bangladesh, the Sheikh declared that "the people of India are the best friends of my people" and spoke of the unbreakable bonds that had been forged between India and Bangladesh.

Immediately after Bangabandhu's return to Dacca a Provisional Constitution of Bangladesh Order 1972, was promulgated. It envisaged a parliamentary system of government in which there shall be a Cabinet of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the Head, and the President shall exercise his functions in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister. A new Cabinet was constituted with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as Prime Minister and Mr. Abu Syeed Choudhury as the new President. The system of Basic Democracies instituted by the Ayub Khan administration was abolished subsequently and a new system of local self-government was established.

The Government of Bangladesh reiterated the ideals of the new nation which were described by Bangabandhu himself as democracy, secularism and a socialistic pattern of society. In the field of foreign relations, Bangladesh authorities reiterated their resolve to follow a policy of non-alignment, based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-interference in another country's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. Even before the Provisional Constitutional Order was promulgated the Bangladesh Government had, in pursuance of its policy of secularism, banned four communal parties in the country.

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In spite of the active collaboration of a large number of non-Bengalis with

the Pakistani military rulers in perpetrating inhuman atrocities on the people of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Government took every care to safeguard their lives and properties. Even then some interested quarters alleged starvation and reprisals against non-Bengalis, particularly in the townships of Mohammadpur and Mirpur. In actual fact these two townships were specially cordoned off by Indian troops at the specific request of the Bangladesh Government in order to protect the residents from the wrath of the aggrieved people of Bangladesh. Apart from having indulged in the most brutal atrocities these persons had in their possession huge quantities of ammunition and sophisticated weapons left behind by Pakistani troops. Even some Pakistani soldiers had attempted to pass off as civilians and lie hidden amongst these people. The falsity of the allegations was exposed when the Head of the International Committee of the Red Cross Mission in Bangladesh met foreign journalists and told them that his delegation was "receiving every cooperation from the Government in giving help to Bihari Muslims". The Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary General Mr. Mitterio Winspeare-Guicciardi, also visited these localities without previous intimation and reported that he was able to satisfy himself that conditions in the two townships were tolerable. He said, "Protective measures by the very small number of military personnel stationed at checkpoints along the road to Mohammadpur and Mirpur were evidently designed not to control movement but to prevent trouble-makers from entering the non-Bengali enclaves". Thus, far from being started and massacred the community has been given special protection and special food. That there have been only isolated and limited cases of reprisals from a people of whom perhaps 3 million were done to death in atrocious circumstances, 10 million forced to leave their country and another 20 million rendered homeless is indeed the tribute both to the Bangladesh Government and Indian troops.

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Some interested quarters also tried to make out that the presence of Indian troops in Bangladesh reflected upon the independence and sovereignty of the Bangladesh Government and saw in this a pretext to withhold recognition of Bangladesh till such time as Indian troops had withdrawn. The highest authorities in India and in Bangladesh have been on record ever since the joint command liberated Bangladesh as having said that Indian troops are in Bangladesh at the specific request of that Government and would pull out whenever their presence is no longer felt necessary by that Government. During the visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister to Calcutta on 5 February, 25 March was fixed as the final date by which all our troops would leave Bangladesh. The process of withdrawing our armed personnel had in fact already begun; and our troops will have left Bangladesh even before 25 March.

Besides India and Bhutan, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland, Burma and Nepal were the first countries to recognise Bangladesh. The Pakistan Government tried in vain to enforce its own version of the Hallstein doctrine by threatening to, and actually breaking off relations, with some countries which had recognised Bangladesh. However, the realities of the situation were crystal clear and, by the end of February, 47 countries had accorded recognition to Bangladesh. The Secretary General of the Commonwealth of Nations has visited Bangladesh and discussed the question of that country's application for membership of the Commonwealth. Although Bangladesh has not yet become a member of the United Nations or its other organs, some international organisations like the IMF and the World Bank are already cooperating with the

Bangladesh Government in purely technical fields.

Ever since the colonial rulers of Pakistan let loose a reign of terror on the innocent people of Bangladesh, a

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stream of refugees had been pouring into the adjacent Indian states to escape atrocities. Just before the liberation of Bangladesh their number stood at nearly 10 million. Immediately after liberation, refugees started trekking back towards their homes in their new-found freedom. The Government of Bangladesh publicly declared that they would make all efforts to encourage the refugees to return and help them resettle in their homes. Apart from rendering other help, the Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 18.58 crores to the Government of Bangladesh to be spent on refugee relief in the form of cash doles to the refugees. By the first week of March, 9,321,485 refugees had already returned to Bangladesh. Besides the grant for cash doles, the Government of India has also helped in innumerable other ways in the return and resettlement of the refugees, such as in the provision of drugs, medicines and transport.

As an initial help to the war-ravaged and shattered economy of Bangladesh the Government of India have further made a grant of Rs. 25 crores for the purchase of urgently needed commodities by the Government of Bangladesh. These commodities include food, petroleum and petroleum products, fertilisers, cotton and yarn, sugar, salt, baby food, oil seeds, cement, steel and steel products, chemicals, power generation and transmission equipment and vehicles. Another loan of Rs. 10 crores has been made for rebuilding the railway network in Bangladesh. In addition, the Government of India have provided a loan worth æ5 million in foreign exchange for the immediate foreign exchange needs of that country. Similarly, other immediate requirements are being met expeditiously. whether in clothing, shipping or aircraft.

On the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, paid a visit to Calcutta from 6 to 8 February 1972. The Bangabandhu expressed gratitude on behalf of the Government

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and people of Bangladesh to the Government and people of India for the hospitality and assistance given to millions of Bangladesh citizens and for the moral and material support given by the Government and people of India to the struggle for liberation. In their detailed discussions the two Prime Ministers "resolved to give practical shape to the legitimate and deeply felt aspirations of the common peoples of the two countries, guided by the principles of democracy, socialism, secularism, non-alignment and opposition to racialism and colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. Towards these ends they expressed their determination to promote in every possible way cooperation between the Governments and peoples of Bangladesh and India inspired by a vision of lasting peace, amity and good neighbourliness."

The emergence of Bangladesh symbolises the unconquerable spirit of man. It opens up a new chapter of amity and cooperation on India's eastern frontiers. In

cooperation with other disinterested Powers it makes for stability and progress in partnership in South Asia, based on enlightened principles in keeping with the aspirations of the 20th century.

The close and friendly relations between India and Bhutan were further strengthened by the visit of His Majesty the King of Bhutan to New Delhi in April 1971. His Majesty was accompanied by H.R.H. the Crown Prince and three Ministers, viz. H.E. Lyonpo Chokyal Dorji, Minister of Finance, H.E. Lyonpo Dawa Tsering, Minister of Development and Foreign Affairs and H.E. Lyonpo Pema Wangchuk, who is now Bhutan's Representative in India.

During the visit, His Majesty and the Ministers held discussions with the Government of India on various matters of mutual concern. The visit was followed by the establishment of the Royal Bhutan Mission in New Delhi in May, 1971, while India also appointed Shri B.S. Das as her Representative to Bhutan in Thimpu on 15 July, 1971.

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Bhutan became a member of the United Nations on 21 September 1971. India made every possible efforts to help Bhutan in acquiring this membership in keeping the earlier understanding between the two countries. Bhutan has established a Permanent Mission to the U.N. in New York. The Governments of India and Bhutan both have reiterated that the relations between the two countries would continue to be governed by the 1949 Treaty of Perpetual Peace and Friendship between them.

The ties of friendship between India and Bhutan were further cemented during the year by the exchange of various delegations. A 16-member Indian folk dance troupe visited Bhutan in August 1971. The following delegations from Bhutan visited India in January-February, 1972:-

- (i) A ten-member Tshogdu (National Assembly) delegation;
- (ii) An eight-member delegation of Royal Advisory Councillors of Bhutan;
- (iii) A ten-member delegation of Bhutanese officials;
- (iv) A ten-member delegation of students and teachers;
- (v) A folk dance troupe to participate in the Republic Day celebrations.

The Government of India have agreed to provide Rs. 33 crores in grants and loans to finance Bhutan's Third Five Year Plan which commenced in April 1971. The Plan provides for several schemes in vital sectors of development such as agriculture, industry, education, transport, communications, health, etc. The Government of India continue to provide the services of experts in these fields at Bhutan Government's request. Over 150 Bhutanese students continue to receive Government of India scholarships for study in India.

Bhutan contributed a sum of approximately Rs. 7 lakhs towards the relief of refugees from Bangladesh and was the first country to recognise Bangladesh after India.

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Relations with Burma have continued to be friendly and close. General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, paid an informal visit to India from 8th to 10th April, 1971. Various international and bilateral subjects were discussed.

A 15-members Burmese delegation participated in the Joint Indo-Burma Boundary Commission meeting held in New Delhi from 6 to 15 June, 1971. The demarcation work on the Indo-Burma boundary is proceeding satisfactorily.

An Indian Ballet Troupe visited Rangoon in September-October 1971.

The Governments of India and Burma are holding discussions regarding the various problems faced by the people of Indian origin in Burma.

The Government of Burma extended recognition to Bangladesh on 13th January, 1972.

Relations with Ceylon continued to remain cordial. During the insurgency in April 1971 India, along with other friendly countries, provided speedy and effective assistance to the Government of Ceylon at their request. Assistance was mainly in the shape of small arms and ammunition, helicopters for logistic support and patrolling of the coast by Indian naval ships.

The Foreign Minister paid an official visit to Ceylon from 9 to 11 September. Economic cooperation between the two countries was the main subject of discussion. The Minister of Irrigation and Power also visited Ceylon in November 1971 and explored the possibility of creating a joint power grid system between Ceylon and Southern India.

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The implementation of the Indo-Ceylonese Agreement of 1964, has been proceeding satisfactorily. Some new proposals to speed up the pace of granting Ceylon citizenship and repatriation are under consideration of the two Governments.

The policy of Ceylonisation of trade and business continued during the year, resulting in some of our nationals having to leave the Island, winding up their business. Our efforts with the Ceylonese Government reduced to some extent the hardship caused by these measures.

A new Credit Agreement was signed between the two Governments in November 1971. Under this Agreement, Ceylon would be able to buy some Indian goods worth Rs. 50 million (Indian).

The news of the sudden demise of King Mahendra of Nepal on 31 January, was received in India with deep regret. He was a patriot with great love for his country. In the absence of the President from Delhi, the Vice-President of India led a delegation consisting of Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Parliamentary

Affairs and Shipping and Transport, Shri T.N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary and Lt. Gen. Har Prasad, Vice Chief of the Army Staff, to Kathmandu to represent India at the funeral the same day.

A new Trade and Transit Treaty signed with Nepal came into effect from 15 August. The new Treaty provides for Nepal's primary products to come freely into India. Industrial goods manufactured in Nepal largely from indigenous raw materials are given specially favourable treatment for import into India on a non-reciprocal basis. Mutually satisfactory solutions were found for the prevention of deflection of trade and transit routes. The new Treaty was welcomed both in India and Nepal.

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The Foreign Minister visited Kathmandu from 3 to 5 September. Discussions on matters of mutual interest were held between the Foreign Minister and the Nepalese Prime Minister. The two Ministers emphasised the traditionally close links between the two countries and peoples in various fields and stressed the need to further strengthen them to their mutual benefit. The Prime Minister of Nepal and the Minister of External Affairs discussed the international situation and reiterated their continued adherence to the policy of non-alignment as an important factor in the maintenance of universal peace and international security and the lessening of tensions in the world. In the Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the visit, "The Prime Minister of Nepal noted the social and economic implications to India as a result of facing the problem of millions of refugees from East Pakistan". The two Ministers agreed on the urgent need for the creation of conditions for the return of the refugees to their homes.

As a result of the visit of an Indian delegation to Kathmandu in October, matters relating to the existing agreements on Kosi, Gandhak and Trisuli projects were discussed and settled.

His Majesty the King of Nepal stopped over at New Delhi on 10 and 11 June on his way to Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. King Mahendra had a meeting with the Prime Minister, Union Ministers for Transport, Shipping and Parliamentary Affairs; Irrigation and Power; and Foreign Trade called on His Majesty the King. King Mahendra also paid an official visit to India from 11 to 13 November. The King received some of the Union Ministers and held discussions on subjects of mutual concern with them during his stay at New Delhi.

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 self-financing basis. During

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1971-72, 226 seats were reserved for Nepalese students under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, and 60 self-financing students were admitted to various institutions in India.

During the year under review Indian aid to Nepal continued under the Indo-Nepal Economic Cooperation Programme. Upto 31 March 1971, India had provided aid

worth Rs. 81.52 crores towards the Cooperation programme in Nepal. A sum of Rs. 8.40 crores has been earmarked for expenditure during the year 1971-72.

The construction of the bridge over the river Gandaki marked the completion of the Sonauli-Pokhra Road which was thrown open to traffic by the Prime Minister of Nepal on 14 September 1971. This road constructed at a cost of about Rs. 15 crores (IC) will give a boost to the economy of Pokhara valley of Nepal. Another major Indo-Nepal project, the second stage of the Tirsuli Hydel Project was inaugurated by the Nepalese Prime Minister on 17 November 1971.

Other major projects like the Eastern Sector of Mahendra Rajmarg (East-West-Highway) and the Chatra Canal made good progress and are nearing completion. The survey and preparatory work on the Central Sector of the Mahendra Rajmarg has been completed. The Engineering-cum-traffic survey for laying a broad-gauge railway line from Raxaul on the Indian side to Hitauda in Nepal was also completed during the year. A hospital with 25 beds was inaugurated at Rajbiraj during the year. This hospital is the first in the chain of two hospitals with 25 beds each, three hospitals with 15 beds each, one health centre and six health posts to be constructed with Indian cooperation.

The work on the Kathmandu-Raxaul Land line project has progressed satisfactorily. The telephone exchanges at Kathmandu, Hitauda, Amlekganj, Simra and Birganj have been constructed. The construction of telephone exchanges at Bhainse and Palung is also nearing completion.

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In order to cater to the needs of the local population along the Mahendra Rajmarg and Sonauli-Pokhra Road three link roads and three schools buildings are being constructed. The scheme of distribution of packets containing essential medicines to the local population was continued during the year.

The construction of road from Hanumannagar to Fatehpur, Rajbiraj and Kanauli in the Kosi area made satisfactory progress during the year. The black-topping and improvement of a portion of Kathmandu-Trisuli Road from Kakani diversion to Ranipauwa was undertaken during the year in addition to the regular maintenance of the road.

The Government of India have approved the draft letter of exchange for the Paropkar Shri Panch Indra Laxmi Devi Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Nepal and also sanctioned the grants-in-aid of Rs. 1.40 lakhs for this institution. To meet the expenditure already incurred for the completion of the O.P.D. buildings and Nurses' Hostel and also to provide funds for acquiring equipments for X-Ray and dark rooms of the Maternity Home.

Government of India's assistance in deputing Readers, Professors, Teachers, Technicians and Coaches was continued during the year to H.M.G. of Nepal towards the implementation of their educational programmes.

In the archaeological field, the Government of India are assisting the H.M.G. of Nepal in conducting a pre-historic survey of Nepal.

Relations between India and Sikkim continued to be warm and friendly. These

relations were further cemented by the visit of Their Highnesses the Chogyal and the Gyalmo of Sikkim to New Delhi in April 1971, following fruitful discussions between a team of Sikkimese officials and the Planning Commission on Sikkim's Fourth Five Year Plan. The Government of India have decided to give a sum of Rs. 18.5 crores in grants and loans to Sikkim for the implementation of its Fourth Five-Year Plan which

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commenced on 1 April 1971. During the year, the Government of India continued to provide a number of experts to Sikkim in administrative and development fields and facilities for training and education of the Sikkimese personnel in India. Over 225 Sikkimese scholars continued to receive scholarships for studies in various educational institutions in India.

A delegation of members of the State Council of Sikkim visited India in January 1972. Under the cultural activities programme, a troupe of 10 Kuchipudi dancers visited Sikkim in connection with India's Independence Day celebrations. A delegation of 12 Village Headmen from Sikkim undertook a Bharat Darshan tour in December 1971. A cultural delegation of Sikkimese women is likely to visit India in February 1972.

Sikkim contributed a sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs towards the relief of refugees from Bangladesh. In a message to the Prime Minister on 4 December, the Chogyal referred to "the grave situation forced on India by the latest Pakistan hostilities" and conveyed his "fullest support to the Government and people of India in meeting this critical challenge".

A new situation emerged on the sub-continent during 1971-72 with the birth of the sovereign and independent State of Bangladesh in what used to be the Province of East Pakistan. The emergence of independent Bangladesh was precipitated by the brutal military action launched against the unarmed civilian population of East Bengal by the Yahya regime on 25 March. The December 1970 General Elections had resulted in a landslide victory for the Awami League under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on the basis of his 6-point programme for full provincial autonomy, with the Centre retaining only Defence and Foreign Affairs, and possibly currency. The result of these first free General Elections, based on adult

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franchise, held in Pakistan obviously upset the calculations of the military regime. The landslide victory of Sheikh Mujib's party-which won the overall majority in Pakistan coupled with the success of Mr. Bhutto's PPP-which won a majority in the Punjab and Sind and a majority in West Pakistan as a whole-altered the situation completely.

Following the elections, President Yahya tried to go through the motions of talks with leaders of these two political parties to conform to the principles of the Legal Framework Order. Mr. Bhutto, however, announced that his party would not accept a Constitution on the basis of the Awami League's 6-point programme of autonomy. The triangular dialogue between President Yahya, Sheikh Mujib and Mr. Bhutto therefore ended in a deadlock. Mr. Bhutto returned from

Dacca in early February and threatened an agitation unless the date for convening the National Assembly was postponed. Later, when the date for convening the National Assembly was fixed for 3 March, 1971, Mr. Bhutto announced his decision to boycott the National Assembly.

In the first week of February, President Yahya announced the indefinite postponement of the date for convening the National Assembly and decided to take stern measures against the Awami League and its supporters, who had won an overwhelming majority in East Bengal and a majority in the National Assembly. President Yahya removed the Governor of East Pakistan, Admiral Ahsan and installed Lt. General Tikka Khan, with the aim of wiping out by military means the political aspirations of the 75 million East Bengalis. During the first half of March, while Gen. Tikka Khan started a rapid build up of military strength in East Bengal, President Yahya kept up the facade of holding fresh talks with Sheikh Mujib and the Awami League leaders. He even invited leaders of

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other West Pakistan parties, and finally Mr. Bhutto to Dacca. As soon as the strength of the Army had been increased from the normal division and a half to three and a half divisions, the talks mysteriously broke down on the 24 March. General Yahya Khan left for Karachi on the 25 March, and the same night Gen. Tikka Khan's troops started their military repression in Dacca and other cities of East Bengal. Awami League supporters and intellectuals including professors and students, workers and peasants and members of the minority community were singled out for elimination and millions of people were forced to seek refuge in India. As this campaign continued month after month, it became increasingly clear that this genocide of the people of East Bengal by the West Pakistan minority Government was a deliberate act. The military suppression of the people of East Bengal was so brutal that between 25 March and 16 December, it resulted in the killing of 3 million people, the fleeing of nearly 10 million people to India and another 20 million became refugees within East Bengal.

The massive influx of refugees into India from East Bengal became a major threat to India's economic, political and social structure, as well as to the peace and security of the region. The Yahya regime at first denied the massive exodus but later admitted that no more than two million people had fled to India—a figure it stuck to in spite of the obvious and growing millions of refugees who continued to arrive in India.

The tragic events in East Bengal naturally aroused wide concern and sympathy in India. The Lok Sabha passed a resolution on 31 March, 1971, expressing the "wholehearted sympathy and support of the people of India" for the struggle of the people of Bangladesh. Faced with the tremendous and growing burden of refugees, several Ministerial delegations were sent abroad to apprise

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foreign governments and the world community about the facts of the situation, and bring to bear their influence on the military rulers of Pakistan for a peaceful, political settlement. As many as 13 Ministerial delegations visited 70 countries to explain at first hand the continuing influx of refugees due to the genocide of the people of East Bengal by the West Pakistan army. The Foreign

Minister visited Europe and America. The Prime Minister addressed letters to Heads of Governments, on 14 May 1971 and 10 August 1971, explaining the crushing burden which the continuing refugee influx had thrust upon India and asked them to exercise their influence with Pakistan to seek a political solution with the already elected representatives of East Bengal and to release Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Foreign Minister, similarly, wrote to the United Nations Secretary General U Thant on 10 August 1971. Our Missions abroad kept in continuous touch with the Governments of their accreditation to explain the issues involved. Many distinguished foreign visitors, including Members of Parliament and other leaders as well as prominent journalists and TV groups were invited by our Government to visit the refugee camps and study the situation at first hand. The Bangladesh issue was raised in the Human Rights Commission and at the non-aligned Consultative Meeting at New York. The Indian Delegations participating in the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Paris and in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference at Kuala Lumpur inscribed items on East Bengal in the agenda of these meetings. Indian delegations to non-governmental organisations like the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the International Commission of Jurists also persuaded these organisations to speak up for the cause of the people of East Bengal.

While these efforts created worldwide sympathy amongst the people for the sufferings of the refugees and the burden faced by India, Governments were slow in realising the terrible urgency of the situation with which the

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people of Bangladesh and India were faced. Therefore, in October-November, 1971, the Prime Minister undertook a tour of six countries including Belgium, Austria, UK, France, Federal Republic of Germany and the USA. She put across the idea that India could not accept the continuing burden of looking after millions of refugees indefinitely. The Prime Minister urged that the further influx of the refugees could be stopped and the existing refugees in India would voluntarily return to Bangladesh, only through a political solution involving a settlement with the already elected leaders of the people in East Bengal. She urged the immediate release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as that would help in assuaging the feelings of the people of Bangladesh and help in creating a proper atmosphere for a political solution. In a statement to Parliament on 15 November 1971, the Prime Minister summed up the results of these efforts in the following terms:

"I think that these countries as well as others realise that it will not help to deal with peripheral problems without finding political solution in Bangladesh through negotiations with the already elected leaders of the people of East Bengal and in accordance with their legitimate wishes. Most countries also realise that the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is essential and intend to impress this upon the military regime of Pakistan."

The Yahya Government, however, continued its policy of military repression and paid little heed to mounting international pressure for ending the carnage in East Bengal and for negotiating a political settlement with genuinely elected Awami League representatives. Nor was President Yahya prepared to listen to the advice of leading statesmen of the world to release Sheikh Mujibur Rahman-whom he persisted in calling a traitor and against

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whom he had started a farcical trial in camera. At the same time, the Yahya Government tried to depict to the whole world that the unrest in East Bengal and the exodus of the millions of refugees into India was due to India's instigation and not to the brutal repression by his army. The people of West Pakistan were kept totally in the dark about inhuman atrocities against innocent civilians in East Bengal.

Not content with this an officially inspired 'Hate India', 'Crush India' campaign was launched in the major cities of West Pakistan in September. President Yahya tried to depict the liberation struggle in East Bengal, which grew rapidly with military repression, as inspired by India so as to convert the problem into another Indo-Pakistan conflict. By October, President Yahya started describing the situation in East Bengal as an undeclared war with India and went on almost every week to threaten total war against India. He ordered massive troop movements to forward areas along India's western and eastern borders. India had no option but to reinforce her defences along the borders. This was followed by mounting border incidents, particularly, in East Bengal, with Pakistani troops firing into Indian territory and Pakistani war planes violating Indian air space. On 25 November, President Yahya Khan told press correspondents that in ten days, he would be away fighting a war against India. In spite of these grave provocations India treated them as local incidents and did not allow them to escalate into a major conflict.

Finally, on the eve of 3 December, the Pakistan Air Force launched sudden strikes against several Indian air-fields and its army attacked across the western border, and declared a state of war against India on the morning of 4 December. India had no alternative but to use her armed forces to meet this unprovoked aggression.

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During the 14-day war in eastern theatre, the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Command defeated the Pakistan Army which surrendered on 16 December. The same evening the Prime Minister made unilateral offer of cease-fire in the Western theatre which was accepted by Pakistan on 17 December. This was in line with India's purpose of deterring aggression and not making territorial gains in Pakistan.

The Foreign Minister addressing the UN Security Council on 21 December, 1971 stated:

"We are glad that the initiative taken by the Prime Minister of India led to a response from Pakistan and that cease-fire became effective. We are willing to arrive at agreed arrangements with the parties concerned, to settle not only withdrawals but also other problems which have arisen as a result of this conflict, by mutual negotiation."

Referring to India's Western boundary with Pakistan, the Foreign Minister said:

"The international frontier between India and Pakistan is well defined. However, as a result of hostilities, certain areas of Pakistan are now under the

control of Indian troops and a much smaller area of India is under the control of Pakistani troops. We accept the principle of withdrawals. This is a problem we wish to negotiate and settle with Pakistan as early as possible, and we look forward to cooperation from Pakistan in this regard."

"The State of Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India. However, in order to avoid bloodshed and for preserving peace, we have respected the ceasefireline supervised by UNMOGIP. In the course of this conflict, as also in 1965, it was

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crossed by troops of Pakistan at various places. India had therefore, to cross this line then, as now. There is thus need to avoid the repetition of such incidents by making some adjustments in the cease-fire line in order to make it more stable, rational and viable. This we propose to discuss and settle with Pakistan."

India desires a durable peace and restoration of normal relations with Pakistan. India firmly believes that it is through friendship and cooperation between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan that the peoples of the three countries would progress. India has offered to Pakistan to hold direct talks with her, at any time, at any level and without any preconditions, to discuss and settle all questions. We hope that Pakistan will grasp the hand of friendship, give up the policy of confrontation against India which has led to four conflicts in the past and forge new relations of amity and good neighbourliness which would benefit both our peoples.

The emergence of a free, sovereign and independent Bangladesh has not only exploded the myth of religion being the basis of statehood, but also provided an opportunity for three countries of the subcontinent to work in peace, friendship and cooperation for the welfare of their peoples and the security and stability of the subcontinent. India has no enmity against the people of Pakistan and wishes them well. India does not wish instability and discord on its borders and has no designs on Pakistan's territory. India wishes to resolve all problems with Pakistan through direct bilateral negotiations without any third party intervention. India hopes that Pakistan will appreciate this and respond in a positive and constructive manner.

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Consistent with our declared desire to normalise relations with China, we took a number of steps in that direction. In July 1971 the Prime Minister sent a personal letter to Premier Chou En-lai about the Bangladesh problem and India-China relations. We welcomed the restoration of China's rights in the U. N., and both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister sent messages of congratulations to their Chinese counterparts. Speaking at the Press Conference in New Delhi and in Paris on 19 October and 9 November respectively, the Prime Minister mentioned the possibilities of exchange of Ambassadors without discussing substantive issues like the border question. On 25 November, the Foreign Minister declared in Parliament that the likelihood of India unilaterally sending an Ambassador to China was "not excluded". Our Ambassadors in various capitals in the world also conveyed our desire for normalisation of

relations to their Chinese counter-parts. On 26 November, an invitation was conveyed to the Chinese Government to take part in the Third Asian International Trade Fair to be held in New Delhi.

We abstained from anti-Chinese propaganda, in spite of virtuperative attacks made by China during the Bangladesh developments and Pakistan's invasion of India in December. The police posse outside the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi was withdrawn on 13 September. We raised the level of representation at the Chinese Embassy National Day Reception on 1 October in New Delhi and the Foreign Secretary attended the function.

China on her part showed some response and on our Republic Day in 1971, Premier Chou En-lai sent his "festive congratulations" to our Prime Minister and to "the great Indian People". On 13 November 1971, Premier Chou En-lai also sent a message thanking the Prime Minister for her greetings on China's entry into the U. N., and the message ended with, "May the friendship between the Indian and Chinese people grow and develop daily".

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Till the latter half of November, there was a significant reduction in anti-India propaganda in the Chinese Press and there was hardly any adverse comment on India's internal situation. During October-November 1971, an Indian Table Tennis Team visited China on invitation to participate in the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Tournament held in Peking and was treated well. This was the first official Indian delegation to visit China in more than 10 years.

The initial Chinese reaction to the Indo-Soviet Treaty was one of cautious silence and for months there was no official reaction. On 5 October, Premier Chou En-lai was reported to have told a group of Americans in Peking that he had noted the Indo-Soviet statement that "their agreement was not directed against China".

However, following developments in Bangladesh, China took a consistently hostile stand against India and supported the Pakistan Government vis-a-vis Bangladesh. She ignored the systematic genocide committed by the Pakistani Army in Bangladesh and the resultant massive exodus of refugees which posed a serious danger to India's peace and stability. Both inside and outside the U.N., China violently criticised India. Beginning from 11 April, China constantly accused India of "gross" or "crude" interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan and of threatening Pakistan and sending armed infiltrators". It condemned the Bangladesh Leaders as a "secessionist" group.

Since the latter part of November 1971, China's attacks on India on behalf of Pakistan became more vitriolic. With the outbreak of the Indo-Pak hostilities, China regularly and consistently sought to condemn India as having committed "aggression" on Pakistan with the help of Soviet "Social imperialism". China held that the Indo-Soviet Treaty was actually a military alliance, aid and that the Bangladesh Government was a "puppet Government",

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"single-handedly engineered" by India and forcibly imposed on the people of

"East Pakistan". On 16 December 1971, China officially accused India on these lines and held that "the pipe dream of a great Indian empire" cherished by the "Indian expansionists" was "not only to swallow up 'East Pakistan' but also to destroy Pakistan as a whole". Moreover, she held out the threat that "India too has its own nationalities problem" and that "henceforth there will be no tranquility for India over the South-Asian sub-continent".

In the U.N., China worked for West Pakistan and actively supported the U.S. moves in the Security Council and the General Assembly against India. In the debate held on 19 November in the Third Committee of the United Nations on the influx of refugees in India, the Chinese representative took absolutely no notice of the genocide in Bangladesh which caused this exodus and dismissed the whole cruel episode as "purely Pakistan's internal affair". He held that the "so-called refugee question" was created by India in order to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan and repeated the Pakistani allegation that India was obstructing the return of the Bangladesh refugees to their homeland.

Despite this setback to the slight progress that had been made earlier, it is to be noted that China did not actively interfere in the Bangladesh struggle or the Indo-Pak conflict. It is also significant that the Sino-U.S. joint communique dated 28 February 1972 makes no mention of Bangladesh. However, China has gone out of her way to express 'support to the right of the people of Jammu & Kashmir to self determination' in the joint communique. This amounts to interference in India's internal affairs and cannot be tolerated. We do not still wish to provoke China unnecessarily and are willing to normalise relations with her on a basis of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs. We hope that sooner, rather

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than later, China will show a positive and constructive response. Normalisation of relations between India and China, we believe, would strengthen peace and security, promote progress and lessen tensions in Asia.

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INDIA

AFGHANISTAN USA BANGLADESH FRANCE PAKISTAN UNITED KINGDOM CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC BHUTAN BULGARIA BURMA MONGOLIA NEPAL POLAND LATVIA RUSSIA SRI
LANKA MALAYSIA AUSTRIA BELGIUM GERMANY CHINA MALI

Date : Jun 01, 1971

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Relations between India and Australia continued to be close and friendly.

A special Mission led by Shri Sidharatha Shankar Ray, Minister of Education

and Social Welfare, visited Australia in 1 January, 1971 to explain India's position on the question of Bangladesh.

The Fifth Consultative Meeting between Officials of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Department of Foreign Affairs of Australia was held in New Delhi on October 19, 20 and 21, 1971. The two sides were able to exchange views on a wide range of international questions, particularly Asian, and also on bilateral relations in the economic, educational, scientific, cultural and technical fields.

A Cultural Agreement between India and Australia was signed after these discussions to promote greater exchange and closer cooperation between the two countries in the cultural sphere.

Australia offered assistance for the relief of the Bangladesh refugees in India. The total amount of assistance offered by Australia was \$2,240,072 out of which \$1,120,072 were offered through the U.N. Focal Point and \$1,120,000 to the Government of India directly.

The Minister of External Affairs visited Indonesia from August 12-15, 1971 at the invitation of the Indonesian Government. During his visit the annual India-Indonesian bilateral talks at the ministerial and official levels were

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also held. Among the subjects on which there was a mutual exchange of views were the situation in South and South-East Asia, the Indian Ocean, cooperation among non-aligned nations, the recent Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, regional economic cooperation, influx of refugees into India and need for a peaceful political settlement in Indo-China.

An Indonesian Railway Team visited India from April 16-29, 1971 at the invitation of the Government of India to explore avenues for cooperation in the Railway and Communications fields.

Relations in the cultural sphere between India and Indonesia were further strengthened by our participation in the Ramayana Ballet Festival in Indonesia during August-September 1971. The Ranga-Sri Little Ballet Troupe of Gwalior and the Kathakali Troupe from the PS Varrier Natya Sangham of Kerala successfully participated in this Festival.

The Indonesian Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Rudy Sudomo visited India from September 6-15, 1971 as a guest of the Indian Navy.

The Indonesian Minister of State for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs, the Sultan of Jogjakarta, visited India from October 21-24, 1971. He visited the Refugee Camp at Salt Lake in Calcutta, the TELCO and TISCO works in Jamshedpur and also Agra.

Relations between India and Malaysia continued to be cordial. Shri Sidharatha Shankar Ray, Minister of Education and Social Welfare, visited Malaysia in June 1971 to explain India's stand on the situation in East Bengal.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Hon'ble the Speaker participated in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held at Kuala Lumpur from September 13-17, 1971.

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H.E. Chief Hammer DeRoburt O.B.E., MP. President, Head of State, Minister for Island Development and Industry and Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of Nauru paid an official visit from September 8-22, 1971. During his visit matters concerning the promotion of bilateral trade were discussed. It was agreed that the M.M.T.C. will get in touch with the Phosphate Corporation of Nauru for the import of rock phosphate to India.

India's relations with New Zealand continued to be friendly. There was a great deal of sympathy and understanding among the people of New Zealand for the people of East Bengal, particularly the refugees. Public organisations in New Zealand generously donated relief material for the Bangladesh refugees in India. The Government of New Zealand offered Royal New Zealand Airforce planes for transporting these relief supplies.

The new High Commissioner for New Zealand His Excellency Mr. R. R. Cunninghame presented his credentials to the President on 7th March, 1972.

Her Excellency Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, wife of the President of Philippines visited India from October 10-11, 1971. The occasion of her visit was availed of for detailed discussions of a number of projects and schemes in which India will provide technical assistance. These matters were further discussed later during the visit of Hon'ble Mr. David M. Consunji, Minister of Public Works and Communications, Government of the Philippines from November 19-23, 1971.

The close and friendly relations between the Governments of India and Singapore were further emphasised when the Singapore Prime Minister paid an official visit to India from November 21-25, 1971, and held talks with the President, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. The talks covered a variety of subjects and it was found that the attitude of the two countries was similar on a number of points.

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The most important event of the year was the State visit by President Shri V. V. Giri at the invitation of the Government of Singapore from September 14 to 17, 1971. Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Planning, visited Singapore from September 6-8, 1971.

Relations between India and Thailand remained cordial.

Shri Sidharatha Shankar Ray, Minister of Education and Social Welfare visited Thailand in June 1971 to explain India's stand on the situation in East Bengal.

The State Trading Corporation has opened a Regional Office in Bangkok with a resident representative. It is hoped that this will pave the way towards increased economic and commercial cooperation between India and Thailand.

Thailand recognised Bangladesh on February 16, 1972. The President, accompanied by Shrimati Giri, will be paying a State visit to Thailand from March 27-30, 1972 at the invitation of His Majesty the King of Thailand.

Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Tonga paid a State visit to India from October 1-11, 1971. Following this visit, the prospects of bilateral trade are being explored. A number of proposals for technical assistance to Tonga are under consideration. A small scale industries exhibition in Tonga is also envisaged.

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AUSTRALIA

INDIA USA BANGLADESH INDONESIA CHINA MALAYSIA NAURU NEW ZEALAND PHILIPPINES
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE THAILAND TONGA

Date : Jun 01, 1971

EAST ASIA

Indo-Japanese relations registered a step further in the field of both political and economic relations. A large number of Japanese delegations, both political and economic, visited India, thus presenting prospects of closer Indo-Japanese cooperation.

On the economic side, India and Japan signed the Tenth Yen Credit Agreement for U.S. \$25.39 million in 1 April, 1971. Among the many Japanese industrial and technical delegations which visited India, the Mitsubishi Delegation's visit in April-May 1971, deserve a special mention. It came to study the scope of technical and financial cooperation with India and made positive recommendations. It generally welcomed the political stability and the economic prospects for Japanese investment in India. Mitsubishi Heavy Industry also agreed to extend to India U. S. \$19 million worth of supply credit for the purchase of a bulk ore carrier.

The Japanese Government promised further project aid of U. S. \$15.4 million for a deep sea oil exploration project. Japan also made another commitment worth U. S. \$45 million extending over a period of 3 years for three important projects viz., Tuticorin Fertiliser project, Kotah Fertilizer and Cochin Shipyards.

Politically, two Parliamentary delegations from Japan visited India in July and September. Particularly significant was the visit of the Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Sakurauchi who visited India for a general exchange of views and to study the refugee problem in particular.

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On return to Japan, the delegation drew attention to the enormity of the refugee problem and made a strong plea for Japanese assistance in the matter.

On the Bangladesh question, the Japanese Press came out most candidly and powerfully to condemn the genocide in Bangladesh by Pakistani military forces. The Japanese Government also endorsed the humanitarian action taken by India. Prime Minister Sato, replying to our Prime Minister's letter of 14 May on the question of Bangladesh stated (in his letter of 30 June), how deeply concerned he was with the problem created by the heavy influx of refugees into India and expressed his Government's "deepest sympathy". He also agreed that "conditions should be created so that the flow of refugees into the Indian territory will stop and those at present in India may be repatriated as soon as possible". Our Education Minister, Shri S. S. Ray, made a special visit to Japan on 7 June to explain to the Japanese leaders the causes and effects of the Bangladesh developments.

On 25, November Prime Minister Sato wrote to the Indian Prime Minister to express his deep concern over the growingly tense situation in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

With the invasion of India by Pakistan on 3 December, Japan worked in the U.N. for an early cease-fire and tried to temper the language of certain resolutions. Japan temporarily postponed signature on the Aid Agreement for the next year but allowed already authorised aid to flow to India without any restriction. With the end of war, Japan speedily signed on 31, January 1972 the agreement for 11th Yen credit amounting to U.S. \$101 million.

India-Mongolia relations reached a new high with India raising the level of our Mission in Ulan Bator to the Embassy level in the month of November 1971 and appointing Shri Narboo as our first resident Ambassador. India

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also sent a special delegation under Shri Om Mehta, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport, to attend the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the foundation of the Mongolian People's Republic on 11 July, 1971, in Ulan Bator. Particularly noteworthy was the unstinted support which the Government and people of Mongolia gave to India in December 1971. Mongolia was one of the few countries which stood by India at the U.N.

Friendly relations with the Republic of Korea continued to grow. The visit of the Vice Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea Mr. Suk Heum Yun, from 10 to 16 October, 1971, helped in furthering mutual understanding between the two countries. He called on the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister and had useful exchange of views. The trade relations between the two countries also continued to develop. The total trade in 1970-71 came to Rs. 2.82 million. A South Korean trade team visited India in July 1971 and negotiated a long term agreement for import of Indian iron ore to Korea.

India has all along been interested in steadily increasing its contacts with DPRK and the visit of a DPRK `cultural troupe in the month of November greatly contributed in promoting better understanding and goodwill between the two

countries. The troupe gave several performances in New Delhi to large audiences and the high standard of performance was uniformly appreciated.

The trade relations between the two countries have also been on the increase and this was reflected in the new Trade Agreement for the year 1972 which was signed in Delhi on 9 February, 1972. Taking into account the desire of both sides to increase the trade, the Agreement envisaged a 100 per cent increase in the volume of trade and provided for a total trade volume of Rs. 166 million, both-ways.

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The situation in Indo-China continued to be a matter of concern to the Government. In all the three states, the war continued unabated without any prospects of early peace. On 25 January, 1972, President Nixon revealed the secret visits of Kissinger to Paris during 1971 and his talks with the leaders of the Vietnamese delegation. While this was a welcome development, President Nixon's unilateral disclosure of the contents of these meetings and subsequent intensified bombings of Vietnamese territory despite the positive response made by the PRG in the form of two elaborations announced on 1 February, 1972, constituted a most regrettable set-back to the prospects of peace.

The Government of India tried to keep in touch with all the parties concerned in Indo-China in the hope that some peaceful avenues could be found to solve the problem of war. The Government of India also believe that Geneva Accords provide the framework for a durable peace settlement in Indo-China and that a settlement of the war in South Vietnam is the key to a political solution of the entire region.

The most notable development of the year was the decision of the Governments of India and DRVN to raise the level of their representations to Embassy level from 7 January, 1972. This, however, led to unprovoked and unjustified violent demonstrations against India in South Vietnam. India protested to the Saigon Government and warned them of the serious consequences. The Saigon Government subsequently apologised for these incidents and promised that Indian life and property would be given all due protection. However, Saigon authorities continued their obstructive and unreasonable tactics towards the Indian Delegation on the ICSC, although fully realising that the ICSC drew its authority from the Geneva Conference Powers and that its composition was not subject to the decisions of the Saigon Government.

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On 1 July, 1971, the PRG announced its new seven point peace proposal in Paris. The Government of India supported the proposal as representing an advance over the previous proposals and providing a basis for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem. The Government of India urged the United States to accept these proposals and cease all bombings of Vietnamese territory and resume steps for peaceful negotiations.

India continued its efforts to forge closer relations with Laos. A Chair "Asian Civilisation Studies" was set up in the "Ecole Superiure de Pedagogie" in Vientiane and Dr. S. Sahai from India joined the institute in January 1971. A

team of Indian experts visited Laos for conducting feasibility surveys of Maknow Irrigation and Hydroelectric Project. India also participated in the Laos Red Cross Fair during the year and contributed the proceeds from the sale of exhibits to the Laotian Red Cross.

As a signatory to the multilateral agreement on the Prek Thnot Project under the aegis of the U.N., India contributed five Hydraulic gates and accessories.

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JAPAN

INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BANGLADESH PAKISTAN MONGOLIA KOREA
UNITED KINGDOM CHINA FRANCE VIETNAM SWITZERLAND LAOS LATVIA

Date : Apr 01, 1971

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

No substantial progress was made during the year towards the implementation of the Security Council Resolution of 22 November, 1967, notwithstanding the expectations raised by the resumption of the Jarring Mission and the Government of Egypt's positive and cooperative attitude towards it.

On 8 February, 1971, Ambassador Jarring presented identical Aide Memoires to the Governments of Israel and Egypt seeking "parallel and simultaneous commitments" from the two Governments regarding the implementation of the Security Council Resolution. The Egyptian response to this was positive and constructive. Israel, on the other hand, refrained from giving the commitments sought by Ambassador Jarring.

President Sadat announced on 4 February, 1971, that he was prepared to conclude a partial accord with Israel which would enable the Suez Canal to be reopened for international shipping, provided Israel made a partial withdrawal from the East Bank of the Suez Canal as a first step towards total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. This withdrawal, President Sadat added, must be in accordance with a specified time-table. Subsequent contacts between the two sides through the U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative as well as through the U.S. Government revealed substantial differences between their respective positions. As a result, no progress was achieved and this led to a continuation of the tension in the area.

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The Presidents of Egypt, Libya and Syria announced on 17 April, 1971, their decision to establish the Federation of Arab Republics for the purpose of "realising an overall Arab unity". The new Federation formally came into existence on 2 September, 1971, after a referendum approving the decision was held in each one of the constituent units. President Sadat of Egypt was elected

by the Presidential Council as the President of the Federation.

On 27 May, 1971, Egypt and the Soviet Union signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation reiterating their desire to strengthen and consolidate the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. The Treaty provided, inter alia, for consultations between the two Governments for the purpose of coordinating their stand "in the event of the emergence of circumstances which, according to the views of both parties, constitute a threat to or a violation of peace". The treaty also provided for Soviet assistance aimed at strengthening "the defensive strength" of Egypt.

Towards the end of the year, the U.N. General Assembly again considered the situation in West Asia and expressed deep concern over the continuation of the grave situation arising out of the non-implementation of the Security Council Resolution of 22 November, 1967. In a Resolution adopted on 13 December, 1971, the General Assembly called upon Israel to respond favourably to Ambassador Jarring's peace initiative of 8 February, noted with appreciation the positive reply given to it by Egypt and reaffirmed the necessity of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict.

The Government of India, on several occasions during the period under review, reiterated their policy on the West Asian crisis. Speaking in the U.N. General Assembly on 27 September, the Foreign Minister said that "this problem will not be solved unless Israel withdraws from the

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Arab territories which it has kept since 5 June, 1967, and restores the legitimate rights of the Palestinian refugees."

The bilateral relations between India and the countries of West Asia and North Africa, continued to be conducted on the basis of respect for our mutual interests. On the question of Bangladesh, however, the West Asian and North African countries, in varying degrees, displayed inadequate appreciation of the problem, magnitude and critical nature of the resultant refugee influx. Efforts were made to explain the situation in its proper perspective, through special emissaries sent to the countries of the region, by invitations to qualified foreign observers and through normal diplomatic channels both in New Delhi and in the capitals of the countries concerned.

The envoys of the countries represented in New Delhi were fully briefed on day to day developments as well as the policies of the Government of India. Our envoys likewise were instructed to keep the Governments concerned closely apprised of the developing crisis and the hostilities. Though the facts were appreciated in many countries, their public response was limited by the inhibitions of their circumstances, including, in some cases, their special relationships with Pakistan.

In spite of these limitations some of the countries exhibited a fair degree of neutrality through their news media as well as in their bilateral relations. And during the Indo-Pakistan hostilities these countries, by and large, refrained from taking any offensive postures against us inspite of the efforts made by Pakistan. Nevertheless, the overall response of the countries of West

Asia and North Africa has given us cause for some disappointment. The countries of this region, except Oman and Afghanistan, voted for the General Assembly Resolution of 7 December, 1971. We have made our reactions in this regard known to the Governments concerned. Some countries have, through diplo-

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matic channels, communicated to us the reasons for the attitude adopted by them in the General Assembly. While we may not be satisfied with the attitude adopted by these countries to the General Assembly Resolution of 7 December, 1971, the compulsions of the situation in which many of these countries are placed cannot be entirely ignored. Diplomatic and other activity is continuing not only to make our position better understood and appreciated but also to strengthen our relations with these countries on a broad base of common interests.

Before the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference started on 29 February, 1972, India's point of view was explained in New Delhi to the envoys of the countries participating in the Conference as well as by our envoys abroad to the respective Governments. It is a matter of great sorrow for us that the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, which should primarily have concerned itself with cultural, religious, scientific and economic matters, should have taken up some issues directly concerning India.

While, to a certain extent, the Joint Communique reflects the views of the Government of Pakistan, there are no condemnatory references in it to India. It is apparent that the realities of the situation in the Indian sub-continent are being increasingly recognised by the majority of the participants. This is not surprising since the bulk of the World Muslim population has already recognised the existence of Bangladesh. Generally speaking, it could be said that the Conference in dealing with the situation in the Indian Sub-continent was mainly concerned with finding means to assist Pakistan in her present predicament.

The withdrawal of the British from the Gulf area and the emergence of the States of Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates as independent States on 15 August, 1 September and 2 December, 1971 respectively, have been significant events in West Asia. In view of the traditionally

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close relations, which have always existed between India and these countries, the Government of India have decided to strengthen their diplomatic representation in the area. Our Trade Agency in Bahrain has been upgraded to an Embassy. Our Ambassador in Kuwait has been concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. We propose to arrange accreditation of an Ambassador to Qatar.

The area presents immense possibilities for development of cooperation in all fields of endeavour to mutual advantage. The people of this region are endowed with inestimable resources of oil and gas in many places in this area, particularly in Abu Dhabi. The Government is keen to promote our political, cultural and economic relations with these States and is examining various steps for increased exchange in trade and industrial cooperation.

Our relations with Egypt, which are broad-based, remained cordial. Cooperation in the commercial, economic and cultural matters continued to expand. There have been continuous discussions between the two Governments on matters of mutual interests. This dialogue is proposed to be continued by highlevel visits.

Professor Rasheeduddin Khan, Member of Parliament visited Cairo in June, 1971.

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Agriculture, went to Cairo as a "special emissary" of the Prime Minister in June-July 1971, to apprise the Egyptian leaders of the magnitude of the refugee problem in India, developments in Bangladesh and their repercussions on the sub-continent.

An Indo-Egyptian trade protocol for the year 1971-72 was signed in Cairo on 16 October, 1971.

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Mr. Mohammed Ali Hafiz, a former Education Minister of Egypt, visited India from 22 August to 24 August, 1971. He visited refugee camps near Calcutta.

Egypt gave medicines and food for the relief of refugees from Bangladesh. Egypt also sent medicines worth about Rs. 200,000 for the relief of the cyclone victims in Orissa.

Our Foreign Minister made a stopover in Cairo on 11 December, 1971, on his way to New York to participate in the Security Council discussions.

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, M.P., and Shri M. P. Sayeed, M. P. and General Secretary of the All India Youth Congress, visited Cairo from 29 October to 31 October, 1971.

In May 1971, Shri Shashi Bhushan, M. P. visited Algeria to participate in the Palestine Solidarity Week, organized by the Algerian authorities. He availed of this opportunity to explain India's view point about the developments in the Indian sub-continent. In June 1971, Shri Barkatullah Khan, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, visited Algeria on a special mission to apprise the Algerian leaders of the refugee problem and developments in Bangladesh.

India, along with 33 other countries, participated in the 8th Algiers International Trade Fair (27 August to 12 September, 1971). The Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri A. C. George, visited Algiers on this occasion on the invitation of the Algerian Commerce Minister.

Shri Moinul Haq Choudhury, Minister for the Industrial Development, visited Tehran in June 1971 with a message from the Prime Minister for H.M. the Shahanshah. In August 1971, Shri G. S. Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, visited Tehran enroute to Paris to attend the IPU Conference.

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The President and Shrimati Giri visited Iran on the occasion of the 25th

Centenary celebrations held in October 1971. A children's train from India was presented to the Crown Prince at Persepolis at a simple ceremony, which was attended by the Empress, at the Presidential Pavilion.

The economic, commercial and cultural relations continued to grow to the mutual benefit of both countries. Students and trainees from Iran have continued to pursue their studies/training in India.

Relations between India and Iraq have become closer, as economic and technical collaboration has been stepped up. It is contemplated that high-level contracts will be maintained with the Government of Iraq to increase co-operation in all fields, particularly economic and technical.

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Agriculture, visited Iraq as a "special emissary" of our Prime Minister in July 1971. The purpose of his visit was to apprise the leaders of the Government of Iraq of developments in Bangladesh as well as the refugee problem in India.

Iraq sent 1/4 million doses of cholera vaccine for the Bangladesh refugees. Also the Government of Iraq donated a sum of & pound; S. 34,825 to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

Shrimati Nandini Satpathi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, paid a goodwill visit to Iraq in September 1971, in response to an invitation from the Government of Iraq.

A trade delegation from Iraq visited India under the leadership of Dr. Fakhri Kadouri. As a result of the talks with his delegation, a new trade agreement between India and Iraq was signed on 24 September, 1971. This trade agreement envisages an increase in the two way trade

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between the two countries from Rs. 12 crores (Approximately) to Rs. 41.40 crores. To diversify imports from Iraq, India will also buy crude oil and sulphur from that country.

A five member Indian oil delegation visited Iraq from 23 to 31 December, 1971 for negotiations for the supply of crude oil from Iraq. The report of the delegation is under consideration of the Government of India.

An Indian cultural troupe visited Iraq in October 1971.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Minister of the State in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, visited Jordan from 23 to 26 June, 1971 and explained to the Jordanian Government developments in Bangladesh and the refugee problem in India.

An Indian cultural troupe visited Jordan in October, 1971.

The Kuwaiti Foreign Minister had a brief stopover in New Delhi, on his way back from New York after attending the General Assembly session. His presence in New Delhi was utilized to have discussions on matters of mutual interest.

A number of Indian engineers and professional personnel have been sent on deputation to Kuwait.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Minister of State for Steel and Heavy Engineering, visited Kuwait from 21 to 23 June, 1971, to explain developments relating to Bangladesh and the refugees.

The Kuwaiti Government announced a donation of Dollars 60,000 for Bangladesh refugees through the UNHCR.

Our relations with Lebanon have been cordial.

Professor Rasheeduddin Khan, M.P., visited Beirut from 5 to 7 June, 1971.

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Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Agriculture, visited Beirut for three days in June 1971 to apprise the Lebanese Government of the magnitude of the refugee problem in India and developments in Bangladesh.

The Government of Lebanon donated 23,000 Kgs. of cholera vaccine to be used among refugees from Bangladesh.

The former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Mr. Rashid Karame, paid a goodwill visit to India between 25 November and 8 December, 1971.

Prime Minister Saeb Salam received our Prime Minister when she stopped over in Beirut on 24 October, 1971 for a brief halt on her way to Europe and the United States.

The first Indian Resident Ambassador presented his credentials in Tripoli in September 1971.

India participated in the 10th Tripoli International Fair held in Tripoli from 1 to 20 March, 1972.

Shri Barkatullah Khan, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, visited Libya from 20 to 23 June, 1971, as a "special emissary" of the Prime Minister to explain to the Libyan leaders the refugee problem and the realities in Bangladesh.

Libya contributed a sum of Libyan Dollars 200,000 for the relief of Bangladesh refugees in India.

Mr. Senusi Said, Libyan Ambassador to Iraq, visited India in October 1971, as a special representative of the Libyan Government.

In June 1971, Shri Barkatullah Khan, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, paid a visit to Morocco to brief Moroccan leaders on developments in Bangladesh and the problem of refugees.

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Our relations with the Sultanate of Oman have developed in various fields.

Our Consulate-General in Muscat has been upgraded to Embassy level. India is participating in several development projects in the Sultanate, e.g. the setting up of a cement plant, spraying of crops, construction of an Islamic Centre and the Sultan's palace, etc. Over 60 Indian doctors/nurses have been recruited to the Sultanate's medical services during the last year and orders for medical equipment have been received. An Omani trade delegation visited India in August 1971 to discuss the future pattern of export of its traditional commodity-dry dates-to India. Subsequently, an STC delegation visited the Sultanate and concluded an agreement in October 1971. As a result of this agreement, trade will now be channelised through the STC in India and a similar official agency in the Sultanate of Oman, instead of through private traders. Requests for training facilities by the Oman Government in various technical and other fields in India are being processed.

Relations with the people's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) have continued on the traditionally friendly pattern. Its Charge d' Affaires in New Delhi paid a visit to Bangladesh refugee camps to see their condition personally. Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Minister of State for Steel and Heavy Engineering, visited the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from 26 to 28 June, 1971, to explain developments relating to Bangladesh and the refugees.

Certain measures previously introduced by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have affected some people of Indian origin. The problems of such persons have been receiving the attention of the Government of India and the matter has been taken up with the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the highest level, wherever necessary.

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An Air services agreement between India and Saudi Arabia was concluded in May, 1971, and now awaits ratification.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Minister of State for Steel and Heavy Engineering, visited Saudi Arabia from 30 June to 2 July, 1971 to explain developments relating to Bangladesh and the refugees.

As usual an Indian goodwill delegation visited Saudi Arabia at the time of Haj.

An exclusively Indian Industrial Trade Fair was organized in Khartoum from 28 April to 11 May, 1971.

Shri Barkatullah Khan, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, visited the Sudan from 17 to 20 June, 1971, as a "special emissary" of the Prime Minister to apprise Sudanese leaders about the refugee problem and developments in Bangladesh.

A trade agreement between India and the Sudan was signed on 1 July, 1971. A decision has been taken to appoint an Honorary Consul in Port Sudan.

Relations between Syria and India continued to remain friendly.

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Agriculture, paid a visit to Syria from 25 to 30 June, 1971, to explain to Syrian leaders the Bangladesh refugee

problem in India and the unprecedented Pakistani repression in Bangladesh.

Syria sent half a million doses of cholera vaccine for the Bangladesh refugees.

An Indian Cultural troupe visited Syria in October 1971.

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Instruments of Ratification in respect of the Cultural Agreement between India and Tunisia were exchanged in Tunis on 30 August, 1971. The Agreement was signed in New Delhi on 24 June, 1969, during the official visit of the then Tunisian Foreign Minister, Mr. Habib Bourguiba Jr.

Shri Barkatullah Khan, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, visited Tunis in June 1971, on a special mission to brief Tunisian leaders on the Bangladesh situation.

In order to strengthen further the friendly relations already existing between India and the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen), an invitation has been extended to the Prime Minister of YAR to pay a visit to India.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Minister of State for Steel and Heavy Engineering, visited the Yemen Arab Republic from 28 to 30 June, 1971 to explain developments relating to Bangladesh and the refugees.

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EGYPT

ISRAEL USA LIBYA SYRIA INDIA BANGLADESH PAKISTAN AFGHANISTAN OMAN BAHRAIN
QATAR UNITED ARAB EMIRATES KUWAIT ALGERIA IRAN FRANCE IRAQ JORDAN LEBANON
MOROCCO YEMEN SAUDI ARABIA SUDAN TUNISIA

Date : Nov 01, 1967

AFRICA (SOUTH OF THE SAHARA)

India maintains 14 resident diplomatic missions in Africa, South of the Sahara. These missions cover by concurrent accreditation 17 additional states. It is Government's intention, as financial resources permit, to enlarge the extent of direct diplomatic representation to cover all states in Africa. During the year under review, India established for the first time diplomatic representation in Botswana by concurrent accreditation of the Indian High Commissioner in Zambia; and in Lesotho and Swaziland, by similar accreditation of the Indian High Commissioner in Malawi.

The principal issue for Africa as a whole was the proposal for a 'dialogue' between independent African states and the racist regime in South Africa. South

Africa's vigorous diplomatic offensive to reverse its isolation in Africa and forge economic and financial links with the African states coincided with a proposal by some African states for a 'dialogue' of African states with South Africa. The 'dialogue' issue dominated the Eighth Summit Meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) held in Addis Ababa in June 1971. The Conference rejected 'dialogue' with South Africa by a large majority, and re-affirmed its determination to step up assistance to the Liberation Movements in Southern Africa. It held that the 'Manifesto on Southern Africa', unanimously adopted by the OAU, endorsed by the UN, but rejected by the racist regime of South Africa, was the only correct approach to that regime. It also urged that no member state should initiate or engage in any type of action which undermined or abro-

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gated the solemn obligations and commitments to the Charter of the OAU. The eighth OAU Summit set up a Committee of 10 African statesmen to examine ways and means of furthering the implementation of the November 1967 Security Council Resolution on West Asia. The Committee consisted of the Heads of State of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Zaire. A Sub-committee comprising the Presidents of Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire paid two visits to Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt in November 1971. The proposals subsequently made by the OAU Committee were found unacceptable to Israel as a basis for resuming the Jarring Mission.

The President of Mauritania, Mr. Moktar Ould Daddah, in his capacity as Chairman of the OAU, led a mission to the USA and to some member-states of NATO in Europe to persuade those Governments to discontinue arms sales to South Africa. At the special session of the Security Council on Namibia held in October 1971, the President of Mauritania along with the Foreign Ministers of Chad, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria and Sudan represented the OAU's viewpoint.

In a message to the Secretary-General of the OAU on the 8th Anniversary of the establishment of the Organisation, the Foreign Minister reiterated the deep interest of the Government of India in the consolidation of the unity and solidarity among African states and reaffirmed continuing sympathy and support for those engaged in the struggle for liberation from colonial domination and racial intolerance.

Somalia hosted the Seventh Summit Conference of the East and Central African States in October 1971. The Declaration adopted at the Mogadishu Conference recognised the legitimacy of armed struggle against colonial and racial oppression in Southern Africa.

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Apartheid continued to be rigorously enforced in South Africa in defiance of world opinion.

The conclusion of arrangements for building in South Africa of French aircraft Mirage-3 and F-1, and negotiations with Spain for the construction of warships for the South African Navy have been reported, as also the British contract for supply of 7 Wasp helicopters and 3 Hawker Siddeley executive jets.

The cancellation by the Australian Cricket Board in September 1971, of a South African Cricket Team's visit and widespread demonstrations in Australia during the tour of the Springbok Rugby team in June-July 1971 have further isolated South Africa from the world of sport. The racist regime has been obliged to make adjustments in its sports policy. Racially integrated international competitions can now be held in South Africa, but internally mixed sports and mixed trials among teams of South Africans are not allowed. These adjustments have enabled South Africa to gain re-admission to the Davis Cup tennis competition from which she was barred since 1969. India had opposed South Africa's readmission.

The World Court, in an Advisory Opinion given on 21 June, 1971, considered South Africa's presence in Namibia illegal and demanded her immediate withdrawal from the territory. The Court also advised the UN Member-States that they were under obligation to consider South Africa's presence in Namibia as illegal, and its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia as invalid, and to refrain from any act and, in particular, any dealings with the Government of South Africa implying recognition of the legality or lending support or assistance to such presence or administration. South Africa rejected the opinion as having no binding force, and has reiterated its offer of a plebiscite in Namibia which the International Court had earlier rejected. The Security Council in a Resolution on 20 October, 1971,

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endorsed the International Court's opinion and called upon South Africa to withdraw from Namibia.

In regard to colonial policies in Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique, Portugal continued to receive support from most Western Governments. India continued to lend its moral and political support at international forums to the cause of the oppressed people under colonial and racist regimes in Southern Africa. Direct material assistance was also provided for Liberation Movements in Africa. A contribution of Rs. 25,000/- was made to the OAU's Special Fund for the struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

India views with disfavour the continued violation by a number of states of the UN embargo on arms sales to South Africa. Any accretion to the military arsenal of the racist regime would further strengthen it in its pursuit of the policy of apartheid, and would inevitably aggravate tensions in the area, apart from affecting the security and vital interests of neighbouring countries and areas.

The British Government announced agreement with the illegal racist regime of Mr. Ian Smith on proposals for a settlement of the six-year old crisis. These proposals have the effect of postponing to an indefinite future parity of representation in the legislature of Africans and Whites; they are a far-cry from the 'one-man one-vote' basis for a political settlement accepted previously, and lend respectability to a Government and a Constitution in Rhodesia held to be illegal. The "acceptability test" that is being followed in Rhodesia-the Pearce Commission-has naturally produced strong African opposition.

Sanctions against Rhodesia have only been partially effective particularly because the territory of South Africa and the Portuguese Colonies have permitted transit of goods. The US Government have recently decided to resume import of chrome and other ores from Rhodesia despite the sanctions.

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The drive towards Africanisation in East and Central Africa continued to bring new uncertainties for persons of Indian origin who have not adopted local citizenship of the countries concerned. The majority of persons affected are British passport holders. The decision of the UK Government to increase quotas for British Asians from East Africa for entry into UK from 1,500 to 3,000 heads of families per year from July 1971 onwards, with an additional non-recurring quota of 1,500 for the period July to December 1971, had provided relief in some urgent cases. However, this does not meet the principle involved which is that all British passport holders are the responsibility of the British Government, and Britain has an obligation to allow them unconditional entry into Britain without discrimination. The Government of India continued to urge these considerations upon the British Government. Special Customs and Import Trade Control concessions continued to be available to persons of Indian origin coming from East Africa to India for permanent settlement. During the year 1971, 260 such families availed of these concessions.

At the invitation of the Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam visited India from 20 April to 2 May, 1971 and from 20 January to 2 February, 1972. On the latter occasion, he visited Bombay, Bangalore and Madras, and was the principal guest of the Government of India at the Republic Day celebrations at New Delhi.

Following upon the discussions between Economic Delegations of the two countries, the Government of India have agreed to assist specified projects in the Mauritian Development Plan, by way of grants amounting to a little over Indian Rs. 1 crore, and of loans up to a little over Indian Rs. 3 crores. This includes a grant of Rs. 44 lakhs for the Mahatma Gandhi Institute in Port Louis, the foundation stone of which was laid by Prime Minister during her visit to Mauritius in June 1970.

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The Zambian Defence Minister, Mr. A. G. Zulu, paid a 6-day visit to India in April 1971 and has discussions with the Indian authorities.

A three member delegation, led by the Chairman of the Hindustan Copper Ltd., visited Zambia from 25 April to 17 May, 1971 to study the working of copper mines in Zambia, and to investigate the possibilities for practical training in Zambian copper mines for Indian mining engineers and metallurgists. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India entered into a 3-year contract with the Government of Zambia for the purchase of 54 thousand tonnes of Zambian copper at the rate of 1,500 tonnes per month.

The Government of India provided training facilities to the Zambian Government nominees in technical and defence institutions in India. Facilities were also provided to the Government of Zambia for recruiting a large number of

technical personnel from India for assignment in Zambia.

A three-member Parliamentary Delegation from Tanzania visited New Delhi and Calcutta in September, 1971.

A team of scientists from the Indian Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute Nagpur, visited Tanzania in October 1971, at the invitation of the Government of Tanzania to study the possibility of establishment of a deflouridation plant in Tanzania.

Training facilities were provided to the Government of Tanzania for their nominees in technical institutions and defence establishments in India.

Kenya's Minister of Health, Mr. Omolo Okero, visited India in August 1971 and had discussions with the Indian Minister for Health on the possibility of recruiting Indian doctors to serve in Kenyan medical institutions.

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The Minister for Forest and Housing of Maharashtra visited Kenya in May 1971 for discussions with Kenyan authorities on various aspects of game preservation.

Training facilities were provided to the Government of Kenya in Indian technical institutions and defence establishments by the Government of India.

An Indo-Ugandan joint venture.-The Kinyala Sugar Project-was inaugurated by President Amin of Uganda on 7 May, 1971. This is a turn-key project carried out by Messrs, Walchandnagar Industries of India.

At the invitation of the Ethiopian Minister of Agriculture, the Minister for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, visited Ethiopia from 29 October to 4 November, 1971. Dr. K. L. Rao saw various power and irrigation projects in Ethiopia, and had discussions with his Ethiopian counterparts on the possibilities of cooperation between India and Ethiopia in the fields of Irrigation and Power.

The scope for India's assistance to Nigeria in building a shipping industry and in training pilots and marine engineers as well as wider training facilities for the personnel of Nigeria Airlines were discussed during a visit to India of the Nigerian Federal Minister of Transport, Mr. J. S. Tarka, in May 1971.

A four-member delegation from Nigeria, led by the Chairman of the Nigerian Oil Corporation, visited India in February 1972 at the invitation of the Government of India to explore the possibilities of cooperation between India and Nigeria in the field of oil.

In a bloodless coup on 13 January, 1972, in Ghana, the Government of Dr. Busia was overthrown. The new Government is headed by a 12-member National Redemption Council with Col. Icheampong as the Chairman. In contrast with the previous regime, the new Government

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has declared its opposition to the proposal for a dialogue between South Africa and Black African States.

Cooperation in the field of agricultural development between India and Ghana was explored during a visit of the Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Annasahib Shinde, to Accra in October 1971, as leader of the Indian delegation to the Fourth Session of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Conference.

The Chairman of Ghana's Capital Investment Boards held discussions with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and some leading industrial houses on the possibilities for establishing joint ventures.

The National Mineral Development Corporation of India has been appointed as a regular licensed buying agent of Ghana's Diamond Marketing Corporation.

The Government of India provided training facilities for the Ghana Government nominees in technical and defence institutions in India.

The special envoy of President Mobuto of Zaire, Mr. Marcel Lengema, paid a visit to New Delhi and Calcutta from 24 to 28 September, 1971 to acquaint himself with the course of events of the Bangladesh crisis.

In many French-speaking States of Africa, interest in cultural and economic collaboration with India, is developing. Subject to the availability of financial resources, every effort is being made to deepen and strengthen the areas of mutual interest.

The Minister for Law and Justice, Shri H. R. Gokhale, visited Zambia, Ethiopia, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania from 6 to 21, September 1971 as special envoy of the Prime Minister; and the Minister of State for Industrial Development, Shri Ghanshyambhai Oza, visited Zaire, Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Guinea from

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6 to 9 September, 1971. The events leading to the refugee exodus from East Bengal were explained to the Government leaders in these countries.

Our envoys in Africa have been in close touch with the Governments of their accreditation on these and later developments in Bangladesh. The Governments of Ethiopia, Zambia, Kenya, Ghana, Liberia, Uganda, Tanzania, Mauritius, Senegal, Guinea, Botswana, Swaziland, Togo, Gambia and Dahomey have made contributions towards relief of refugees from Bangladesh.

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INDIA

BOTSWANA LESOTHO SWAZILAND ZAMBIA MALAWI SOUTH AFRICA USA ETHIOPIA
CAMEROON KENYA LIBERIA MAURITANIA NIGER NIGERIA SENEGAL TANZANIA ZAIRE
ISRAEL EGYPT NAMIBIA CHAD SUDAN MALI SOMALIA SPAIN AUSTRALIA ANGOLA GUINEA
GUINEA!!GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE PORTUGAL ITALY UNITED KINGDOM MAURITIUS
UGANDA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LATVIA GHANA BANGLADESH BURUNDI SIERRA

LEONE

Date : Nov 01, 1967

EUROPE

During the period under review, which coincided with the freedom struggle of the people of Bangladesh, there were high level visits and consultations between west European countries and India. Among those who visited European capitals, to bring about an awareness of the gravity of the deteriorating situation in the sub-continent and the need for urgent political solution of the Bangladesh crisis, were the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister. Some Ministers and Members of Parliament also visited European capitals to create public opinion and to plead with the Governments concerned to use their influence on Islamabad for a political solution in Bangladesh and for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's release.

These efforts were climaxed by the Prime Minister's visits to Austria, Belgium, France, the FRG and the United Kingdom in October-November 1971. As the Bangladesh crisis grew in seriousness with almost 10 million people taking refuge in India, the Prime Minister's visits to friendly European capitals assumed a special importance. Her visits to the European capitals emphasised that time was running out and that political steps should be taken without further delay, including Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's release from prison. While the Prime Minister's visits afforded opportunities for an overall review of India's bilateral relations with the countries visited, their particular importance lay in the Prime Minister being able to explain to the European leaders concerned, the extreme gravity of the situation in the sub-continent. It was made

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clear to the European leaders that Bangladesh could not return to peace and normalcy except through a political solution, and the longer this was delayed the greater the hazards to the peace and security of the sub-continent as a whole. There was no easy way out of the crisis.

The Prime Minister visited London from 28 October to 3 November, 1971, and had talks with Prime Minister Heath and other British leaders. Although the British press and information media gave full and fair accounts of the tragic happenings in Bangladesh and of the enormous sufferings inflicted on its people by Pakistan's military terror, the British official view maintained a discreet political reticence in the matter, and held that the entire issue was an internal affair of Pakistan. The Prime Minister's visit and her talks with Mr. Heath and other British leaders succeeded in focussing attention on the heart of the matter and on the urgent necessity of action by the international community to stave off a larger tragedy and fratricidal war. There was no hope at all of normalcy returning to devastated East Pakistan except through a political solution acceptable to its people. The Prime Minister's visit helped to clarify doubts and hesitations of the British Government, and the British Government

thereafter showed a better understanding of not only the issues at stake but of India's stance. This better political appreciation was reflected in Britain's abstention in the vote on the Security Council resolutions and the General Assembly resolution of 9 December, 1971. The British Government's realistic and farsighted stand on the issue at the UN was appreciated in India.

The annual bilateral talks between India and the UK were held in New Delhi from 7 to 9 February, 1972. A happy feature of the talks was the visit of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who led his delegation during part of the talks. This was the first

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time that these talks had been held at the level of Ministers. During his stay in Delhi, Sir Alec called on the Prime Minister and the President.

On Bangladesh, the Belgian Government took the line that maintenance of peace was of supreme importance and the merits of the case could be considered only after this was achieved. Belgium regarded Bangladesh as Pakistan's internal affair.

In her capacity as non-Permanent member of the Security Council, Belgium was active in seeking United Nations intervention in the sub-continent over the question of Bangladesh even before the outbreak of the Indo-Pak hostilities. Belgium generally supported the call for a ceasefire without taking note of the basic issues involved. Belgium's efforts in this regard were a matter of regret to the Government of India.

The Prime Minister visited Belgium on 24 and 25 October, 1971 and had discussions with the Belgian Prime Minister and other leaders of the Belgian Government. Her visit led to a better mutual understanding of the position of the two countries on the Bangladesh issue.

Denmark throughout the Bangladesh crisis adopted an exemplary attitude. The Danish Government showed deep understanding of the forces at work and the issues involved. At the Nordic Foreign Ministers' meeting held in Helsinki, Denmark not only raised the issue but proposed a political solution. The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. Andersen, speaking in the UN General Assembly in November 1971, strongly favoured a political solution based on respect for human rights and on the freely expressed will of the people.

On the General Assembly resolution calling for a ceasefire, Denmark abstained. The Danish Government's attitude on the question evoked warm response in India.

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The FRG made generous contributions towards Bangladesh refugee relief in India. It agreed that an early political solution was essential for the return of the refugees to their homes. This was stated after the talks which Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh had with his counterpart, Mr. Walter Scheel in Bonn. The FRG also intervened with President Yahya Khan to settle the Bangladesh problem through political rather than military means.

During the Prime Minister's visit to Bonn from 10 to 12 November, 1971, she had intensive consultations with Federal Chancellor Herr Brandt and with other leaders of his Government. While many subjects of mutual interest were discussed, particular importance was given to the situation in the sub-continent following the tragic events in Bangladesh and the influx of millions of refugees into India. The Prime Minister was assured that the FRG would continue to use its influence for a political settlement in Bangladesh through a dialogue with the elected representatives of its people.

In reviewing the European scene, the Prime Minister complimented the Chancellor on the success of his Ostpolitik and welcomed the signing of the 4-Power Berlin Agreement as a further concrete step towards a growing European detente. The hope was expressed that the ratification of the Moscow-Bonn and Warsaw-Bonn treaties signed in 1970 would facilitate efforts towards better and easier relations between the two German States.

The annual bilateral consultations between India and FRG were held in New Delhi on 20 and 21 January. The FRG delegation to the talks was led by State Secretary, Mr. Paul Frank. The talks which ranged over a wide field helped to create a better understanding of each other's points of view on a number of important issues.

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During the year, India's relations with France remained very cordial and were marked by a sincere desire on the part of France to understand and sympathise with the grave problems faced by India. Throughout the Bangladesh crisis, India and France maintained a continuous and useful dialogue and the French Government made evident in many ways their support for India. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister paid visits to Paris and had talks with French leaders as part of India's effort to keep them informed of the serious developments in the sub-continent.

The Prime Minister visited France from 7 to 10 November, 1971, for talks with President Pompidou and Prime Minister Chaban Delmas. It may be noted that France, as indeed other countries, extended generous material assistance for the relief of Bangladesh refugees in India and had, besides, used its influence on Islamabad for a political solution and for Mujib's release. Throughout the crisis, France showed understanding and sympathy for the immense burden that India shouldered on account of the millions of Bangladesh refugees in India.

With great deliberation the French Government abstained on the vote on the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. It is particularly noteworthy that the French delegation explained its abstention on the General Assembly resolution by pointing out that unless the root cause of the crisis was tackled, a mere call for a cease-fire would not be helpful.

While the Italian Government seemed to appreciate the intolerable burden imposed on India by the influx of Bangladesh refugees, it took the stand that happenings in Bangladesh were purely an internal affair of Pakistan. At the United Nations, Italy took a leading part to activate the Organization to post observers on either side of the Indo-Pak border. In the Security Council,

following the outbreak of hostilities on 3 December, Italy joined

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Belgium in tabling a resolution calling for an unconditional cease-fire. Again, Italy voted in favour of the General Assembly resolution of 9 December, 1971 calling for a cease-fire. The Italian Government thus regrettably failed to take note of the basic causes of the conflict.

Sweden made generous contributions to Bangladesh refugee relief aid: Quite a few Swedish MPs. and journalists visited India and facilities were given to them to visit refugee camps and to study the Bangladesh problem at first hand. However, Sweden's initial stand, that only a political solution based on respect for human rights and on the will of the people could settle the problem of refugees and the tragic crisis that faced Bangladesh, under, went a radical change when hostilities started between India and Pakistan. The Swedish Foreign Minister expressed regret that India was now "radically trying to change the situation by military force". This statement regrettably ignored the fact that Pakistan began the attack on India on 3 December and India fought back in self-defense.

The Netherlands Government too considered BanglaDesh as an internal affair of Pakistan. An unfortunate incident caused some unhappiness over India's relations with the Netherlands. Under their Firearms Act, the Dutch Government took steps to detain a consignment of spares and components for India awaiting transshipment at Rotterdam. This action was taken on 20 December, 1971, three days after the cease-fire between India and Pakistan had come into effect. A protest was lodged with the Dutch Government over the incident.

At India's request, Switzerland agreed to look after India's interests in Pakistan after Pakistan severed diplomatic relations following its attack on India. The role of Switzerland in arranging the repatriation of members of the Indian diplomatic Missions in Pakistan and of Pakistan's diplomatic missions in India has been greatly appreciated.

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A number of eminent personalities from Western Europe visited India during the year. Prominent among them were: Dr, Hans Filbinger, Chief Minister of Baden Wuerttemberg; Mr. Orhan Eralap, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey; and Mr. Richard Wood, British Minister of Overseas Development.

In addition, several Members of Parliament, individually or as members of Parliamentary delegations, came from the UK, Sweden, FRG, Ireland and the Netherlands, for an on-the-spot study of the situation arising out of the influx of refugees into India from East Bengal.

Among notable Indian visitors to Europe were Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Minister of Defence Production, and Shri A.P.Shinde, Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, who visited Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom respectively.

The year 1971 marks an important milestone in the history of Indo-Soviet relations. A Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between India and the U.S.S.R. was signed on 9 August, 1971 in New Delhi by the Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., Mr. A.A. Gromyko. The Treaty is the solemnisation of the close and friendly relations between the two countries which have been developing satisfactorily over the last two decades.

The Treaty provides a political and legal basis for further strengthening the cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields. The various articles in the Treaty emphasise mutual cooperation and the importance of safeguarding peace and international security. The Indo-Soviet Treaty also strengthens India's policy of non-alignment, respect for which is expressly mentioned therein. The conclusion of the Treaty will undoubtedly constitute an important stabilising factor in favour of peace and security in the region.

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An important aspect of the Indo-Soviet Treaty is the credible assurance that in the event of an attack or a threat thereof, the two sides shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to remove such a threat and to take appropriate effective measures to ensure peace and security of their countries. It is in this context that the Indo-Soviet Treaty was referred to by the Minister of External Affairs in his statement in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on 9 August, as "a Treaty of peace against war."

The Minister of External Affairs visited Moscow in June 1971 and explained in detail the tragic developments in East Bengal following the brutal military repression launched against the population in East Bengal since 25 March, 1971. He stressed the grave threat to India's political, economic and social stability posed by the massive inflow of millions of refugees from East Bengal into India.

The Prime Minister visited Moscow from 27 to 29 September, 1971, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. The joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit reiterated the need to take urgent measures for a political solution of the problem, taking into account the inalienable rights and lawful interests of the people of East Bengal, as well as for the speediest and safe return of the refugees to their homeland in conditions safeguarding their honour and dignity. The Prime Minister reiterated India's determination to take all necessary measures to stop the further inflow of refugees from East Bengal into India and to ensure that those refugees who were already in India are able to return to their homeland without delay. During the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S.S.R. it was also announced that India and the Soviet Union would set up an Inter-Governmental Commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation for deepening mutual cooperation

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in these fields and to identify new areas in which such mutual cooperation could be expanded.

The Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Mr.

N.V.Podgorny, stopped over in New Delhi on 1 October 1971, en route to Hanoi. He had discussions with the President and the Prime Minister on matters of mutual interest.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. N.P.Firyubin, visited India in October 1971 for consultations under Article IX of the Indo-Soviet Treaty. The First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. V.V. Kuznetsov, also visited India in December 1971 in the context of Pakistan's unprovoked aggression against India which commenced on 3 December, 1971. The Chairman, Policy Planning Committee, Shri D.P. Dhar, led a similar delegation in December 1971 to Moscow for discussions with the Soviet Government.

As an outcome of these visits and discussions, there emerged an identity of views between India and the Soviet Union on the question of Bangladesh which resulted in the principled stand taken by the Soviet Union in support of India, both inside and outside the United Nations, during the Indo-Pak conflict. The Soviet Union also offered substantial humanitarian relief to the Bangladesh refugees.

Other important visits from India to the Soviet Union included those of Shri K.V.R. Reddy, Minister of State for Company Affairs and Shri M. Kumaramangalam, Minister for Steel and Mines.

As a part of the Government's effort to explain the magnitude of the refugee burden cast on India, Ministers of the Government of India visited a large number of foreign countries. Visits to East European countries in this connection were made by Shri M. Kumaramangalam, Minister for Steel and Mines, who visited Poland and

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Rumania, Dr. Karan Singh, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, who visited Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic and Shri Moin-ul-Haque Choudhury, Minister for Industrial Development, who visited Hungary.

At the invitation of the President of India, the Yugoslav President, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, visited Delhi from 16 to 20 October. During the visit, President Tito had frank and wide-ranging discussions on bilateral relations as well as international questions of mutual interest, with the President and the Prime Minister. The Yugoslav vote in favour of the resolution in the UN General Assembly on the Indo-Pak conflict had been contrary to the position which she had earlier taken in regard to the developments in the subcontinent. However, the recognition of Bangladesh by Yugoslavia subsequently would seem to set the record straight.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India Justice S.M. Sikri visited Yugoslavia in response to an official invitation. Yugoslavia also offered relief for the refugees from Bangladesh.

A three-member G.D.R. Parliamentary Delegation led by Prof. Sieber visited India in August 1971 to study at first hand the situation resulting from the refugee influx from East Bengal. Substantial humanitarian relief to the

Bangladesh refugees was provided by the G.D.R. G.D.R. was the first country, apart from India and Bhutan, to extend diplomatic recognition to Bangladesh.

The G.D.R. Foreign Minister, Dr. Otto Winzer visited India in January 1972 and had discussions with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Minister for Industrial Development. The discussions resulted in closer understanding between India and the G.D.R.

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Distinguished visitors from India to the G.D.R. included Shri G. G. Swell, Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, who led a Parliamentary Delegation and Shri B. D. Khobragade, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha Shri B. D. Khobragade, visited Poland in September 1971. The delegation had meetings with Polish Deputy Prime Minister Szyr and Foreign Minister Stefan Jedrychowski besides meeting their counterparts.

An official delegation led by the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. J. Mitrega, visited India in January 1972 and had discussions with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Minister for Steel and Mines and other Ministers on Indo-Polish economic co-operation.

The two delegations set up Working Groups to study in depth the possibilities of cooperation in the coal mining, ship building, engineering and chemical industries and trade. The reports of the Working Groups form part of the Protocol signed by the leaders at the conclusion of the discussions. The two sides exchanged letters signifying their agreement to the establishment of an Indo-Polish commission for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation. Poland's support to India's position on Bangladesh in the General Assembly and the Security Council was greatly appreciated. Humanitarian relief to the refugees from Bangladesh was also provided by Poland which was amongst the first countries to recognise the new State.

The Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Imre Hollai, visited India in May 1971 and the Hungarian Minister of Food and Agriculture, Mr. Imre Dimeny, in April 1971. The Hungarian Minister for Heavy Industry, Dr. Gyula Szeker also visited India early in March. Hungary had supported India's stand on recent developments in the sub-continent.

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Important visits from India to Hungary included that of Prof. Sher Singh, Minister of State for Agriculture.

The Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Miloslav Hruza, accompanied by the Head of the Department of South Asia of Czech Foreign Office, Mr. Milan Macha, visited Delhi in November-December 1971. Czechoslovakia had supported India's stand on recent developments in the sub-continent. Czechoslovakia had also offered assistance for the refugees from Bangladesh.

The Deputy Foreign Minister of Rumania, Mr. V. Gliga paid a visit to India

in August 1971 to sign the Indo-Rumanian Cultural Exchange Programme. He met the Foreign Minister and also had discussions with the concerned officials in the Ministry of External Affairs. Rumania had scrupulously refrained from making any statements on developments in the sub-continent during 1971. However later on, Rumania had voted in favour of the resolution in the U.N. General Assembly on the Indo-Pak conflict which called for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawals, departing from her neutral position. Till the time of writing of the report, Rumania remained the only European socialist country other than Albania which had not recognised Bangladesh.

Relations with Bulgaria were further consolidated during the year. Bulgaria had also extended support to India's stand on recent developments in the sub-continent.

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BANGLADESH

INDIA PAKISTAN USA AUSTRIA PERU BELGIUM FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM DENMARK
FINLAND GERMANY RUSSIA POLAND ITALY SWEDEN THE NETHERLANDS SWITZERLAND
TURKEY IRELAND VIETNAM BULGARIA NORWAY SLOVAKIA YUGOSLAVIA HUNGARY
BHUTAN ALBANIA

Date : Nov 01, 1967

THE AMERICAS

At no period in the history of Indo-American relations has there been such intensive Indian effort at contact and communication with the United States as in 1971. Through every stage of the crisis on the sub-continent India kept up a constant supply of information to the United States through the Indian Embassy in Washington and the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi through letters written at the highest levels on important developments, through invitations to U.S. leaders to visit the sub-continent and see the situation for themselves, to which several Senators, Congressmen and others responded, and, finally, through visits to the United States of the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister. Every stratagem of effort and persuasion was tried by India to make the United States Administration respond with some human feeling to the epochal carnage in East Bengal let loose by the West Pakistan military regime, starting on 25 March, 1971, and ending only with the liberation of Bangladesh on the 16th of December, 1971. No Government in the world uses the terms 'peace' and 'freedom' so copiously as the leaders of the U.S. Administration do on every conceivable occasion. Yet these words seemed to have no meaning for them as it related to the people of Bangladesh.

When all other efforts at persuasion failed our Prime Minister undertook a visit to Washington at a time when it was most difficult for her to leave India. Her visit to the United States was a unique phenomenon in modern statesmanship. No Head of Government ever visited a

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foreign country with such directness and simplicity, so free from the conventional idioms of diplomacy, appealing directly to the heart of the human race as she did last November. But, it drew the curious response of hardening the attitude of the United States, making their public pronouncements increasingly suave and forked. It seemed that the last trace of the most elementary justice and compassion had dried up in the U.S. Administration.

It seemed India was up against a double barrier with the U.S. Administration. First, a complete failure to understand the forces at work on the sub-continent and the abiding values of the Indian people. In spite of the many years of South Asia studies by the lavishly equipped Area Studies Departments of Universities and Research Corporations and in spite of the large intelligence net-work of the United States Government abroad, no proper understanding of the Indian sub-continent had been built up and the Administration was still burdened and blinded by old colonialist theories about 'communal conflict' and 'ethnic feuds' nurtured by the Establishment through various area study programmes.

Secondly, in the light of the many efforts by the U.S. Administration to misrepresent the role of India and to defend the Yahya regime, it would seem that, by and large the policies of Pakistan had at least the tacit support of the United States Government.

From the earliest stages of the crisis, we made certain concrete suggestions to the United States in order to check the Nazi-type atrocities of Pakistan's military regime in East Bengal.

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Since Pakistan's military strength was built up very largely with American assistance*, we pointed out that the U.S. had a special responsibility to ensure that it was not misused. We suggested that the U.S. should discontinue all further arms supplies to Pakistan till it stopped its military action in East Bengal.

However, though the U.S. Administration assured us that no arms were being supplied after 25 March, 1971, the supply in some form or the other continued till 8 November, 1971, when they announced that after discussions with the Government of Pakistan, and with their consent they had decided to wind up the remaining shipments and cancel outstanding licences. In contrast, the U.S. Government acted with alacrity in respect of even the limited quantity of military equipment that was to be sold to India, when on 1 December they announced the cancellation of all munitions list licences for India. This was followed in less than a week by suspension of general economic aid to India which was in the pipeline but not yet covered by irrevocable letters of credit.

We pointed out that no country had through economic and military assistance developed such leverage with Pakistan as the United States obviously had. They should use that leverage to persuade the Yahya regime to come to a political settlement with the elected leaders of East Bengal which would enable the

refugees to go back to their homes in East Bengal. They were posing an intolerable strain on the economy of India and the stability and security of our borders. But the US policy was to treat the crisis as an internal affair of Pakistan and the refugee problem in India as one which she should continue to bear indefinitely with 'restraint'. Not a word of public condemnation came from

*Vide Ambassador Agha Hilaly's statement on ABC AL interview on 15 August, 1971. "The Pakistan army was equipped with American weapons almost exclusively".

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the U.S. Government, on the inhuman atrocities of the Pakistani forces continuing month after month in East Bengal, although the U.S. Press reported them more widely and thoroughly than any other Press in the world. As late as November 1971, when the Prime Minister visited the United States, the U.S. Administration was speaking in terms of a further time-frame and concurring in the hypocritical measures proposed by Yahya Khan which were not calculated to solve the problem.

Finally, when Pakistan started the war with India by a number of air strikes on 3 December, followed by a declaration of War on 4 December, the United States Government described India as the aggressor at the United Nations and sent a task force of the Seventh Fleet to the Bay of Bengal, showing, beyond doubt, that they stood solidly by the barbarous regime of Yahya Khan and against the people of Bangladesh and the people of India.

The reaction of many responsible leaders of public opinion in the U.S. and important sections of the U.S. Press had been critical of the policies of the military authorities of Pakistan and of the U.S. Government's attitude to the problem. Both the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives had approved amendments to the Foreign Assistance Bill which forbade economic and military assistance to the Government of Pakistan unless conditions were created to the extent possible, for the return of refugees to their homes. During the year, several leading Senators, Congressmen and members of the U.S. Government visited India. Most of them saw the refugee camps and expressed their admiration of India's humanity and restraint. However, their reports on return to the United States had not had any appreciable effect on the attitude of the U.S. Administration.

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Even after the Pakistani people themselves had given their verdict on the Yahya regime and the U.S. Government's support of it by demanding the trial of Yahya Khan as the "enemy of the people", the United States Administration have continued in their statements to defend the policies of the Yehya regime, to blame on India a war which they gave Pakistan the wherewithal to launch, and to try, in the most amazing manner, to claim credit for themselves for the ceasefire which India declared out of her abhorrence of war.

With all this, India has been more than willing to respond to the suggestion of a dialogue to restore cordiality in Indo-U.S. relations. We hope that the U.S. Administration would take a new long look at the realities of South Asia

and come to the realisation that undemocratic regimes no longer have a future in this sub-continent.

India's relations with Canada, based on certain shared values, have been traditionally friendly. There is broad agreement between the two countries on several international issues. Canada has been sympathetic and responsive to our point of view in regard to the terms and structure of foreign economic co-operation.

Referring to the situation arising out of the military action of the Pakistan authorities in Bangladesh, the Canadian Minister for External Affairs had stated in June, 1971 that there should be a political settlement, preferably "one in which those individuals who have been elected pursuant to the recent election in Pakistan should be given the responsibility of governing Pakistan, particularly East Pakistan." He added, "unless there is a political settlement in Pakistan, the refugees are going to remain in India and continue to be a thorn in the side of peace." The Canadian Government also announced at the time of suspension of export permits for arms shipment to Pakistan.

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Three Canadian Members of Parliament, Mr. Heath MacQuarrie (Progressive Conservative Party), Mr. Andrew Browin (New Democratic Party) and Mr. George Lachance (Liberal Party) visited India as guests of the Government of India in July, 1971. The visit helped them to appreciate the situation on the Sub-continent.

An Indo-Canadian agreement was signed to extend the working of the Shastri Indo-Canadian institute for a further period of three years. It is hoped that this would further enhance the growing interest in India among Canadian scholars.

Following the visit of the Prime Minister to Latin America in 1968, a new and more meaningful relationship has developed between India and Latin American countries which acquired a broader aspect during the period under review. This has rested essentially on the growing mutual recognition that both areas belong to the developing world, face similar problems and should, therefore, concert action in defence of common interests.

Co-operation at the Governmental level has been on both economic and political fronts. There is continuing consultation at the UN, in Geneva and elsewhere on a common approach towards trade and monetary problems. Recognition of the Latin American role in the comity of developing nations has been accorded by the decision to hold the preliminary meeting of the Group of 77 in Lima (Peru), last October-November and the meeting of UNCTAD III in Santiago (Chile) in February, 1972. Shri L. N. Misra, Minister of Foreign Trade, led the Indian Delegation at the Group of 77 and while in Lima, concluded a trade agreement with the Government of Peru. To UNCTAD III also India will be sending a delegation. On the political side, there has been an increasing interest in non-alignment amongst Central and South American countries. At the

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last Non-aligned Meeting held in New York in September, 1971 at the Foreign Ministers' level, Chile, Guyana, Cuba and Jamaica attended the meeting as "participants" Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay attended the Ministerial Consultative Meeting as Observers.

In the course of the year, we received as guests from this region, Mr. Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, MP and a prominent member of the ruling COPEI Party in Venezuela, and Mr. Antonio Izquierdo, our Honorary Consul General in Bogota, Columbia. During their visit (in late November 1971), they had the opportunity of getting acquainted with the Bangladesh issue. Transient visitors, en route to other destinations, included the Vice-President of Guatemala, H. E. Mr. Eduardo Caceres, and the Governor of Cundinamarca Province in Columbia, Mr. Diego Uribe Vargas.

Our relations with the Caribbean countries are close and friendly, because (a) many of the Caribbean nations are English-speaking members of the Commonwealth, with whom we have in the past shared the burden of colonialism, and (b) there are substantial communities of Indian origin, especially in Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Surinam.

In the development of our friendship in the period under review, emphasis has tended to be on cultural ties and technical assistance. ICCR will shortly open cultural centres in Guyana and Surinam, while there are continuing schemes for the teaching of Hindi and Sanskrit, the grant of scholarships or admissions to Indian Universities of local students, and the presentation of books. It is proposed to establish a Chair of Indian Studies in the University of Guyana. A team of techno-economic experts visited Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana in February, 1971, with a view to advising their Governments on the establishment of small-scale industries.

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Distinguished visitors to India from this region included Mr. Herbert Eldemire, Jamaican Minister of Health, Mr. David Singh, Guyanese Minister of Trade, Mr. Basil Pitt, Minister of National Security in the Trinidad Government and Mr. Cheddi Jagan, Leader of the opposition party in Guyana, the Peoples' Progressive Party. Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao, ex-MP, spent a month in Guyana as the personal guest of Prime Minister Burnham, while Shri Lalit Sen, ex-MP, gave a series of lectures in the region on behalf of ICCR. The projected visit of Dr. Jules Sedney, Minister-President of Surinam, and Mr. J. Lachmon, Speaker of Surinamese Parliament, as our guests, had unfortunately to be cancelled due to unavoidable circumstances in Surinam.

While contact was continually maintained at the diplomatic level, both in New Delhi and in the various South American capitals, at various stages of the Bangladesh crisis, the visits in September as Special Envoys of the Prime Minister of Sarvashri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport, and K. C. Pant, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, to a number of countries in South America served to draw the attention of the host countries to important aspects of the problem. The visit of Shri Erasmode Sequeira, M.P., to attend the session of the Latin American Parliament in August, 1971, at Caracas also contributed to this end.

Attitudes inevitably were conditioned by the factors of distance, unfamiliarity with the realities of the situation, and the policy followed by most of these countries of non-involvement in issues that do not directly affect them. Nonetheless, sympathy was expressed in conversations with Indian representatives over the humanitarian aspect of the Bangladesh problem and agreement on the necessity of creating adequate conditions to enable the refugees to return. Some Governments were prepared to express this publicly. Others accepted also the need for a political solution of the problem.

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Mention should also be made of parliamentary resolutions passed by the Lower House of the Venezuelan Parliament, and also by the Latin American Parliament on which all important countries of the region were represented. These resolutions contained most of the essential elements of our own thinking on the subject of Bangladesh.

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INDIA

USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PAKISTAN BANGLADESH CANADA SWITZERLAND PERU
CHILE CUBA GUYANA JAMAICA ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL ECUADOR URUGUAY
COLOMBIA VENEZUELA GUATEMALA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO SURINAME

Date : Mar 25, 1971

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations was the most historic event of the 26th Session of the General Assembly. The unreality of lack of representation in the world body of the most populous State which had persisted for over two decades has thus been finally rectified.

Another significant event was the election of a successor to U. Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations. Many names were considered or speculated upon during the course of the year. The ultimate choice fell on Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations and a former Foreign Minister of his country. The new Secretary-General's term commenced on 1 January, 1972. The Government of India has assured the new Secretary-General of its full co-operation in dealing with the formidable problems that confront him.

During this session India was elected to the Security Council obtaining 107 votes out of the 116 votes cast. India's two-year term on the Security Council runs from 1 January 1972. It is worth noting that, unlike on the previous occasion, when we became member in 1967 after a gap of 15 years, on this occasion India is returning to the Security Council after an absence of 3 years only.

Pursuant to the decision at the 3rd Non-Aligned Summit Conference held at Lusaka in September 1970 regarding the holding of periodic consultations among the non-aligned countries, a Non-Aligned Consultative Meeting was held at the Ministerial-level on 30 September 1971. The meeting

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was held at New York and was preceded by an official level meeting. The primary purpose of the consultations was to review developments in the world since the Lusaka Conference and to co-ordinate policies on important items on the agenda of the 26th Session of the General Assembly.

The Communique adopted at the end of the Non-Aligned Consultations was, in so far as the question of Bangladesh was concerned, not entirely satisfactory but went part of the way. The relevant paragraph represented a compromise between India's position and the pre-occupation of certain countries on non-interference in what they regarded as the internal affair of Pakistan. However, to the extent that it acknowledged that the massive influx of refugees had imposed a tremendous burden on India and that it called for early and effective action, including action at the international level, to stem their flow, to alleviate their suffering and to promote "all the necessary conditions" for enabling them to exercise their "inalienable rights" and to return to their homeland safely and speedily, the Communique gave recognition to some of the fundamentals of India's position.

The remainder of the Communique was largely devoted to the topics on which decisions were taken at the Lusaka Conference. It stressed the need for the democratization of international relations with a view to strengthening the structure of international security; it referred to questions pertaining to colonialism and racialism; it called for the strengthening of the United Nations and for improving the system of security spelt out in the Charter of the world organization; it emphasised the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force in the context of the West Asian question; and with regard to the situation in Vietnam, it described the seven-point proposal submitted by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam as providing a possibility for a "just termination of the war"

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With reference to the specific topics on the agenda of the General Assembly, it was agreed at the Consultative Meeting that the non-aligned countries should, at that session, work towards a substantive discussion on the strengthening of international security and progress and on the items on peace-keeping operations and definition of aggression. It was also felt that in pursuance to the Lusaka Resolution on United Nations, efforts should be made to initiate action at the 26th Session with a view to the declaration of the Indian Ocean area as a zone of peace. As regards disarmament matters, the non-aligned countries renewed their appeal for general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The view was also expressed that the participation of all nuclear weapon powers in the Committee on Disarmament would strengthen that body. Support was given to the idea of a world disarmament conference "after due preparations".

The Communique reiterated the non-aligned view that membership in the United Nations should be universal in character. In this context, it was stressed that apart from restoring the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the U. N., there was need for measures to enable the divided countries, which still remained outside the world organization, to participate in its activities.

In so far as economic questions were concerned, the non-aligned countries, at the Consultative Meeting, directed their efforts towards strengthening the hands of the developing countries in the context of the preparations for the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of '77' at Lima and the subsequent Third Session of UNCTAD. Views were expressed in this perspective on the importance of the Lusaka Declaration on Economic Co-operation and the need for the General Assembly, at its 26th Session, to establish positive guidelines for UNCTAD-III. In connection with the international monetary crisis, the Communique stated that the develop-

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ing countries were in no way responsible for it, though they were being seriously affected by its consequences. It called for the maintenance of orderly and equitable exchange rates and for the improvement of the Bretton Woods arrangements, keeping in mind the special needs of the developing countries.

It was agreed that the non-aligned countries should meet again at the Ministerial level in 1972 before the 27th Session of the General Assembly. A Preparatory Committee was established for this purpose. India is a member of this body.

The non-aligned countries were successful in their effort to ensure a substantive discussion on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. Priority was also given to a draft resolution co-sponsored by India and a number of other countries, aligned and non-aligned, and it was this draft which was adopted by the General Assembly. The resolution gives implicit recognition to the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to problems of international security, a point of view which India has been emphatically putting forward. The validity of this approach, which implies that the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations should be regarded as constituting an organic whole, was amply demonstrated by the recent discussions in the United Nations on the conflict between Pakistan and, on the other hand, India and Bangladesh.

Another important action of the General Assembly was the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace following the initiative taken by Ceylon. The resolution finally adopted was co-sponsored, among others, by India it called upon all the littoral and hinterland states of the

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Indian Ocean to ensure that war ships and military aircraft refrain from using the Indian Ocean for any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any littoral or hinterland state of the Indian Ocean and also called for appropriate arrangements to be made to give

effect to any international agreement that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. It also called upon the great powers, inter alia, to eliminate from the Indian Ocean all bases, military installations, logistical special facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction as well as any manifestations of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great power rivalry.

The Group of '77' comprising the developing countries of the world met at Lima in October-November 1971, exactly a year after the proclamation of the Second Development Decade, to discuss their strategy for the third meeting of UNCTAD, scheduled for Santiago in April-May 1972. The declaration adopted by that meeting stressed the primary responsibility of the developing countries themselves for their economic development and their determination to make all efforts to solve their problems, to mobilise fully their basic resources and ensure participation of their peoples in the process and the benefits of development. The declaration also urged upon the developed countries the adoption of various steps towards fulfilment of the requirements of the developing countries in the field of rapid economic and social development.

The concern of the developing countries at the deterioration in the environment was expressed both in the deliberation and in the resolution adopted on the subject. While sharing this concern with the developed countries, the developing countries nevertheless affirmed the link between development and environment and addressed a

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resolution which, among other things, recognised that no environmental policy should adversely affect the present or future development possibilities of the developing countries and that any adverse effect of environmental policies and measures on the economy of the developing countries was to be avoided. India supported this resolution.

The crisis in the international monetary situation caused considerable concern to the developing countries. The resolution adopted on the subject fully reflected this concern. It stated, inter alia, that the restructuring of the international monetary order should, among other things, fully take into account that the full participation of all interested countries in the process of decision making was necessary and the establishment of a permanent system of guarantees against exchange losses affecting the reserves of the developing countries was also a requisite. India co-sponsored this resolution and played an important role in its adoption.

The 26th Session also saw the passage of a resolution calling for the expansion of the Economic & Social Council from 27 members to 54 members. Such an expansion will enable an increasing number of countries from the third world to participate more effectively and to make their contributions to the work of the Economic and Social Council. The Governing Council of the U.N.D.P., a very important body since it co-ordinates United Nations' economic and technical assistance to developing countries, was also enlarged from 37 to 48 members.

The General Assembly continued to concern itself with the repugnant racist policies pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. It adopted

resolution 2775 (XXVI) on the subject, which contains 8 different parts. The first part concerning arms embargo declared, inter alia that there existed no distinction between arms

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for external defence and internal repression. Another section of the resolution condemned apartheid in sports. The establishment of the so-called Bantustan was again condemned as was the continued and increasing co-operation of certain states and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields. The General Assembly also reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggles of the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa against apartheid, racial discrimination, colonialism, etc. All national and international trade union organisations were requested to intensify their action against apartheid, particularly by discouraging the emigration of skilled workers to South Africa and exerting maximum pressure on foreign, economic and financial interests which are providing support in any way to policies of racial discrimination against workers in South Africa. India's fullest support was extended to these resolutions.

The General Assembly adopted resolution 2799 on the subject of West Asia which was co-sponsored by India. The General Assembly reaffirmed that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible and also acknowledged that the termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and its right to live in peace within secured and recognised boundaries free from threats or acts of forces was necessary for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The need to arrive at a just settlement of the refugee problem was also emphasised.

On the humanitarian side, the General Assembly agreed in principle that the Secretary-General of the U.N. should appoint a disaster relief co-ordinator who would be authorised, on behalf of the Secretary-General to establish and maintain the closest co-operation with all

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organisations concerned and make feasible financial arrangements with them for the purpose of ensuring the most effective assistance and to mobilise and co-ordinate the relief activities of the various organisations of the U.N. system in response to a request for disaster assistance from a stricken state etc.

The Assembly's concern with humanising armed conflict was maintained at the 26th Session. The International Committee of the Red Cross was invited to continue the work that was begun with the assistance of government experts in 1971 and to devote special attention to the need to ensure better application of the existing rules relating to armed conflicts; to the need for a reaffirmation and development of relevant rules as well as other measures to improve the protection of the civilian population during armed conflicts; to the need to evolve norms designed to increase the protection of persons struggling against colonial and alien domination, foreign occupation and racist regimes. It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare, as soon as possible, with the help

of governmental qualified consultant experts, a report on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use. It also invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to consider as a matter of top priority at its next session the question of a draft convention for the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict. As in the previous years India played an important role in the successful adoption of these resolutions.

India was re-elected to the Industrial Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation for a period of another 3 years. India received 99 votes. Dr. Nagendra Singh of India was re-elected for another term of 3 years to the International Law Commission; he received 119 votes.

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Disarmament

During the year the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) held two sessions from 23 February to 13 May, and from 29 June to 30 September 1971, consisting of 50 formal plenary meetings with records, and 4 informal meetings without records. In addition, members of the Committee met frequently for informal multilateral consultations on disarmament questions of common interest. The Group of Twelve, of which India is a member, held 29 meetings.

The Committee had before it a number of subjects which were referred to it by the UN General Assembly. Members also expressed their views on such other issues which they considered relevant and important. However, particular attention was devoted to:

- (1) The question of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons; and
- (2) The question of a treaty banning Nuclear Weapons Tests.

Besides oral statements, a number of formal proposals and working papers were presented by the members to assist in the examination and analysis of possible disarmament measures. Towards the end of the session, a revised draft Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction was tabled jointly by some of the members of the Committee. It was decided that this draft convention should be submitted to the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly for further consideration. The Group of Twelve submitted a joint memorandum 'on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of Chemical weapons and on their destruction'.

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The General Assembly after considering the report of the CCD alongwith other related subjects, adopted a number of resolutions on the following items which were on its Agenda:

1. General and Complete Disarmament

Under this item, the following questions were considered:

(a) Several delegations stressed in their statements the importance of general and complete disarmament and the need for intensified efforts towards that goal. The resolution finally adopted was of a general character calling upon CCD to resume its efforts for the achievement of general and complete disarmament. The resolution was adopted by 105-0-4. India voted for the resolution.

(b) A resolution sponsored by Mexico for greater dissemination of information regarding dangers of the arms race was adopted by 110-0-0. India voted for the resolution.

(c) Malta had proposed a resolution requesting the IAEA to include in its report full information on the progress of its work on the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons including safeguards relating to uranium enrichment plants. The resolution was adopted by 89-0-17. India abstained on it.

2. Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons

(a) A resolution commending the Convention on the Biological and Toxic weapons which was submitted to the UNGA by the CCD along with its report was adopted by 110-0-1. India voted for the resolution. The resolution includes a

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preambular paragraph on the issue of savings from disarmament being used for the promotion of economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries.

(b) On the question of the future negotiations on Chemical weapons, a resolution was adopted by 110-0-1. The resolution was a result of a merger of two resolutions one of which was co-sponsored by the Group of Twelve of the CCD including India. India co-sponsored the resolution and voted for it.

(c) A resolution urging a moratorium on the further development, production and stockpiling of certain highly toxic and lethal chemical agents, was adopted by 101-0-10. India voted for the resolution.

3. Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests

(a) A resolution containing a reiteration of the General Assembly's condemnation of all nuclear weapon tests and calling for the cessation of all such tests by 5 August, 1973 was adopted by 74-2-36. India voted for the resolution. The negative votes were cast by Albania and the People's Republic of China.

(b) A Saudi-Arabian draft resolution calling for a suspension of all nuclear tests and a moratorium on the deployment of such weapons of mass destruction was adopted by 71-2-38. India abstained on the resolution. Albania and the People's Republic of China voted against it.

(c) A resolution calling upon the testing nuclear powers to undertake unilateral or negotiated measures of restraint and requesting the CCD to negotiate on underground test ban treaty as

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a matter of highest priority was adopted by 91-2-21. India abstained on the resolution. Albania and the People's Republic of China voted against it.

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

A resolution requesting the IAEA to continue its work in connection with the establishment of an international service for peaceful nuclear explosions under appropriate international control was adopted by 103-0-9. The resolution in one of its preambular paragraphs had suggested that the IAEA should exercise this function taking into account the relevant provisions of the NPT. India abstained on the resolution.

5. Implementation of UNGA Resolution 2666 (xxv)

A resolution deploring that all the nuclear-weapon States had not yet adhered to the Additional Protocol II of the Treaty respecting the status of the Latin-American countries as a nuclear free zone was adopted by 101-0-12. India voted for the resolution.

6. Economic and Social Consequences of the armament races

A resolution, inter alia, welcoming the Secretary-General's report on the subject and calling upon the General Assembly to include this question in the agenda at its 28th Session was adopted by 111-1-3. India co-sponsored the resolution and voted for it.

7. World Disarmament Conference

A resolution inviting all States to communicate to the U.N. Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the various aspects and modalities of a World Disarmament Conference and requesting the UNSG to submit a report to the 27th Session of the UNGA was adopted by acclamation.

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8. Outer Space

(a) A resolution endorsing the report of the Committee on Outer Space was adopted unanimously. The resolution also expressed satisfaction at the work carried on at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and approved continuing sponsorship by the UN of that Station.

(b) A resolution on the convening of the Working Group on remote sensing of the earth by satellites was adopted unanimously.

(c) A resolution requesting the Outer Space Committee to consider the

question of elaborating a draft international treaty concerning the moon was adopted unanimously.

9. Atomic Energy

(a) A resolution taking note of the report of the IAEA and appreciating its work was adopted unanimously.

(b) A resolution appreciating the report of the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was adopted unanimously. India is one of the 15 members of this Committee.

With her traditional interest in disarmament and the peaceful uses of atomic energy, India participated actively in the deliberations on those subjects in all Committees, Conferences and other bodies of which India is a member.

The Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held in Geneva from 6 to 16 September 1971. India had supported the convening of the Conference and, as during the earlier three Conferences, actively participated both in its general and technical session. The late Dr. Sarabhai was one of the Chairmen of its general session.

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Shri V. C. Trivedi, Indian Ambassador in Vienna, who was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IAEA in September 1970, continued to hold that office till September 1971. India continues to be a member of the Board of Governors in her capacity as the country most advanced in the South Asia region in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

India continued to play an active part in the work of United Nations committees/conferences concerned with progressive development of international law.

Further substantive work was carried out during the year by UNCITRAL and its Working Groups on unification and harmonisation of international trade law on topics like international sale of goods, international payments and international shipping legislation. The Indian representatives to UNCITRAL and its Working Groups actively participated in this work. The leader of the Indian delegation to the fourth session of UNCITRAL, Dr. Nagendra Singh, served as Chairman at the Fourth Session of UNCITRAL in April 1971 and the Indian representative, Shri Kamat, to the meetings of the UNCITRAL Working Groups on international sale of goods and international shipping legislation served as the Rapporteur.

Effective co-ordination has now been forged between the UNCITRAL and the UNCTAD with regard to the item on international shipping legislation which is of considerable interest to the developing countries. India played a leading role in forging this co-ordination.

In the field of International Sale of Goods, the Work commenced in 1969, of examining the Uniform Law annexed to the Hague Convention, 1964, to consider which modifications of that law would render it capable of wider acceptance was

advanced further during the year. The UNCITRAL Working Group for this topic is now engaged

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in examining the substantive provisions of the uniform law on seller's obligations.

The U.N. General Assembly, under its Resolution 2750 (XXV) of 17 December 1970 decided to convene a Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1973 which would deal with the establishment of an equitable international regime for the seabed and its resources and also deal with other broad range of issues including regimes of high seas, the continental shelf, the breadth of territorial sea, international straits, contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas, and preservation of marine environment and scientific research. For this purpose, the Assembly enlarged the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. The enlarged Committee, consisting of 84 Members, held two sessions in March 1971 and July/August 1971 in Geneva. The Indian representatives actively participated in the work of the UN Seabed Committee.

The subject of Law of the Sea and the Seabed was also discussed by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee at its Eleventh Session held in Colombo in January 1971 and by the AALCC Working Group on the Law of the Sea during its meetings held in June 1970 in New Delhi and in July 1971 in Geneva.

In view of the importance of the subject of the seabed and India's interest in it, Government of India established an Inter-Ministerial Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary to study and formulate the Government's overall policy and to make preparations for the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference on the Law of the Sea. This Committee is presently engaged in formulating India's viewpoint on the establishment of an international regime for the seabed and its resources, and also other issues relating to the Law of the Sea.

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Presently, India supports the 12-mile territorial sea, freedom of transit in straits for international navigation, an exclusive fishery zone for coastal states, an adequate zone of seabed for exclusive coastal exploitation, and an effective international machinery with comprehensive powers for the exploitation of the resources of the international seabed area.

In the legal field, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space achieved substantial results during the year. Its Legal Sub-Committee after 8 years of negotiations, in which the Indian delegation actively participated throughout, was able to adopt unanimously on 29 June 1971, during its 10th Session, the text of the draft Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects.

The Legal Sub-Committee had approved at its 9th Session held in 1970 the text of the title, the preamble, and 13 Articles of the draft Convention. The outstanding issues relating to the Applicable Law, Settlement of Claims,

Relationship of International Organisations with the Convention and final clauses. The Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which met in New York from 1 to 17 September 1970, could not reach agreement on these issues.

The Indian delegation after intensive consultations with other participants submitted compromise proposals this year on all the outstanding issues to the Legal Sub-Committee. Essential compromise elements have been incorporated in the draft Convention mainly on the basis of the proposals made by the Indian Delegation. The draft Convention provides for absolute liability.

The draft Convention was adopted unanimously by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its 4th Session which met in New York from 1 to 10 September 1971.

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The General Assembly of the United Nations at its 26th Session adopted a resolution commending the Convention on International liability for Damage caused by Space Objects, and requesting depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date.

The Thirteenth Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee was held in Lagos (Nigeria) from 19 to 25 January 1972. The Committee devoted the major portion of its time for discussion on the Law of the Sea with a view to build up an Asian-African view point on some of the important issues relating to the Law of the Sea like breadth of territorial waters, limits of fishery jurisdiction, concept of economic zone, archipelagos and regional arrangements so that Asian-African countries could effectively participate in the work of the UN Seabed Committee as well as the Third Law of the Sea conference likely to be held in 1973. Although the Committee did not reach any concrete conclusions, there was useful exchange of views on these issues. The Committee also discussed the other two subjects, namely, Law of International Rivers and International Sale of Goods and made further progress.

On 3 March 1971, Pakistan filed an Application and a Complaint in the Council of International Civil Aviation Organization regarding the banning of overflights over Indian territory (arising from the hijacking of Indian plane to Pakistan and its blowing up). The Council called upon India to file its Counter-Memorials in reply to the Pakistani Application and Complaint. India filed its Preliminary Objections to Council's Jurisdiction on the ground that the Council was competent only to interpret and apply the Chicago Convention of 1944 and the International Air Transit Agreement of 1944 and could not deal with the questions relating to the termination or suspension of these agreements. It was contended by India that

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in so far as Pakistan was concerned, these two agreements remained in suspension since the armed conflict of 1965 and in any case they were suspended by India on 4 February 1971 as a result of the material breach by Pakistan of its international obligations in relation to the hijacking incident. Overflights over each other's territory were governed by a special agreement reached in February 1965 between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan

which allowed this facility subject to the permission of the country concerned and to the terms and conditions thereof. On 4 February 1971, the Government of India withdrew that permission in terms of the special agreement. This Preliminary Objection was filed on 28 May 1971. The Council heard the parties on 27 and 28 July and did not accept India's objections in its decision rendered on 29 July 1971. India filed an Appeal against this decision of the Council to the International Court of Justice on 30 August 1971 on the grounds, inter alia, that the decision of the Council both on merits as well as on the procedure adopted by it was illegal and void or in any case erroneous. India submitted its Memorial to the Court on 22 December 1971. After the written pleadings have been submitted by the parties the case will come up for oral hearing.

In February 1971, India participated in oral proceedings in the case of Namibia (South-West Africa) before the International Court of Justice. On 29 July 1970 the Court had been requested by the Security Council of the United Nations to advise them 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 Court rendered its Advisory Opinion on 21 June 1971 which accepted most of the arguments raised by India and

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other Asian African countries in support of the legal status of Namibia.

During 1971 India concluded 88 Treaties and Agreements, a list of which is enclosed as Appendix VII. Special mention may be made of the following Agreements concluded during the year:

1. Treaty between Indian and USSR on Friendship, Peace and Co-operation concluded on 9 August 1971.
2. Treaty of Trade and Transit between India and Nepal concluded on 13 August 1971.

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CHINA

USA AUSTRIA INDIA ZAMBIA BANGLADESH PAKISTAN VIETNAM PERU CHILE SOUTH AFRICA MEXICO MALTA ALBANIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SWITZERLAND SRI LANKA NIGER NIGERIA NAMIBIA NEPAL

Date : Jan 01, 1972

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The promotion of mutual cooperation among the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the technical and economic fields is an integral part of India's foreign policy. Experience has shown that cooperation among developing countries is an important dimension of international cooperation for development. Not only does this reduce the dependence of the developing world on the developed countries but it also promotes self-confidence and a faster rate of growth in the Third World. On account of experience gained in the process of development, significant results achieved therein and because of the growth of a cadre of skilled technicians, engineers and economists in the country, India is able to offer technical and economic cooperation to other developing countries.

The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme administered by the Ministry of External Affairs is designed both to generate political goodwill among the partner countries and to promote mutual economic benefit. The Programme was started about ten years ago and from small beginnings has now assumed significant proportions. The budget allocation for technical assistance under ITEC has gone from Rs. 4.46 lakhs in 1964-65 to well over Rs. 1 crore in the financial year 1971-72.

The spirit of our ITEC Programme is exemplified by our efforts and activities in countries like Afghanistan. The aims and objects are to try to make a direct contribution in the essential development process of the country with which we are collaborating. Hence the accent on helping

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them to acquire sufficiency in trained technical manpower and, where possible, taking up integrated schemes of assistance in essential sectors of the economy. In Afghanistan for instance, the Agricultural Extension Scheme is being integrally set up with Indian cooperation; similarly an industrial estate is being set up. The 100-bed children's hospital has also been constructed entirely with Indian cooperation. In the functional running of these schemes, Indian and Afghan personnel will collaborate while India will provide training facilities to Afghanistan until self-sufficiency is reached for them to be able to take over the projects. Our assistance to build up industrial estates elsewhere, as in Kenya, is of a similar character.

With some countries of the developing world where economic development is already comparatively advanced like Iran and Ceylon, economic cooperation is exemplified by Joint Commissions that these countries have with India providing for economic collaboration. Here again, the training of manpower is an essential feature. But the scope of collaboration goes beyond this to include trade plans and technical collaboration in areas where mutual complementarity has been established.

In the recent past there has been an increasing demand from many countries of the developing world for technical assistance from India. This is largely due to the impact that our economic cooperation programme may have been able to make earlier, both through the loan of expertise and the training programmes in India. However, in order to make the Programme more effective and to maximise the cost-benefit ratio, a deliberate attempt is made to concentrate on a few

selected countries rather than thinly spread limited resources over a large number of countries. Within a well defined over-all framework of priorities, the largest beneficiary of the Programme has been Afghanistan, followed by Mauritius, Fiji, Ethiopia, the People's Demo-

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cratic Republic of Yemen, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Ceylon and Somalia.

The work taken up under the Programme falls into five categories:

- (i) Provision of training facilities in India to foreign nationals;
- (ii) Deputation of Indian experts abroad;
- (iii) Gifts of capital goods equipment, drugs and medicines, etc.
- (iv) Financial assistance for conducting feasibility studies and economic surveys; and
- (v) Undertaking specific projects in certain countries with whom we have economic cooperation agreements.

Provision of training facilities is the most important aspect of the ITEC Programme. At present more than 400 foreign trainees from 20 countries are receiving training in various technical fields in Indian institutions. Of these over a 100 came to India during the current financial year. An illustrative list of the countries they come from, the numbers they come in and the disciplines they follow is given below:

- (i) Afghanistan: Seven trainees-five in Commercial Pilots Training Course and two in Communication Assistants Course;
- (ii) Angola: 39 students in various disciplines;
- (iii) Arab Republic of Egypt: 36 trainees-34 for training at the Central Institutes for Instructors, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad and two for training at the Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad;

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- (iv) Cambodia: One expert at the Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad;
- (v) Fiji: Three trainees-two in the Social Service Training Course at Patna and one in the Merchant Navy;
- (vi) Iran: One in water resources development;
- (vii) Iraq: Two officials in water resources development;
- (viii) Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen: Four students in hospital administration;

(ix) Sudan: Nine trainees in various disciplines such as Railways, Sugar Technology and Satellite communications;

(x) Syria: One expert at the Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad.

Indian experts drawn from a variety of disciplines are deputed abroad under the Programme. At present they number about 160 and are spread over 17 countries. During the period under review more than 80 Indian experts were deputed abroad, the details of which are:

(i) Afghanistan: 29 experts-(a) Five agricultural experts for the establishment of research stations in rice, potatoes and various other crops; (b) three engineers for the Chardeh-Ghorband Irrigation Projects; (c) a Director, Doctors, administrative officer, stores officer for the Children's Hospital Kabul and (d) 15 teachers;

(ii) Ethiopia: 5 experts-2 doctors, 2 nurses and one financial adviser;

(iii) Fiji: 1 Coconut expert;

(iv) Mauritius: 11 experts-one civil aviation tech-

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nician, one broadcasting expert, one agricultural statistician, five engineers for the Mauritian Development Corporation, one civil aviation expert (legal side) and one Mechanical engineer;

(v) Morocco: 3 teachers;

(vi) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: 11 experts, 6 doctors and 5 teachers;

(vii) Senegal: 1 cashewnut expert and one small scale industry expert;

(viii) Somalia: 19 experts, 7 doctors, 1 legal expert and 7 teachers;

(ix) Upper Volta: One telecommunications engineer since last year;

(x) In addition, an industrial engineer visited Ghana on a short-term deputation in connection with the setting up of the Small-Scale Industrial Centre and the services of two Indian experts were also made available to the Economic Commission for Africa. Many proposals for deputation of Indian experts are under consideration of the Government and some of them are due to go on foreign assignments shortly.

Many developing countries have evinced interest in making direct recruitment of experts from India to fill positions of responsibility in their respective administrations and public services. This may be due largely to the impact of the ITEC Programme in making known the availability and quality of Indian expertise. Recruitment teams from Fiji, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia visited India and selected a number of Indian experts in diverse fields,

such as medicine, engineering, teaching, accountancy, etc.

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Under the ITEC Programme, the Government of India has also been gifting capital goods, equipment and machinery, medical stores, books etc. to various foreign countries. The largest single recipient of such gifts has been Afghanistan. On gifts to the Children's Hospital at Kabul alone, an amount of about Rs. 20 lakhs (which includes a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs on medicines and hospital equipment and Rs. 1 lakh on the installation of lifts in the Hospital) was spent in the first six months of the current financial year. Action for procuring and despatching electric machinery and equipment valued at about Rs. 17 lakhs for the Chardeh-Ghorband Irrigation Project has already been initiated. The supply of nearly half of the equipment worth over Rs. 7 lakhs in the form of hydraulic gates and accessories for the Prek Thnot Project in Cambodia is likely to be completed by March 1972. A part of the machinery worth Rs. 4 lakhs gifted to Ghana for setting up a Small Scale Industrial Centre has already been despatched and the remaining would follow shortly. The Government of India have indicated their willingness to assist in the establishment of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute in Mauritius. School text books in Swahili, valued at Rs. 1.33 lakhs, gifted to the Tanzanian Government have already been shipped. A gift of scientific instruments was made to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Increasing emphasis is being given under the Programme to feasibility studies and techno-economic surveys in foreign countries. Indian experts have carried out a number of such studies and surveys in recent years. During the year under review a three-member Indian team of experts carried out a feasibility study for the establishment of an industrial estate near Vientiane, Laos. The feasibility study financed from ITEC funds for the establishment of a steel scrap melting plant in Libya which was conducted by the National Industrial Development Corporation last year resulted in the award of a commercial contract to NIDC for consultancy and supervision of the build-

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ing of the steel scrap melting plant. An economic delegation under the leadership of Dr. B. D. Kalelkar, former Director General of Technical Development was sent to Nigeria to study and identify specific fields/projects in which industrial and technical cooperation between Indian and Nigeria could be promoted. Indian experts also undertook a survey of the water resources in Tanzania during April/May 1971. It is intended to give increased emphasis to this aspect of ITEC work.

Other important studies and surveys carried out by Indian experts in recent years include (i) Afghanistan: Small Scale Industries estate; (ii) Iran: Railways and Small Scale Industries; (iii) Iraq: Preliminary Cost-cum-Feasibility Study of the Baghdad-Hsaibah Railway Projects; (iv) Mauritius: Identification of projects in the fields of animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, mining and miscellaneous industries; (v) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: Techno-economic survey for industrial planning; and (vi) Trinidad and Tobago; Surinam and Guyana: Survey of Small Scale Industries.

Under the auspices of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission, an Indian Railway

Team, jointly with the Iranian State Railways, prepared a report on the feasibility of transit traffic to Europe via the Persian Gulf ports and the overland route.

Dr. Juan B. Martin, former Foreign Minister of Argentina, presently Chairman of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, visited India to consider possibilities of trade and economic cooperation between India and Argentina. A trade delegation from Guyana, headed by Hon. David Singh Minister of Trade, also visited India in the month of November 1971 to explore possibilities of Indo-Guyana Cooperation in various economic and technical fields. Dr. Herbert, Jamaican Minister of Health accompanied by his Permanent Secretary, visited India during the month of October 1971, to see the working of Indian medical and

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family planning institutions. A Nigerian delegation led by their Federal Minister for Transport also visited India during the year under review. A delegation from the Philippines led by Mr. Gerardo Sicat, Chairman, National Economic Council visited India during November 1971 to discuss matters of common interest in the fields of petroleum, chemicals and small scale industries. Mr. Spasowski, Head of the Asian Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland, accompanied by two officials visited India in May 1971, to explore possibilities of Indo-Polish cooperation in several fields, particularly, mining, shipbuilding, tractors, and agricultural and textile machinery.

The third meeting of Indo-Czech Joint Committee for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation was held at New Delhi from 3 to 6 December 1971, to discuss matters arising from the second session of the Joint Committee and to identify new areas of cooperation which should be taken up in future. The Agreed Conclusions of the Joint Committee were signed on the 6 December 1971, by Mr. A Barcak, Minister of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia and by Shri L. N. Misra, Foreign Trade Minister of India.

The Indo-French Economic Commission met in New Delhi from 21 to 24 April 1971, to discuss questions relating to the development of trade and expansion of economic, technical and industrial cooperation between the two countries. This was followed by a high-level French Economic Mission which visited India in October 1971.

The Economic Division has assumed a coordinating role with respect to ECAFE matters both within the Ministry of External Affairs and vis-a-vis other Ministries, working in cooperation with the ECAFE National Unit located in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Division prepared studies and briefs on items relating to regional cooperation etc. for various meetings of the ECAFE and its subsidiary bodies. The Head of the Division participated in the 27th Annual

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Session of the ECAFE held in Manila in April 1971. The Division has taken a particular active interest in the follow-up action to the Kabul Declaration regarding regional trade and monetary cooperation.

Over the years, the Ministry of External Affairs has gained both experience

of and expertise in economic matters. There are now a number of Foreign Service Officers who are familiar with the conduct of international economic relations. Reflecting this, the Economic Division has been playing an increasingly active role not only in the provision of technical assistance under the ITEC Programme but also in bilateral economic negotiations and in multinational economic forums. In respect of the latter, the Division continues to have a coordinating role through being the focal point of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Development Strategy for the Decade concerns the working of all specialised agencies of the United Nations as well as UNCTAD and UNIDO. For meetings of these organisations, the Division has been undertaking studies, preparing briefs and from time to time participating in the international conferences that are called. Similarly, the Division has been involved in work relating to the International Monetary Fund and the IBRD.

The Ministry is grateful to other Ministries, like the Ministry of Foreign Trade, E.A. Department, Ministry of Finance and others for taking I.F.S. Officers on deputation and training them in financial, economic and other matters.

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INDIA

USA AFGHANISTAN KENYA IRAN ETHIOPIA FIJI MAURITIUS EGYPT MALI SOMALIA YEMEN
ANGOLA CAMBODIA IRAQ SUDAN SYRIA LATVIA MOROCCO SENEGAL GHANA NIGER
NIGERIA TANZANIA UGANDA ZAMBIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LAOS LIBYA GUYANA
ARGENTINA JAMAICA PHILIPPINES POLAND NORWAY SLOVAKIA

Date : Jan 01, 1972

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

The purpose of the External Publicity Division is to explain, interpret and clarify government's policies and activities; to increase the area of international understanding of India's policies, and to counter-act hostile propaganda.

Thus the functions of the External Publicity Division are:

- (i) Organising regular briefings of the press and other media representatives-Indian and foreign-functioning from Delhi and maintaining continuous contact with them;
- (ii) formulation of external publicity policies and guidelines including control and supervision of the publicity posts abroad; and
- (iii) dissemination abroad of the publicity and information material of various kinds through different media.

Close coordination has to be maintained, for these purposes, with the various Divisions of the Ministry and other concerned Ministries in the Government of India. The Division liaises with All India Radio, specially its External Services Division, the Press Information Bureau, the Photo Division, the D.A.V.P. and the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and the Commercial Publicity Wing of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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During the year the Division had to make extra and special effort in the context of the Bangladesh crisis which created the stupendous refugee problem. The unprovoked Pakistani attack on India on 3 December, 1971 and the conflict that followed made it necessary to gear our resources to meet the challenge of global publicity.

Maintaining regular and brisk press relations through proper briefing, and clarification of the Government policies to the press in Delhi has resulted in our case receiving objective and sympathetic coverage in the world press as well as the Indian press. Briefing of the press is done daily when the Parliament is not in session. Even while Parliament is in session, the spokesman has to be available for consultation/clarification/verification, etc. of the news about events in India, and the world. Coordination with all the Secretaries and the Heads of Divisions in the Ministry of External Affairs and senior officers of other Ministries/Departments was maintained. Besides regular day-to-day briefings, special briefings in depth were arranged for specialists and commentators whose interest transcends day-to-day news.

Reception and hospitality was arranged for visiting correspondents, journalists, TV teams, and press delegations. Logistic facilities were provided to 426 foreign journalists, radio and TV teams from countries abroad. Press, Radio and TV delegations from foreign countries were invited to visit India for which local hospitality was extended to 57 journalists during this year. Facilities were also provided to 73 Indian journalists to visit foreign countries during the period. Two Indian journalists, namely, Shri Giri Lal Jain of the Times of India and Shri D. V. Gandhi of Samachar Bharati visited European countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme for 1971-72.

During the period under review, 428 press releases were issued on various subjects. Material for press releases

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was generally supplied by our Missions abroad and by the Territorial Divisions of the Ministry. The material from these releases was made use of by representatives of mass media, both Indian and foreign, besides the Transmission Unit of the External Publicity Division.

For the dissemination of our publicity and information material, special steps were taken to ensure that the material reaches our Missions promptly and within hours of events taking place here. For quick transmission of news, we maintain a network of teleprinter links with 63 Missions abroad. It is our intention to increase this network in a phased manner. Besides this, there are

also two-way telex links with 23 of our important Missions. Two transmissions per day are sent from Headquarters to Missions abroad which are linked through teleprinter facilities. To other Missions these are sent by telex or by press cables as also by diplomatic bags. The teleprinter link with our Missions abroad is used for transmitting news, policy statements and background material about India. All news about the struggle in Bangladesh, the views expressed by foreign countries and in India and the opinions of the prominent leaders of the world were highlighted through these daily transmissions. With effect from 3 December, 1971, when Pakistan launched an armed aggression on India, an extra transmission at midnight covering important developments on the war front was also sent. On the basis of these transmissions, our publicity posts abroad were able to issue daily news bulletins and news digests in English and other local languages.

The World Press Review bulletin was issued daily by the External Publicity Division, based on cables despatches, etc. received from our Missions abroad. It contained, news, comments and editorials of the foreign press relating to the news items of interest to India. The mass of press clippings received from Missions abroad are screened, analysed and used in the World Press Review.

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A volume of "Bangladesh Documents" (719 pages) putting together all the documentation on the Bangladesh Crisis from the beginning until 31 August, 1971 was published, and provides the principal source of primary information on this subject. The book has received applause and appreciation in the press and media both in India and abroad. 10,000 copies of this book were produced and distributed, as well as put on sale in the open market. The production unit of the Division is responsible for arranging procurement, production and distribution of feature articles, photo features and printed literature on various aspects of current problems and maintained a continuous flow of material to our Missions abroad. Besides, photo features, 23 feature articles were prepared and sent to our Missions during the period under review. These were in addition to the supply of feature articles supplied by the Press Information Bureau. India's steady advancement in economic and industrial spheres was the principal theme of these articles. They also provided a glimpse of India's heritage and social and cultural life.

During the year under review, the production unit produced 35 pamphlets. 110 newspapers and journals were supplied to our Missions abroad. Foreign language versions of the following pamphlets were produced for distribution for our Missions: India Today-Basic Facts; Panorama of Indian Civilisation; Changing Face of India; and, India (a prestigious and pictorial book).

Approximately 4562 books were supplied to the libraries in Missions abroad during the period under review. The regular publications of the Division are Foreign Affairs Record (monthly), Indian and Foreign Review (Fortnightly) and its French language version (fortnightly). The Indian Missions abroad brought out about 72 regular periodicals for local distribution.

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Extensive use was made of the audio visual medium to project an objective image of India abroad and to counter adverse propaganda. The Missions are

normally provided with 16 mm projectors for screening documentary films. During the period under review, more than 1600 prints of various documentary films were supplied to our Missions abroad. Out of 61 documentary films previewed, 42 were selected and distributed abroad through our Missions. The Films Division, Bombay has completed the production of two documentary films in colour on behalf of this Ministry. These are "Bhutan" and "Muslim Religious Life in India". Six more films are in various stages of production.

To impress upon foreign audiences the gigantic problem created by the West Pakistani military junta in Bangladesh resulting in the mass exodus of millions of people to India, the External Publicity Division supplied to our Missions abroad the following five documentary films for wide publicity: "Refugees 1971"; "A Time of Terror"; "Loot and Lust"; "Thus Began the Tragedy"; and "Exodus and After". Three other films are under production, reproduction and distribution.

Apart from these documentary films, special Indian News Reels produced by the Films Division on the subject were also supplied to important Missions abroad.

Preparation of 16 mm prints and of ten selected documentary films in colour is now in progress for supply to our Missions. Steps have also been taken for the preparation and supply of ten more documentary films, in colour, in 16 mm version. Proposals for the presentation of about 52 documentary films to various foreign governments and institutions have been approved and action is being taken for their supply abroad.

During the period under review, the Films Division were asked to make compilation films on the visits of Prime Ministers of Canada, Tanzania, Fiji and Guyana; H.M. the

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King and Crown Prince of Bhutan, and H.M. the King and Queen of Tonga to India. Extensive newsreel coverage was arranged on the visits of the President of Singapore, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, President Tito, Mrs. Marcos, wife of the President of the Philippines, and Mr. Gromyko on the occasion of the signing of the Indo-Soviet Peace Treaty to India and our President's visit to Singapore and our Prime Minister's visit to Europe and the U.S.A.

Five prints each in 16 mm (Hindi version) of feature films "Satyakam" and "Ashirvad" and one print of film "Nandanvan" (Gujarati version) have been purchased by this Division for non-commercial distribution through Missions abroad.

The following audio visual equipment was supplied to our Indian Missions abroad: One 16 mm film projector each to Rome, New York (CGI), Lusaka, Muscat, Ulan Bator, Budapest and Hongkong; one 35 mm film projector to Kathmandu; a radio set to Sophia; a tape recorder to Santiago and a rado-cum-tape-cum-record player to Sanaa. 76 L. P. gramophone records were supplied to Indian Missions abroad during the period under report.

Photographs of current events were regularly supplied to all our Missions abroad. During the year, more than 45,000 photographs, including 4,200

enlargements, on various subjects were supplied to our Missions for publicity and display purposes. Besides, 15,752 photographs were supplied on atrocities committed in Bangladesh by the West Pakistan army and on refugees who flooded into India escaping from Pakistani torture. 700 slides on refugees were also sent to our Missions abroad. The enormous refugee problem and the herculean efforts made by the Government of India to give reasonable facilities by way of shelter, food, clothing and medicines to the 10 million refugees were the subject matter of these refugee photographs and slides.

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In the matter of improvement of cultural relations there is a constant endeavour to create better understanding and goodwill with foreign countries for formulation and implementation of policy of improved cultural relations. All our Missions are equipped with libraries with latest books on Indian culture, heritage and developments in India. These attract local people especially the students community. These libraries are also supplied with important Indian magazines, journals and Indian newspapers and audio visual equipment.

We participated for the second time in the That Luang Festival in Laos, for which the required exhibits were sent to our Mission there. Photographs, slides, films, articles etc. on the theme of Ramayana were sent to our Mission in Djakarta for use in the International Ramayana Festival held there in August-September, 1971. 12 mounted exhibition size photographs and 16 drawings on refugees from Bangladesh were sent to our Mission in Caracas. During the period under report, photographs and other exhibition material were sent to our Missions in Paris, London, Manila, Beirut and Kuala Lumpur for the following exhibitions respectively: All the World's Children; East Comes to West; Children's Exhibition; International Exhibition of Dolls in Cyprus; and Islam-Its Contribution Towards Development of Science and Technology.

One piece of Lord Buddha's image in Sarnath style was sent to our Mission in Bangkok for the Mohamukt University.

Indian musical instruments were sent to our Missions in Nairobi and Sanaa for presentation to local institutions. More than 150 tapes were sent to various Missions abroad.

A Secretaries' Committee on External Publicity gives the necessary directives and guidelines in this context. It is the apex inter-Ministry body for policy-formulation and giving direction.

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INDIA

USA BANGLADESH PAKISTAN BHUTAN CANADA FIJI TANZANIA GUYANA TONGA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE PHILIPPINES ITALY OMAN ZAMBIA HUNGARY MONGOLIA NEPAL CHILE LAOS INDONESIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA FRANCE LEBANON MALAYSIA UNITED KINGDOM CYPRUS KENYA

Date : Jan 01, 1972

CULTURAL CENTRES

The desire to project its culture abroad is common to all countries. However, India has an added compulsion too, to the communities of Indian origin abroad which desire to maintain their cultural and emotional links with India.

In order further to develop our cultural relations with friendly foreign countries definite steps have been taken to expand the scope and content of the activities of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The existing activities of the Council which have been strengthened include the visits to India of distinguished scholars, writers and artists from foreign countries, visits of Indian scholars abroad, exchange of cultural delegations, performances of visiting musicians and dance troupes, organising foreign art exhibitions in India and sending Indian exhibitions abroad, sending Indian professors and lecturers to foreign academic institutions for teaching Indian subjects, presentation of books and objects d'art to various institutions and personalities abroad, publication of books on Indian cultural themes, translation of Indian literature into foreign languages, conducting essay competitions on Indian subjects in other countries, looking after the welfare of foreign students in India etc.

With a view to cater to the cultural wants of communities of Indian origin abroad as well as to project Indian culture to interested foreigners the Council has undertaken various new schemes. Indian cultural centres will soon

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open in San Francisco (United States), Suva (Fiji) and Georgetown (Guyana). In the next financial year, it is planned to open similar cultural centres in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Tehran (Iran) and Lima (Peru). It is expected that these centres will create increased awareness in foreign countries of Indian culture and heritage and also of the profound developments that have taken and are taking place in the political, social, cultural and economic fields in India.

The ICCR also plans to establish Centres and Chairs of Indian Studies in foreign universities in order to provide opportunities to the educated young men and women in foreign countries to develop a better understanding and appreciation of India. At present, the ICCR has such chairs of Indian Studies in Iran, Laos, Singapore, Trinidad, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Another chair is to be established in Poland. Three Centres of Indian Studies are being established in Indonesia, Afghanistan and Lebanon.

The work regarding the establishment of the Academic Exchange Unit has been started. Modalities regarding work on the orientation of Indian scholars going abroad and foreign scholars coming to India are also being worked out.

The uniform framework for the regulation and review of foreign cultural centres, other than branches of foreign missions in places where they have diplomatic or consular representation was finalised and circulated to all

foreign diplomatic and consular missions in September 1971. The framework provides for the promotion of activities of the cultural institutions of friendly foreign countries in accordance with national requirements. Under its terms a Central Cultural Committee of the Government of India will review and regulate the activities of such centres and the ICCR

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will be actively associated with its functioning. The precise extent of association of the ICCR will be determined by a Central Committee in the context of the particular requirements of each case.

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 in securing admission to medical and engineering colleges in India, was continued during the year. In 1971, the Ministry arranged the admission of a total of 207 such foreign students to Indian medical and engineering colleges. Of these students, 61 joined medical colleges and 146 went to engineering colleges. 41 of these students were from Africa, 53 from West Asia, 51 from South East Asia and 62 from other countries.

The demand from foreign students to avail of the facilities offered by the Government of India for medical and engineering courses is steadily increasing. Unfortunately, however, in view of the limited number of reserved seats made available for the Scheme, a large number of students who are otherwise well qualified have to be refused admission every year. Efforts are being made to increase the number of seats in consultation with the authorities concerned.

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INDIA

USA FIJI GUYANA IRAN MALAYSIA PERU LAOS REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE YUGOSLAVIA
POLAND AFGHANISTAN INDONESIA LEBANON

Date : Jan 01, 1972

PROTOCOL MATTERS

During the year under report, the royal Government of Bhutan established diplomatic relations with India and His Excellency Lyonpo Pema Wangchhuck, Representative of Bhutan to India (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary) presented his Letter of Credence to the President on 17 May, 1971.

The Government of Guyana also established diplomatic relations with India and His Excellency Mr. John Carter, High Commissioner for Guyana to the United Kingdom and concurrently accredited as his country's High Commissioner to India, presented his Letter of Commission to the President on 24 April, 1971.

The Government of Pakistan closed down their Deputy High Commission in Calcutta, following which the Deputy High Commission of India in Dacca was closed. This was followed subsequently by rupture of diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan and the closure of the two countries' Missions in each other's territory. By mutual agreement, the Government of Switzerland has been entrusted with the responsibility of looking after the interests of the two countries in each other's territory.

Following the recognition extended by the Government of India to the Government of the Gana Prajatantri Bangladesh, the latter established in December 1971 its Mission in New Delhi, which has been named Mission of the Gana Prajatantri Bangladesh (People's Republic of Bangladesh). Mr. H. R. Choudhury has been appointed Chief of the Mission.

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The Government of Gabon proposed to establish diplomatic relations with India by concurrent accreditation. The proposal has been agreed to in principle.

The Government of Iceland established consular relations with India and Mr. Deepnarayan Krishnarao Hirlekar was appointed on 10 August, 1971 as Honorary Consul of Iceland in Bombay.

The Government of Philippines proposed to close down their Consulate General in Bombay and replace it with the "Philippines Foreign Trade Office" with effect from December, 1971.

The Imperial Government of Iran established their Consulate General at Hyderabad and Mr. Mohammad Taghi Moqtaderi assumed charge as Consul General with effect from 20 July, 1971.

The total number of Diplomatic Missions in India is 78. 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.

A list of visits of foreign V.I.Ps. to India handled by Protocol Division upto November, 1971 is also attached at Appendix VI.

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BHUTAN
INDIA GUYANA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PAKISTAN SWITZERLAND USA BANGLADESH
GABON ICELAND PHILIPPINES IRAN

Date : May 17, 1971

PASSPORT, VISA AND CONSULAR SERVICES

For the convenience of the public, and generally with a view to streamlining procedures for the processing of applications for the issue of travel documents, the Passports Rules, 1967, were revised and brought up-to-date.

Further, in deference to popular demand, it was decided to make Indian passports initially valid for five years and renewable for a further period of five years, as from 1 December, 1971. The total life of an Indian passport was, thus, increased from the previous 3/6 years to 5/10 years. This measure is also expected to bring about some economy in the working of the passport organization.

The list of persons entitled to official passports was revised to include a larger number of officials of Government undertakings, etc., in order to assist them in functioning more effectively, in their respective spheres of activity, when they have to proceed abroad on duty.

The number of passport applications carried over from the previous year, and those received during 1971, by the passport authorities in India, was 1,74,407. Against this, 1,45,838 passports were issued. The percentage of rejected applications was a little more than .03 per cent of the total number of applications received. Less than 29,000 applications were awaiting disposal at the end of 1971, pending completion of certain formalities. At Headquarters, 2,793 official passports, 687 diplomatic passports and 3,007 visas were issued.

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Special instructions were issued to Indian Missions in the United Kingdom, Burma and Thailand to render prompt assistance to the large number of persons of Indian origin there, who were prima facie entitled to "Indian Citizenship", in obtaining proper Indian travel documents.

In view of the press reports, in the latter part of 1970, about the exploitation and or maltreatment of young Indian girls, who had gone abroad for training as nurses or for religious studies, instructions were issued to all passport authorities to scrutinize and verify with extra care the personal particulars of such applicants, as also the sponsorship documents, etc., submitted by them.

The Protectors of Emigrants at air and sea ports registered, under the Emigration Act, 1922, the departure of 1,850 skilled workers during 1971, most of whom went to the Gulf area and the East African countries.

The Regional Passport Offices in India received Rs. 27,46,536 in the way of fees for the issue of passports, etc., during the period January-December 1971.

Broadly speaking, the Consular Division deals with cases of repatriation, deportation of Indian nationals from foreign countries, extradition of fugitive offenders from India to foreign countries and vice-versa under the Extradition Act, 1962 etc. It arranges to afford financial assistance and relief to Indian nationals stranded abroad, assist Indian nationals in tracing the whereabouts of

their relatives either in India or abroad, and deal with cases of estates of the deceased Indian nationals abroad and foreign nationals in India. It is responsible for guiding the Indian Missions/Posts abroad on consular work, in addition to offering assistance and advice on consular matters to the foreign Missions in India. It authenticates documents required in foreign countries. It also perform consular and quasi-consular functions on behalf of a few Commonwealth countries, at the request of those Governments, who do not have their resident Missions in India.

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

Reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries in respect of service of summons in civil cases, execution of decrees, examination of witnesses in criminal cases and enforcement of maintenance orders etc., are processed in this Division. For example, the following reciprocal arrangements are being pursued by the Division:

(i) for service of summons under Section 29(c) and Rule 26(b) of Order V of the First Schedule to the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 with the Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Switzerland, New Zealand and Thailand and revision of existing arrangements with Nepal;

(ii) to revise the existing reciprocal arrangements under Section 3 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 with Australia, Tanzania; Uganda; Malaysia; Malawi; Zambia; Lesotho and Botswana. Action is also being taken for the conclusion of reciprocal arrangements under this Act with Nepal, Sikkim, France and Canada;

(iii) for the Execution of Decrees under Section 44A of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 with Japan, Nepal, Australia and Thailand;

(iv) for the Examination of witnesses on Commission in criminal cases under Sections 504(3) and 508A of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 with Nepal, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Aden, Malaysia and the Federal Republic of Germany;

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(v) under Section 14 of the Notaries Act, 1952 with Czechoslovakia, Canada, Greece and the U.S.A.;

(vi) under Section 57 of the Administrator General's Act, 1963 with Kuwait;

(vii) under the Extradition Act, 1962 with Ceylon, Ghana, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Germany, Liberia, Lesotho, Thailand, the Netherlands and France. Reciprocal arrangements under this Act have already been made with Australia and Singapore.

During the period under review the different types of consular work done by the Division are as follows:

(i) one person has been extradited from France to India and another from India to Sikkim. 14 cases of extradition of fugitive offenders from or to India were initiated;

(ii) 149 cases of deportation of Indian nationals from other countries and 28 cases of arrest of Indian nationals abroad were dealt with;

(iii) 14 letters of Request and Commission for Examination of Witnesses abroad were forwarded to the authorities concerned after scrutiny. Also, 22 summons and 3 Maintenance Orders and other processes which were sent to the concerned authorities for servicing and execution were dealt with;

(iv) 1990 judicial and commercial documents including births, deaths, marriage and educational certificates and Power of Attorney etc., for use abroad, were attested;

(v) 53 cases of estates and properties of Indians abroad and 9 cases of foreigners in India in respect of their properties were dealt with;

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(vi) 83 destitute Indian nationals were repatriated from foreign countries by our Missions/Posts abroad, at public expense, at a total expenditure of Rs. 92,284.70. Efforts are being made through the State Governments concerned to recover this amount from the repatriates/guarantors.

(vii) A total sum of Rs. 2,662.57 was advanced against undertaking to repay the amount to 12 Indian citizens by our Missions/Posts abroad to tide over their temporary difficulties which arose due to unforeseen circumstances, e.g. theft, illness, delay in the departure of ships or because their travellers' cheques were not endorsed for the country where they were stranded;

(viii) 168 cases for the grant of Indian citizenship, referred to by the Ministry of Home Affairs, were scrutinised in addition to examination of 121 references received from our Missions/Posts abroad as well as foreign Missions in India. These figures include requests for Indian citizenship received from persons of Goan origin who failed to surrender their foreign passports within the stipulated time for being recognised as Indian citizens. 601 cases received from PV Division in respect of persons who had applied for Indian travel documents were also examined;

(ix) 35 cases of marriages, desertion, bigamy etc., and 69 cases of enquiries regarding whereabouts and welfare of Indian nationals abroad and foreign nationals in India were dealt with;

(x) Reports of death of 26 Indian nationals abroad were received and necessary action taken. 98 cases of deaths of foreign nationals in India were reported to the concerned foreign Missions in India.

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(xi) 59 cases relating to complaints against Indians abroad and foreigners in India and against Indian firms and vice-versa and recovery of outstanding dues from Indians abroad were handled. 199 cases regarding issue of certificates of birth, death, marriages, etc., and 153 cases pertaining to the verification of dates of birth, death etc. were dealt with. 30 requests for "No obligation to Return to India" certificates required by Indian students residing in Canada/U.S.A. who wanted to settle down in these countries, were processed. 56 cases relating to the settlement of claims of Indian citizens for pay, pension, gratuity, etc., against foreign Governments were received and taken up with the respective foreign Governments through diplomatic channels.

(xii) During the period 1942-47, a sum of Rs. 7,18,03,561 was advanced to the evacuees from War Zones during World War II on repayable basis. Recovery/write-off of deserving cases are being made by the concerned State Governments/Missions abroad. Efforts are being made to recover the outstanding balance from the evacuees through the State Governments and Missions concerned and to write off the irrecoverable amount.

The work on preparation of 'Consuler Manual' has been finalised and printed copies of the Manual are now available.

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INDIA

USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MALI BURMA THAILAND JAMAICA MALAWI MALTA
GERMANY HONG KONG NEW ZEALAND SWITZERLAND NEPAL AUSTRALIA TANZANIA
UGANDA BOTSWANA LESOTHO MALAYSIA ZAMBIA CANADA FRANCE JAPAN CAMEROON
LIBERIA NORWAY SIERRA LEONE SLOVAKIA GREECE KUWAIT GHANA THE NETHERLANDS
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Date : Dec 01, 1971

ADMINISTRATION

Sardar Swaran Singh was the Minister of External Affairs throughout the year.

Shri S. Krishnamurthi, on his appointment as High Commissioner to Australia, handed over charge of his post of Secretary (West) to Shri P. N. Menon, until then Additional Secretary and Foreign Service Inspector. Shri Avtar Singh, Additional Secretary (Administration) was given the additional duties of Foreign Service Inspector and Shri N. P. Alexander was appointed Joint Secretary (Administration).

India now has 109 resident Missions (excluding 4 Trade Missions under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Special Office in Sikkim) with a total strength of 560 officers and 2698 staff members including locally-recruited staff. These Missions carry Indian representation to 177 capitals and cities,

including those of concurrent accreditation. A list of Indian Missions and Posts is given in Appendix VIII.

The Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca ceased functioning in March, 1971, when the war of liberation started in East Bengal. following the declaration of war by Pakistan on India, the Indian High Commission in Islamabad and Deputy High Commission in Karachi also ceased to function in December, 1971. Our personnel in these three Missions could not immediately come away, but they were all ultimately able to do so. A Branch Secretariat of the Ministry was opened in Calcutta in May, 1971 to coordinate the work relating to relief and rehabilitation of the refugees from East Bengal.

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On the recognition of Bangladesh by India, a separate Bangla Desh Division was set up in the Ministry. An Indian Embassy was also opened in Dacca, and Shri S. Dutt, Indian Ambassador, presented his credentials to the President of Bangladesh on 16-2-1972.

Our Trade Representation in Berlin (GDR) has been raised to a Consulate General; a resident Ambassador has taken up his post in Tripoli; our Consulate General in Hanoi and Muscat and the Trade Agency at Babrain have been upgraded to Embassies, while the Trade Agency in Dubai is being upgraded to a Consulate General. It has also been decided to open Embassies in Abu Dhabi and Qatar, an Assistant High Commission in Penang and a Consulate General in Cheing Mai in Thailand. Administrative control of the Missions in Berlin (GDR), Tripoli and Bahrain has been transferred to this Ministry from the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

This was a year of an intense political work by our Missions abroad. Instructions have also been sent regarding the courteous reception of visitors, Indian and foreign, to our Missions abroad.

The normal expenditure of the Ministry during 1971-72 is estimated to be Rs. 5273.44 lakhs as below:

	Rs. in lakes
(a) External Affairs	
Missions/Posts	1233.00
Headquarters	278.55
Other Items	
Contribution to the United Nations.	241.47
Contribution to Commonwealth Secretariat	11.86
Contribution to Commonwealth Foundation	4.45
Central Passport & Emigration Organisation	24.90
Other miscellaneous items (Hospitality Fund of India, demarcation of boundaries, Indian Delegations to the International Commissions in Indo-China, Delegations to International Conferences, contributions for relief of human suffering in other countries, etc.)	1279.58

TOTAL	3073.81

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(b) Other Revenue Expenditure

AID

Aid to Sikkim	369.00
Aid to Bhutan	715.00
Aid to Nepal	939.71
Aid to other Developing countries in Asia and Africa.	100.00
Other Items.	
Indian Co-operation Mission Directorate (Nepal).	13.19
Expenditure on Displaced Persons.	21.05
Grant-in-Aid to Indian Council for Cultural Relations	19.46
Contribution to Atlee Memorial	3.46
Miscellaneous	18.76

TOTAL	2199.63

In addition to the above, an expenditure of Rs. 400 lakhs is anticipated on account of assistance to Bangladesh to enable it to meet the shortage of essential commodities and to rehabilitate its shattered economy.

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

The expenditure of Rs. 12.33 crores on our Missions/Posts abroad is quite small compared to the total expenditure of about 240.00 crores incurred on Administrative Services from the Central Revenues: it works out to 0.5 per cent of the Government's total disbursements from revenue.

India plays an important role in international affairs and requires wide representation abroad for the promotion of her interests. Our Missions have the minimum complement of staff and run at a low cost compared to the Missions of most other countries. In pursuance of the Prime

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Minister's directive to economise to the maximum extent possible in Non-Plan expenditure, this Ministry has made reductions in the number of posts, cut down Foreign Allowances, and restricted the grant of home-leave passages.

In order to give incentives for efficient performance, promotions to

Selection Grades of the I.F.S. and from the I.F.S.(B) to I.F.S.(A) are made solely on merit. For lower grades, promotion is on the basis of seniority-cum-merit.

The I.F.S. Committee (Pillai Committee) had recommended that, taking all factors into consideration, an expansion of the I.F.S. cadre to about 550 over a period of 10 years was necessary. This target has not been reached, the present strength being only 467. Further expansion could not take place mainly because of financial reasons. During the year 1971-72, three I.F.S. officers were working in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, while seven were working in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. One officer was on the Senior Instructing Staff of the National Defence College, and two were among the officer-trainees. It was not possible to depute more I.F.S. officers to work in other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India due to the shortage of hands.

No progress could be made in setting up a Directorate of Training in this Ministry. The economy drive and shortage of personnel and accommodation are the main factors responsible for this. However, training programmes are being operated by the concerned Personnel Sections in the Ministry.

The Foreign Service Inspectors inspected our Missions in Suva, Wellington, Canberra, Tokyo, Kobe, Sydney, Hong Kong and Saigon during the year, and made a number of recommendations regarding staffing patterns, reorganization of work, foreign allowances, etc.

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A welfare set-up exists in the Ministry to look after the general welfare of all those serving at Headquarters and abroad. It tries to solve some of the special problems arising from the obligation to serve abroad, but the major difficulties, such as children's education, lack of accommodation while posted in India, remain in large measure. The proposal to start a Departmental Canteen in the Ministry could also not be implemented due to lack of space.

Efforts are being made to promote and increase the use of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry as well as of our Missions abroad. The number of letters issued by this Ministry from 1 January, 1971 to 30 September, 1971 showed a 40 per cent increase over the corresponding figures in 1970. Arrangements have been made for holding Hindi classes in Accra, Colombo, London, Sydney and Tokyo. A scheme for the propagation and promotion of Hindi in Ceylon, Fiji, Guyana, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Surinam, Thailand and Trinidad, where the numbers of Indians or of people of Indian origin are quite sizeable, has been prepared by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. The Ministry of External Affairs, in implementation of this scheme, has already created posts of Hindi Officers in our Missions in Fiji, Mauritius and Trinidad.

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AUSTRALIA

USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PAKISTAN BANGLADESH GERMANY LIBYA OMAN
VIETNAM QATAR UNITED ARAB EMIRATES THAILAND BAHRAIN CHINA BHUTAN NEPAL FIJI

NEW ZEALAND HONG KONG JAPAN GHANA SRI LANKA UNITED KINGDOM GUYANA KENYA
MALAYSIA MAURITIUS

Date : Dec 01, 1971

Appendix I: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, SEMINARS, ETC. IN WHICH INDIA PARTICIPATED IN 1971-1972.

A. ABROAD

1. Seminar on UNIDO Operations held in Vienna from 4 March-2 April, 1971
2. Meeting to promote Industrial Projects in Asia held in Singapore in November, 1971.
3. Expert Group Meeting on Industrial Co-operatives held in Warsaw (Poland) from 30 August to 3 September, 1971.
4. WIPO-Diplomatic Conference on the revision of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, Paris 5-24 July, 1971.
5. Symposium on the participation of Youth in the 2nd UN Development Decade at Geneva from 27 September-7 October, 1971.
6. UNIDO Expert Group Meeting on Processing of Selected Tropical Fruits and Vegetables for Export to Premium Markets from 25 to 29 October, 1971 in Salvador, Bolivia, Brazil.
7. UNIDO Expert Group Meeting on More Effective Utilisation of Industrial Research in Developing Countries from 23-27 August, 1971, in Copenhagen (Denmark).
8. Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Projector and Planning Cartography convened by UN in New York, in November, 1971.
9. Working Group Meeting on the use of Plastics in Building Industry organised by UNIDO from 20 to 25 September, 1971.
10. Indian delegation to Abidjan Meeting organised by UNIDO in collaboration with ADB and ECA held from 24 November to 1 December, 1971.
11. APC Workshop Meeting (Eleventh) in Hong Kong from 9 to 12 February, 1971.
12. VIIth International Congress of the World Federation of Halmophila held in Tehran from 17 to 20 May, 1971.
13. Fourth General Session of the AARRO Conference held in Accra, Ghana, from

8 to 15 October, 1971.

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14. Meetings of ISO/TL 115/SL 1-Pump Dimensions SC 2-Methods of Measurement and Testing & SC 3 Contractual requirements held in Milan from 10-14 May, 1971.

15. Indian Delegation to the 36th Annual General Meetings of the International Electro-technical Commission held in Brussels & Baden from 9-27 January, 1971.

16. APO Symposium on Agricultural Chemicals held in Tokyo from 7-13 December, 1971.

17. WIPO-International Conference of States, Geneva, 18-29 October, 1971 for consideration of a draft convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorized Duplicates.

18. Symposium on Agricultural Chemical in Japan from 7-13 December 1971-26th Session.

19. ICAO-Diplomatic Conference held in Montreal in September, 1971.

20. 6th Extraordinary Session of the IMCO Council held in October in London.

21. International Conference on Special Trade Passenger Ships held in London from 27 September-4 October, 1971 under IMCO.

22. World Plan Committee for the International Telecommunication Net-work held in Venice, Italy from 11-22 October, 1971.

23. ICAO Council Meeting held in October 1971 to discuss the interpretation of Article 86 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

24. 9th Informal Meeting of Directors of Civil Aviation for Asia and South Pacific held at Bangkok from 15-19 November, 1971.

25. IMCO Meeting of Experts from India, UK and IMCO Secretariat held at London from 13-19 December, 1971.

26. 27th Session of the International Organisation Committee of World Mining Congress held in Moscow in April, 1971.

27. XIth Biennial of Sao Paulo held in Brazil during September-November, 1971.

28. First World Congress for Women held in Copenhagen in August-September, 1971.

29. International Seminar on Vocational Education held in Berlin from 18 March-8 April, 1971.

30. International Conference on Research Utilization concerning vocational rehabilitation held in Washington (USA) from 1-18 June, 1971.

31. International Symposium on Social Welfare Research held in USA 23 May-12 June, 1971.

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32. International Research Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally retarded held in USA 5-26 June, 1971.

33. Committee on Governmental Experts on problems in the field of copyright and of the protection of performers, producers of Phonograms and broadcasting organizations, raised by transmission in a Space satellites held at France from 21-30 April, 1971.

34. Inter-Regional Seminar on Photogrammetric Techniques held in Zurich, Switzerland from 15 March to 3 April 1971.

35. World Hunting Exhibition held at Budapest in August-September, 1971.

36. 38th International P.E.N. Congress held in Dublin 12-18 September, 1971.

37. Fourth International Conference on Educational Radio & Television held in Geneva in February, 1971.

38. Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Protection of Phonograms held at Paris from 1-5 March, 1971.

39. Symposium on Ecology held in USA from 22-27 February, 1971.

40. 12th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission Bureau and Consultative Council Academy held in France, 1-6 March, 1971.

41. International Colloquian on the Exploitation of the Oceans "Occanex pr" held in France, 8-14 March, 1971.

42. Planning Conference at Centre for Comparative Studies in Technological Development and Social Change held in USA in March, 1971.

43. XIV Congress of the International Association for Hydrological Research held in Paris from 29 August-3 September, 1971.

44. Spring Meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Venezuela during April, 1971.

45. Meetings of ISO/TS 34 SC-3 Fruits vegetables & their Derived Products and its Working Group held at Paris, 8-16 March, 1971.

46. 22nd Meeting of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage held in London in June, 1971.

47. XV Congress of International Union of Forestry Research Organisations held at Florida, USA from 14-20 March, 1971.

48. International Seminar on Manpower in Economci Development held in Berlin

in March/April, 1971.

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49. Meeting of the Expert Committee on Insecticides (Chemistry and Specifications) held at Geneva from 19-23 April, 1971.
50. 40th Central Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization held in Ottawa, From 6-11 September, 1971.
51. XXIX International Competition of Artistic Ceramics held in Italy 25 July to 10 October, 1971.
52. Meeting of IMO Working Group on the preparation of long-term plan in Hydrology held in France, 22-26 March, 1971.
53. Meeting of Earthquake Experts held in San Francisco from 19-25 May, 1971.
54. XV International Congress of Administrative Sciences held in Rome from 6-11 September, 1971.
55. Meetings of the Standing Committee (Planning) and the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council held in Trinidad in March/April, 1971.
56. Third International Congress of the Museums of Agriculture in Rome from 6-11 September, 1971.
57. CCITT Study Group XV meeting held at Geneva from 21 March to 5 April, 1971.
58. Symposium on the Biology of the Indian Ocean held at Kiel, W. Germany from 30 March-16 April, 1971.
59. International Seminar on Settlement & promotion of Small and Medium Industry held in Berlin from 14 April to 7 May, 1971.
60. 50th Session of the UNIDROIT Governing Council held at Rome from 26 to 29 April, 1971.
61. FAO/IAEA Second International Training Course on the use of Radiation and other Meutagen Treatments for Crop Improvement from 2 June to 10 July, 1971, in Sweden.
62. 16th International Seed Testing, Congress held at Washington from 4-12 June, 1971.
63. International Symposium on Ecology, Behaviour and Conservation of the World Cats at Lion Country Safari (California) from 15-17 March, 1971.
64. Expert working Group on Population Research held at Paris from 3-11 June, 1971.
65. International Dairy Federation Seminar on milks other than cows milk held in Spain from 26 to 30 April, 1971.

66. Third International Congress on Date Processing in Europe held in Austria from 4-8 April, 1971.

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67. Third International Conference of Farm Machinery held at Zaragoza (Spain) from 15-17 April, 1971.

68. Expert Working Group Meeting on Pulp & paper held in Vienna from 13-17 September, 1971.

69. International Solar Conference held in USA from 10-14 May, 1971.

70. Third International Conference of Women Engineers & Scientists held in Turin from 5-12 September, 1971.

71. International EHV DC Power Conference held in Winnipeg (Canada) from 7-10 June, 1971.

72. PAC/ILO/WHO Expert Consultation on Worker's Feeding held at Rome from 10-14 May, 1971.

73. Symposium on Agriculture Institutions for integrated Rural Development held at Rome from 21-28 June, 1971.

74. Eighth Plenary Session of the World Energy Conference held Bucharest (Rumania) from 27 June-2 July, 1971.

75. International Advanced Study Institute on Epidemiology of Plant Diseases held in Netherlands from 24 August to 3 September, 1971.

76. International Meeting of Regional Development held in Thessaloniki and Athens from 6-16 June, 1971.

77. International Conference of Paediatrics held at Vienna from 29 August to 4 September, 1971.

78. Symposium and Man-made held in USA from 3-7 May, 1971.

79. Agriculture Products Course (1) 1971 of the Economic Development Institute held in USA from 24 May to 23 July, 1971.

80. Fourth Session of the CPC Study group on Bananas and fourth Session on Statistics at La Martinique (Island in the Caribbean Sea) from 3 to 12 May, 1971.

81. International Solar Energy Society Conference held in USA from 8-17 May, 1971.

82. FAO/IAFA Six Weeks Study Tour on the use of Isotopes and Radiation in Agricultural Research held in USSR from 2 August to 10 September, 1971.

83. 12th International Co-operative Seminar for Advance Co-operative Studies

held in Sweden from 3 May to 12 June, 1971.

84. 38th Session of the International Statistical Institute held in USA from 10-20 August, 1971.

85. Third World Congress for the Theory of Machines and Mechanism held in Yugoslavia from 13-20 September, 1971.

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86. Second Meeting of the Asian Pacific Division of the International Society of Haematology held at Melbourne from 24-28 May, 1971.

87. 13th International Congress of Surveyors held at Wiesbaden from 1-10 September, 1971.

88. XXI International Tuberculosis Conference held in Moscow from 12-16 July, 1971.

89. Expert Committee Meeting on Solid Water Disposal and Control in Swaziland from 14-22 July, 1971.

90. First Asian and Oceanic Congress of Radiology held in Melbourne from 22-26 November, 1971.

91. International Congress of Vexillology held at Turin from 24-27 June, 1971.

92. Meeting of the Ad-hoc Working Group of the International Hydrological Decade held in Paris from 21-24 June, 1971.

93. 4th International Congress of Cytology held in London from 23-27 May, 1971 and WHO Advisory Committee on Medical Research held in Geneva 21-26 June, 1971.

94. 30th Plenary Meeting of International Cotton Advisory Committee held in USA from 14-23 June, 1971.

95. First Ottawa Conference on the Conceptual basis of the Classification of knowledge held in Canada from 1 to 5 October, 1971.

96. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry held at Washington from 14-24 July, 1971.

97. 2nd Meeting of UN Panel on Water Resources Development Policies held at Netherlands from 30 August to 4 September, 1971.

98. International Law Association Committee on International Water Resources law held in Canada from 17-22 May, 1971.

99. XXI International Tuberculosis Conference arranged by the International Union Against Tuberculosis held in Moscow in July, 1971.

100. Symposium of the Study Group on Composite Flours held in Vienna on 21

May, 1971.

101. XXIII International Agricultural Congress held in Moscow from 27 August to 2 September, 1971.

102. Meeting of International Epidemiology Association held in Yugoslavia from 28 August to 4 September, 1971.

103. 17th International Hospital Congress held at Dublin (Ireland) from 13-18 June, 1971.

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104. XXV International Congress of Physiological Sciences held at Munich (Germany) from 25-31 July, 1971.

105. Second International Congress for Virology held at Budapest from 27 June to 3 July, 1971.

106. Meeting of the Consultation Group on the Promotion of Research in Documentation held in Paris from 22-24 June, 1971.

107. Seminar on Progress and Prospects of Family Planning held in USA for two weeks in June, 1971.

108. Cardiac Rehabilitation Conference held in Yugoslavia from 7-9 June, 1971.

109. Symposium on Inter-disciplinary studies of Snow and Ice in mountain reforms held in Moscow followed by excursion from 8 August to 23 August, 1971.

110. 37th and 38th Sessions of the Customs Cooperation Council held in Vienna from 7-11 June, 1971.

111. 4th International Congress of Human Genetics held in Paris from 6-11 September, 1971.

112. Inter-Regional Symposium on Training of Planners for Comprehensive Regional Development held in Warsaw (Poland), from 14-28 June, 1971.

113. International Symposium on Storage of grains and its products held at Winnipeg from 7-9 June, 1971.

114. COSPAR Meeting and Symposia held in USA from 18 June to 2 July, 1971.

115. International Congress of Endocrinology held at California in June, 1971.

116. II International Colloquy on Traffic System held in Hamburg from 18-20 October, 1971.

117. X Meeting & III Seminar on "Sport & Leisure" held in Madrid from 18-24 October, 1971.

118. International Union of Local Authorities Congress at Toronto (Canada) from 18-23 July, 1971.
119. 22nd Assembly of International Rubber Study Group held in Ottawa from 20-24 September, 1971.
120. XIV World Road Congress held in Prague from 12-19 September, 1971.
121. Diplomatic Conference for the revision of the universal copyright convention and the Berne convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic works, at Paris from 5 to 24 July, 1971.
122. 24th International Geological Congress held in Canada from 21-30 August, 1971.
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123. Regular Meeting of the Tomato Working Group of ENCARPIA held in Bulgaria from 28-30 June, 1971.
124. UN Seminar on the use of Wood from 5-21 July, 1971, in Canada.
125. International Seminar on Nutrition in Food Policy & Planning held in USSR from 10 August to 6 September, 1971.
126. United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar on Major Administrative Reforms in Developing Countries held in UK from 25 October to 2 November, 1971.
127. International Seminar on New Forms of Co-operation to support the Agri-Producer held in Berlin from 8 September to 1 October, 1971.
128. World Consultation on the use of wood in Housing held in Canada from 5-16 July, 1971.
129. 11th International Seminar for Research & Education in Physics held in Sweden from July, 1971.
130. United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar held in USSR on Development & Utilization of Natural Gas from 12-28 October, 1971.
131. IV International Pneumoconiosis Conference held in Bucharest (Rumania) from 27 September to 2 October, 1971.
132. Thirty-third Session of the International Conference on Education held at Geneva from 15-23 September, 1971.
133. Fifth Session of the Council of the International Bureau of Education held at Geneva from 13-14 September, 1971.
134. Inter-Regional Seminar on Mobilization of Personal Savings in developing countries from 2-11 August, 1971 in Stockholm.
135. Eight International Congress on Social Defence held in Paris from 18-22 November, 1971.

136. Meeting of the Sub-Committee for Plant Gene-pools, Canberra from 18-21 August, 1971.

137. UN Inter-Regional Seminar on Regional (Sub-national) Planning held in Ecuador from 20 September-1 October 1971.

138. Expert Committee on Planning & Organization of a Health Laboratory Service held at Geneva from 8-15 November, 1971.

139. XXII General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO) held in Turkey from 19-27 October, 1971.

140. Meeting of International Hydrological Decade Working Group on Quality of Water held at Geneva on 13 September, 1971.

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141. United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar on Low-Cost Earth-quaking & Hurricane Resistant Construction at the Institute for Seromology Earthquake Engineering, Yugoslavia from 1-19 November, 1971.

142. Group meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade & Development held at Geneva from 20-22 October, 1971.

143. International Conference of States on the protection of Phonograms held in Geneva from 18 to 29 October, 1971.

144. IAEA Panel Meeting on the Improvement of Pulse Crops held in Vienna from 8-12 November, 1971.

145. Meeting of the Protein Advisory Group of United Nations, Geneva from 13-17 December, 1971.

146. Meeting of Directors of Building Research Institutes and Development Organizations in ECAFE Region organized by ECAFE held at Melbourne from 3 to 17 March, 1971.

147. Education Research Workshop on Science Teaching in Asia from 13 February to 12 March, 1971, in Japan.

148. Regional Seminar on Techniques & Procedures of UN Technical Assistance held in Bangkok from 8 to 26 March, 1971.

149. Fifth International Congress of Plastics & Reconstructive Surgery held at Melbourne in February, 1971.

150. Meeting of the organisers and Programmers of the Experimental Project on Programmed Instructions in Asia, Tokyo from 17 to 23 February, 1971.

151. ICLA Asian Pacific Meeting on Laboratory Animals held in Tokyo from 20-25 September, 1971.

152. Meeting of Directors of Building Research Institutes and Development

Organizations in the ECAFE region held in Australia from 3 to 17 March, 1971.

153. 2nd International Congress of Pesticide Chemistry held in Tel Aviv from 21-27 February, 1971.

154. 5th All Nepal Medical Conference held at Kathmandu from 20-23 February, 1971.

155. Training Course on Multiple cropping held at the IRRI, Manila in February, 1971.

156. Educational Workshop on Audio Visual Institution in Asia held in Japan from 14 May-12 June, 1971.

157. VIIth Congress of the World Federation of Haemophilia, Tehran, 17-20 May, 1971.

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158. EROPA-Third Asian Foreign Service Course. First phase held in Tehran from 18 June to 16 July, 1971 and Second Phase held in West Berlin from 19 July-7 August, 1971.

159. Seminar on Shop Planning and Shop Management-Japan, 7-23 May, 1971.

160. Seminar on Strengthening Family Life held in the Philippines from 28 April to 7 May, 1971.

161. Conference on Training & Utilization of Auxiliary Sanitation Personnel, Indonesia, 7 to 16 April, 1971.

162. World Rose Convention held in New Zealand from 8-13 November, 1971.

163. Literacy Family Planning Regional Seminar from 25 April to 6 May, 1971 Erpahan (Iran).

164. Meeting of Experts on the mechanisation of Rice Production & Processing held at Paramaribo (Surinam) from 27 September to 2 October, 1971.

165. Symposium on the Evils of Racial Discrimination held in Cameroon from 16 to 19 June, 1971.

166. IRRI Conference on 'Rice Policy' held at Manila from 9-14 May, 1971 and two-day workshop on 17-18 May, 1971.

167. Meeting of the FAO Panel of Irrigation Water requirements held in Lebanon from 10-16 May, 1971.

168. Seminar on Vegetable Crops Research held at the University of Nigeria from 21-25 June, 1971 sponsored by the Ford Foundation, Lagos in cooperation with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

169. 2nd Meeting of Asian Pacific Division of International Society of Haematology held in May, 1971 at Melbourne, Australia.

170. Second Experts Meeting on Planning Common Reading Materials in Asia, Tokyo, 20-24 July, 1971.
171. The Third Conference of Asian Pacific Weed Science Society held from 7-12 June, 1971, in Kuala Lumpur.
172. WHO/LAEA Seminar on Training of Radiographers and other Technical Staff in the Medical use of Ionising Radiation and Radioisopes, Tehran, 20 September, to 1 October, 1971.
173. Fifth FAO Regional Conference on Animal Production and Health in the Far East, Kuala Lumpur, 20-27 September, 1971.
174. Meeting of the Advisory Committee of UNESCO on Natural Resources Research held at Canberra from 23-27 August, 1971 (2) Pacific Science Congress held at Canberra from 18 August-3 September, 1971.
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175. Regional Working Party Meeting of the International Council on Social Welfare held in Singapore from 28 June to 2 July, 1971.
176. Meeting of the Expert on Model Farms from 31 August to 9 September, 1971 at Tokyo.
177. ECAFE Regional Seminar on Ecological Implications of Rural and Urban Population Growth held at Bangkok from 25 August to 3 September, 1971.
178. 8th Session of the Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and Pacific Region held in Djakarta from 4 November, 1971.
179. Asian Productivity Organization (APO) Symposium on Containerisation in Hongkong 15-19 November, 1971.
180. Twenty-Third Session of WMO held in Geneva from 3 to 7 May, 1971.
181. Conference on Definitive Arrangements for the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium held at Washington on 14 April, 1971.
182. Meeting of the Executive Council of the Universal Postal Union Session 1971 held at Berne (Switzerland) from 7 May-4 June, 1971.
183. 26th Session of the Administrative Council of the ITU held in Geneva from 1 to 21 May, 1971.
184. IMCO Legal Committee-10th Session from 19 to 23 April, 1971 in London.
185. Eighteenth Session of the General Assembly of ICAO in Vienna from 15 June to 8 July, 1971.
186. International Astronomical Symposium on "Rotation of the Earth held from 9 to 15 May, 1971, in Japan.

187. Commission for Agricultural Meteorology of WMO-5th Session in Geneva from 18-30 October, 1971.
188. Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology of WMO-5th Session in Geneva from 4-16 October, 1971.
189. 2nd Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on F.F.H.C. project Assessment from 14 to 19 January, 1971.
190. 7th Inter-Asian Corn (Maize) Programme Workshop held in the Philippines from 11 to 16 January, 1971.
191. 6th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, Rome 15 to 21 April, 1971.
192. FAO Ad Hoc Committee on forestry held at Rome from 1 to 6 February, 1971.
193. Meeting of the P.A.G. of WHO/FAO/UNICEF from 9 to 14 February, 1971 at Rome.
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194. Meeting of 11th Session of Consultative Committee of the CPC Study Group on Jute Kenaf from 1 to 3 February, 1971.
195. FAO-Indian Ocean Fishery Committee Special Session of the Committee on the management of Indian Ocean, Rome, 22-24 April, 1971.
196. 6th Session of FAO Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research, Rome, 10-17 March, 1971.
197. Project Coordinator, Nuclear Research Laboratory, IARI, New Delhi-Indonesia, 22-26 March, 1971.
198. 19th Session of the UN/FAO World Food Programme Inter-Governmental Committee, Rome, 29 March-7 April, 1971.
199. Fifth FAO Agricultural Planning Course, Rome, 22 March-21 July, 1971.
200. 19th Session of the Programme Committee of the FAO, Rome, 26 April-7 May, 1971.
201. Fifty-sixth Session of the Council of FAO, Rome, 7-18 June, 1971.
202. Annual International Rice Research Conference, IRRI, Philippines, 19-23 April, 1971.
203. Joint FAO/IAEA Annual Meeting of the Co-ordinated Programme on the use of Isotopes and Radiation in wheat fertilizing studies, Athens, Greece, 26-30 April, 1971.
204. 15th Session of the FAO Study Group on Rice, Rome, 24-28 May, 1971.

205. FAO-Seminar on Management of Large Scale Farming Operations, Hungary, 4-18 July, 1971.

206. 19th International Course on Rural Extension, Wageningen, (The Netherlands), 5-30 July, 1971.

207. Integrated Programme of Census and current survey in the field of agriculture, Rome, 8-18 June, 1971.

208. FAO/IAEA Training Course on the use of Radiosotopes and Radiation in Animal Science and Veterinary Medicines, USA, 7 June-16 July, 1971.

209. FAO's International Seminar on Exploration, Introduction, Maintenance and utilization of the Genetic Resources of cultivated Plant, USSR, 15 June-15 July, 1971.

210. Meeting of the Advisory Committee for FAO Training Centre, Rome, 21-22 June, 1971.

211. FAO/SIDA/UNICEF High Level Seminar on Food and Nutrition in Agricultural Development Planning, Rome, September 20-October 18, 1971.

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212. Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the FAO's Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Rome, 29 June-2 July, 1971.

213. 15th Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee and Technical Consultation at Rome from 15 to 24 September, 1971.

214. 20th Meeting of the Programme Committee, 6-14 September, 1971, Rome.

215. Meeting of Experts on the Mechanisation of Rice Production & Processing, Surinam, 27 September to 2 October, 1971.

216. 5th Session of the FAO Statistical Advisory Committee Rome, 6-15 September, 1971.

217. 5th Session of the FAO Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East, Kandy, 13-17 September, 1971.

218. 46th Session of FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, Rome, 4-15 October, 1971.

219. FAO Ad Hoc Expert Consultation on Agricultural Marketing Rome, 6-11 December, 1971.

220. 4th International Conference on the Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 6-16 September, 1971.

221. 12th Session of the Consultative Committee of the CCP Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, Rome, 29 September-1 October, 1971.

222. 16th Session of FAO Conference and Session of FAO Council, Rome, 1-26

November, 1971.

223. 30th Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee held at Guatemala City, Guatemala, 14-23 June, 1971.

224. 5th Session of the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping, Geneva 22 March-3 April, 1971.

225. UNCTAD-Trade & Development Board, 11th Session, Geneva 24 August to 17 September, 1971.

226. 50th Session of ECOSOC-Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations-held in January, 1971 in New York.

227. UN Conference on Human Environment in Geneva from 11 to 15 October, 1971.

228. 15th Session of ACASTD held in Geneva from 15-26 November, 1971.

229. Committee on Natural Resources-Second Session held in Nairobi (Kenya) from 31 January-11 February, 1972.

230. Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on Human Environment-Geneva from 13 to 17 December, 1971.

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231. UNDP Governing Council-12th Session 7-25 June, 1971. New York.

232. Joint Meetings of CPC & ACC-July 1971. Geneva.

233. UNIDP Advisory Panel on Programme Policy-3rd Session held in Geneva on 6 & 7 December, 1971.

234. 24th World Health Assembly held in Geneva from 4 May, 1971.

235. Meeting of the Scientific Group on Human Environment and Public Health held in Geneva in April-May, 1971.

236. WHO Seminar on the Purification and Disinfection of Drinking Water, USSR, 6-28 May, 1971.

237. 7th Congress of the World Federation of Haemophilia held in Teheran from 17 to 20 May, 1971.

238. WHO Study Group on Education and Training for Family Planning in Health Services at Geneva from 6-10 December, 1971.

239. WHO Travelling Seminar on Health Statistics-USSR & Finland-4 to 25 August, 1971.

240. A Round Table Conference held at Geneva, WHO Headquarters on 20 & 21 October, 1971.

241. WHO Study Group on "Youth & Drugs"-Geneva in October, 1971.
242. 24th Session of WHO Regional Committee for SEA held at Rangoon from 28 September to 5 October, 1971.
243. WHO Seminar on clinical and Public Health Aspects of Human Reproduction, Family Planning and Population Dynamics, Djakarta, 4-6 October, 1971.
244. WHO Symposium on the use of non-Human Primates for Research on Problems of Human Production held in Sukhumi (USSR) from 13-17 December, 1971.
245. Meeting of Experts Committee on Smallpox Eradication held in Geneva from 22-30 November, 1971.
246. WHO Scientific Group on Mental Health Aspects of Human Reproduction in Geneva from 11-15 October, 1971.
247. Inter-regional Seminar on Public Health Aspects of Water Pollution Dubondorf, Nr. Zurich, Switzerland, 22-27 November, 1971.
248. Inter-regional Seminar conducted by the WHO at Prague on Methods of Epidemiological Surveillance of Communicable diseases, October, 1971.
249. Inter-regional Seminar on methods of Epidemiological Surveillance of Communicable diseases, Zconosis and Food-Prague (Czechoslovakia), 4-15 October, 1971.
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250. First SEARO meeting on the role of operational studies in Health Service and Education for these services, Bangkok, 13-22 December, 1971.
251. Expert Committee Meeting on Biological Standardization, Geneva from 3-9 November, 1971.
252. Exchange of visits of collaborating Investigations in the International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia, Washington, 22-26 November, 1971.
253. Workshop on Statistical Methods in National Family Planning Programme, Bangkok, 15 to 28 February, 1972.
254. 56th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 2-24 June, 1971.
255. 182nd Session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. and Committee meetings, Geneva, 8 February to 5 March, 1971.
256. 183rd Session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. and Committee Meetings, Geneva, 24-29 May, 1971.
257. 6th Session of I.L.O. Committee on Work Plantations, Geneva, 20 September to 1 October, 1971.
258. I.L.O. International Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation of the

Mentally Handicapped, Denmark, 11-30 October, 1971.

259. I.L.O. Inter-Regional Seminar and Study Tour on Air Pollution in Working Environment in U.S.S.R. 1-23 September, 1971.

260. 184th Session of the Governing Body of I.L.O. and Group Meetings, Geneva, 8-23 November, 1971.

261. Afro-Asian Conference on Small Scale Industries, Tehran, 4-9 December, 1971.

262. 87th Session of the Executive Board of UNESCO, Paris, 26 April to 14 May, 1971.

263. Meeting of the Editors of "UNESCO Courier", Paris, 26-30 April, 1971.

264. 5th Regional Conference of UNESCO National Commission in Western Hemisphere, Ottawa, 23-28 August, 1971.

265. Multi-National Meeting of Representatives for Associated Schools Project in Asia, Seoul, 18-23 October, 1971.

266. Meeting on the Promotion of UNESCO Clubs in South East Asia, Tokyo, 11-17 October, 1971.

267. Regional Meeting of Experts on Teaching of English in Asia, Tokyo, 16-22 September, 1971.

268. 24th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, 27 September to 21 October, 1971.

269. FAO-International Wheat Conference, Geneva, February, 1971.

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270. 26th Annual Meeting of the Governors of the IBRD and the IMF, Washington, September 1971.

271. Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference. Nassau, 23-24 September, 1971.

272. ECAFF-27 Annual Session. Manila, 20-30 April, 1971.

273. 4th Session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, Bangkok, 22 November-1 December, 1971.

274. Expert Group Meeting on Inter-Regional Trade in Rice and Cereals and Harmonisation of National Plans, Bangkok, 7-17 September, 1971.

275. Meeting of Working Group on Social Statistics, Bangkok, 27 September-6 October, 1971.

276. Second Preparatory Meeting on 'Establishment of Asian Handicraft Centre', Bangkok, November, 1971.

277. ECAFE Seminar on Human Resources Development, Bangkok, 13 September-30 November, 1971.

278. First Meeting of the Preparatory Committee For Establishing an Asian Clearing Union, Bangkok, 16-22 March, 1971.

279. Seminar on Modern High Way Construction Equipment Management, Bangkok, 29 November-22 December, 1971.

280. 7th Session of Asian Highway Coordinating Committee of ECAFE, Bangkok, 26-28 October, 1971.

281. Second Asian Meeting to promote Industrial Projects, Singapore, November, 1971.

282. First Meeting of Inter-Governmental Committee on Trade Exemption, Bangkok, 12-20 November, 1971.

283. 4th Session of Regional Conference on International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Bangkok, 26-30 July, 1971.

284. Meeting of the Representatives of Governments and Shippers' Organisation, Bangkok, 7-14 December, 1971.

285. 3rd Meeting to promote Industrial Projects, Abidjan, 24 November-1 December, 1971.

286. Conference on "Institution"-Building and Development, Kathmandu (Nepal), 26-30 June, 1971.

287. Seminar on "Programme Management", Kathmandu (Nepal), August, 1971.

288. Conference on Executive Heads of Commonwealth Universities, Ghana, 30 August to 5 September, 1971.

289. Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation Conference Ghana, October, 1971.

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290. Third Commonwealth Medical Conference, Mauritius November, 1971.

291. 10th Session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on Peaceful use of Outer Space, Geneva, 7 June to 2 July, 1971.

292. 12th Annual Session of Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Colombo, 18-28 January, 1971.

293. Meeting of UNCITRAL Working Group on International Shipping Legislation Geneva, 22-26 March, 1971.

294. Fourth Sessional of UNCITRAL, Geneva, 29 March to 23 April, 1971.

295. Inter-sessional meeting of the Sub-Committee of Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the Law relating to International Rivers, Colombo, 6-10 September, 1971.
296. Meeting on UN Committee on Sea-bed, Geneva, 1-26 March, 1971.
297. 23rd Session of the UN.. International Law Commission, Geneva, 26 April to 30 July, 1971.
298. Meeting of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Sub-Committee on the Law of the Sea-bed, Geneva, 16-17 July, 1971.
299. UN Sea-bed Committee meetings, Geneva, 19 July to 27 August, 1971.
300. AALCC Sub-Committee on Law of the Sea, Geneva, 15-17 July, 1971.
301. Non-aligned Consultative Committee meeting, New York, 17-19 September, 1971.
302. 26th Session of the UN General Assembly, New York, 21 September to 21 December, 1971.
303. Special UN General Assembly for debate on Bangladesh New York, December, 1971.
304. 12th Science Week, Damascus, 27 November to 2 December, 1971.
305. 10th Session of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, Damascus, 23-25 June, 1971.
306. International Planned Parenthood Federation Conference on "Islam and Planned Parenthood", Rabat, 26-31 December, 1971.
307. 2nd Conference on International Jurists on Indo-China Algiers, 26-28 November, 1971.
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308. Asian Regional Conference of I.L.O. Tehran, 4-15 December, 1971.
309. Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, Malaysia, 3-18 September, 1971.
310. Third International Conference on Thermal Analysis, Davos (Switzerland), 23-28 August, 1971.
311. 5th Session of the Council of the International Bureau of Education, Geneva, 13-14 September, 1971, and 33rd Session of the Indian Conference on Education, Geneva from 15-23 September, 1971.
312. 20th Session of the International Railway Congress Association, London, 3-7 May, 1971.
313. International Symposium on Educational Satellite, Nice, (France) 3 to 7 May, 1971.

314. 9th Session on F.A.O. Consultative Sub-Committee on Hard Fibres, Rome 3-7 May, 1971.

315. II International Conference about the Goat Breeding at Tours, France and 10th International Zootechny Congress at Versailles, 17-23 July, 1971.

316. XX International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Brussels, 27 June to 1 July, 1971.

317. Annual Session of the I.D.F., Dublin, 19-24 September, 1971.

318. Conference of the Associations of the Secretaries General of Parliament and 59th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Paris, 31 August-12 September, 1971.

319. Ninth General Conference of I.C.O.M. at Paris, 28 August to 10 September, 1971.

320. Colloquium on "New Directions and Frontiers in Variable Star Research" at Hamburg, Germany, 31 August to 8 September, 1971 (under the auspices of International Astronomical Union).

321. Conference of IBPPPM Section of the International Biological Programme. Marine Productivity Section at Rome from 4 to 8 October, 1971.

322. Conference on International Support for Short Film Festival and the 16th Cork International Film Festival from 18-25 September, 1971.

323. Seminar on "Methodology of Human Resources Planning", Paris, from 20-24 September, 1971.

324. 5th International Symposium on Comparative Leukaemia Research, Padora, Venice, 13 to 17 September, 1971.

325. 38th International Foundary Congress at Dusseldori (W. Germany) 8 October, 1971.

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326. International Conference on Maximising the yield of Ferros Metals Process, Liege (Belgium) 12-14 October, 1971.

327. International Export Meeting on the role of Entrepreneur in Agriculture Marketing Development in Berlin, 8-17 November, 1971.

328. 73/74th Sessions of the Permanent Technical Committee of the Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels, 20 September-8 October, 1971.

329. 3rd International Seminar on Biotechnics at Rome, 26 September to 1 October, 1971.

330. Working Conference on the International Biological Programme Productivity of Marine Communities held in Room, from 4-8 October, 1971.

331. Symposium on Inter-disciplinary Studies of Snow and Ice in Mountain regions at Moscow, from 9 to 23 August, 1971.
332. XI International Seminar of Teachers in Russian language, at Moscow 1971.
333. XXIII International Paediatrics Congress in Vienna, 1971.
334. International Geo-chemical Congress at Moscow from 20 to 25 July, 1971.
335. 3rd International Polynological Conference from 19 to 25 July, 1971 by Soviet Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
336. International Geo-chemical Congress, Moscow in July, 1971.
337. 21st International Tuberculosis Conference, Moscow from 12 to 16 July, 1971.
338. International Geo-chemical Congress Moscow, 20 July to 9 August, 1971.
339. Fourth International Congress of the International Federation for the information Processing at Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) from 23 to 28 August, 1971.
340. Institute of Immenology, Zagreb, Yugoslavia Symposium on Bacterial Vaccines from 27 to 28 October, 1971.
341. 7th International Congress on Acoustics in Budapest from 18 to 26 August, 1971.
342. International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), Leningrad from 1 to 8 September, 1971.
343. 14th World Road Congress, Prague from 11 to 19 September, 1972.
344. International Symposium on prestressed concrete pipes, poles and pressure vessels and sleepers held at Madras 14-16 February, 1971.
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345. Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference held in Singapore from 14 to 22 January, 1971.
346. Health Congress at Eastbourne from 19 to 23 April, 1971.
347. International Union of Nutritional Science held at Helsinki, August, 1971.
348. World Consultation on the use of wood in Housing held at Vancouver (Canada) 5 July to 16 July, 1971.
349. 1971 European Microwave Conference, Stockholm (Sweden), from 23 to 28 August, 1971.

350. Fourth World Conference on Medical Education held at Copenhagen, Denmark from 25 to 29 September, 1971.

351. World Consultation on Forestry Education & Training held at Stockholm from 28 September to 7 October, 1971.

352. Meeting of the Group of Deputies of the Planning Committee of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council, London from 12 May 1971 for about 11 days.

353. VII European Rheumatology Congress, London from 6 to 11 June, 1971.

354. 22nd Meeting of the Executive Council of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage held in London from 21-24 June, 1971.

355. 86th Meeting of the International Rubber Study Group London, 7-9 June, 1971.

356. UN Inter-regional Seminar on Major Administrative Reforms in Developing Countries, UK, 25 October to 2 November, 1971.

357. Seminar by Unesco on "Recent developments in advanced Librarianship", Liverpool from 24 August to 1 September, 1971.

358. 37th IFLA Conference on "Organisation of Library Profession", Liverpool 27 August to 4 September, 1971.

359. Commonwealth Libraries Association Conference, London, 6-8 September, 1971.

360. Second World Conference on Smoking and Health, London, 20 to 24 September, 1971.

361. Summer School and Colloquium in Logic at Cambridge from 1 August to 21 August, 1971.

362. UNCTAD-Trade & Development Board, 2nd Part of 10th Session 1-10 March, 1971, Geneva.

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363. Trade & Development Board of UNCTAD-3rd Part of 10th Session, Geneva, 24 May, 1971.

364. International Tin Council Meeting, Lagos (Nigeria), 9 March, 1971.

365. UNCTAD-Inter-Government Group on Transfer of Technology Organisational (First) Session, June, 1971.

366. UNCTAD-Committee on Shipping, 2nd Part of the 5th Session, Geneva, 31 August, 1971.

367. 6th Session of the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities, Geneva, 5-16 July, 1971.

368. 2nd Ministerial Meeting of the Group of '77', Lima, 28 October to 8 November, 1971.
369. Ministerial Meeting of the Asian Group of the Group of '77', Bangkok 5-7 October, 1971.
370. UNCTAD-Committee on Invisible and Financing related to Trade-5th Session, Geneva. 1-14 December, 1971.
371. ECOSOC, 50th Session, New York, 26 April to 21 May, 1971.
372. ECOSOC, 51st Session, Geneva, 5-30 July, 1971.
373. Panel on Foreign Investment. Tokyo, 29 November to 2 December, 1971.
374. Conference on Asian Environment, Michigan, 14-17 June, 1971.
375. Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Working Group on Marine Pollution, Ottawa, October, 1971.
376. International Conference on Nutrition, National Development and Planning, Massachusetts (USA). 19-21 October, 1971.
377. WHO study Group Discussions, Geneva, 1-7 June, 1971.
378. Conference on Prostaglandins in Fertility Control, Stockholm, March, 1971.
379. WHO Scientific Group in the Development of Environmental Health Criteria for Urban Planning, Geneva, 1-9 June, 1971.
380. WHO/ICMR Research Project on Genetic Control of Mosquitoes in India, West Germany, 15 May to 14 September, 1971.
381. WHO/UNICEF Course for Senior Teachers of Parturition, London/Kampala, 1971.
382. 9th Burma, India and Pakistan Malaria Co-ordination Conference, Rangoon, September, 1971.
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383. Programme Review Meeting and the Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees at the IRRI, Laos, Banos, the Philippines from 4-11 February, 1971.
384. Regional Educational Planning Seminar at Bangkok from 26-30 April, 1971.
385. Seminar on Higher Education at Kaula Lampur from 14-16 April, 1971.
386. Third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and those responsible for planning in Asia, Singapore, 31 May to 7 June, 1971.
387. Invitation from the Government of Japan for participation in the

International Symposium on Rice Insects from 19-24 July, 1971.

388. Meeting of the South Asia Travel Organization (SATC), Colombo from 3-6 September, 1971.

389. Study Group (Working Party) XIII/1 (Maintenance and grade of Service) at Geneva, from 11-22 January, 1971.

390. 2nd Session of W.M.O. Executive Committee Panel in Meteorological Aspects of Air Pollution, 22-26 March, 1971, Geneva.

391. IMCO Working Group on International Compensation Fund for Pollution Damage-Delegation for 4th and 5th Session-Meeting of the IMCO Group, London 1-12 March, 1971.

392. Training Course on Tourism by IUOTO at Turin from 23 January to 13 February, 1971.

393. Extraordinary Session of the ICAO Assembly for an additional agenda item proposing an increase in the size of ICAO Air Navigation Commission. 11-12 March, 1971.

394. Joint USA-Canada proposal in the form of a draft Multilateral Convention to be introduced at the Session of the Special Legal sub-committee scheduled to meet in Montreal from 14 to 27 April, 1971.

395. Universal Postal Union Congress, Switzerland, 1971-Pre-Congress Meetings of Commonwealth Delegations London, 11-23 October, 1971.

396. International Solar Energy Society Conference and the International Conference on Remote Sensing of the Environments, U.S.A., 10-14 May, 1971.

397. 26th Session of IMCO Council from 7 to 10 June, 1971, Meeting of the Working Group on Technical Cooperation on 3 June, 1971 and Meeting of the Pre-Council Budgetary working Group on 4 and 5 June, 1971.

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398. Meeting of the Council of ICAO from 27 July, 1971 to consider the preliminary objections filed by India against the Pakistani application and complaint to the ICAO Council against Indian ban on Pakistani overflights across India.

399. 7th Session of IMCO Assembly from 5-15 October, 1971-Action for re-election of India to IMCO Council for the two year period from October, 1971.

400. Committee for Development Planning-Seventh Session, Geneva, 22 March-2 April, 1971.

401. 13th Governing Body Meeting of APU in Tehran from 8 to 6 May, 1971.

402. Proposal to send an Indian delegation for participation in the meetings of ISO in Europe from 8-19 June, 1971.

403. Deputation of Shri Sonalkar to attend the meeting of ISO/TC 39/SL 2 held in Frankfurt from 10-13 May, 1971.
404. AARRO-Second Session of the Liaison Committee, 21 May, 1971.
405. IMCO-International Legal Conference on Maritime Carriage of nuclear substances, Brussels from 29 November, to 1 December, 1971, Invitation to the Government of India to participate in the Conference.
406. IMCO Conference on the Establishment of an International Compensation Fund for Oil Pollution Damage at the Palais des Congres in Brussels on 29 November, 1971.
407. 7th Session of the IMCO Assembly at IMCO Headquarters in London from 5-15 October, 1971.
408. International Building Council, 5th Congress, Versailles (France) from 21-30 June, 1971.
409. Golden Jubilee Congress of Building Research Station from 9-18 June, 1971.
410. XIII International Congress of Vine and Wine, Mendoza (Argentina), 5-13 March, 1971.
411. 5th General Assembly, Buenos Aires from 11-18 May, 1971.
412. 6th Session of the Council of International Sugar Organization, London, Indian delegation thereto-18 to 26 March, 1971.
413. Refresher Colloquium in the field of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology, Vienna 13 September to 29 October, 1971.
414. 30th General Conference of the O.I.E. from 24-29 May, 1971.
415. Summer Courses 1971 of the International School of Physics "Enrico Fermi", Varanasi from 5 July to 14 August, 1971.
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416. Meeting of Commission III of the International Cartographic Association, Paris, 7-12 June, 1971.
417. Conference on Quantitative Methods & Political Substances, Mannheim from 5-10 July, 1971.
418. Symposium on Man-made Lakes, USA, from 3-7 May, 1971.
419. International Workshop on Earth Resources Survey System and the VII International Symposium on Remote sensing USA from 3-2 May, 1971.
420. Meeting of the General Assembly of the International Centre, Rome from 26-29 April, 1971 and also to deliver lectures to the students of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome 26 April to 10 May, 1971.

421. Second Seminar in Population. held in USA and South Korea from 5 July to 5 August, 1971.
422. 4 week Seminar on the promotion of tropical timber products from Far Eastern countries, Geneva, 17 May to 11 June, 1971.
423. Fourth Session of the IHD Working Group on Floods and their computation, France, 17-21 May, 1971.
424. International Workshop on Earth Resources Survey Systems, USA from 3-14 May, 1971 and 7th International Symposium on Remote sensing from 16-21 May, 1971.
425. Inter-regional Symposium on Man and the Biosphere, Bonn from 14-19 June, 1971.
426. 30th Plenary Meeting on International Cotton Advisory Committee, (USA) from 14-23 June, 1971.
427. Meeting organised by International Society of Geographical Ophthalmology and Prevention of Blindness, Israel, 23 to 27 August, 1971.
428. International Symposium on Deterioration of Lipids, Poland from 1-4 June, 1971.
429. Education Programmes and Projects Course 1971, Washington, 4 October to 4 December, 1971.
430. Consultation on Research Strategies on the Control of Male Fertility, Geneva from 27-29 May, 1971.
431. International Seminar for Curriculum Development in Sweden from July-August, 1971.
432. 59th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Paris, in September, 1971.
433. 13th Triennial Conference, Oslo (Norway) 10-20 August, 1971.
434. International Institute of Refrigeration Congress, USA, 22 August-13 September, 1971.
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435. International Conference, Advance in Orthotics, University of Dundee, from 21-25 June, 1971.
436. Fourth International Seminar and Exhibition, Edinberg, 26 June-3 July, 1971.
437. 3rd International Conference, France, 29 August to 10 September, 1971.
438. International General Conference, France, 29 August to 10 September, 1971.

439. Conference of South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) Brussels, in September, 1971.
440. FAO/UNICEF High Level Seminar on Food and Nutrition in Agricultural Development Planning, Rome, from 20 September to 18 October, 1971.
441. Expert Group Meeting on Family Planning, Geneva, 11-13 August, 1971.
442. Meeting of Investigators on Nutritional Acanine, Geneva, 11-15 October, 1971.
443. Pre-Session Seminar for Developing Countries, Liverpool (UK) for 2 weeks from 24 August, 1971.
444. Symposium on the use of Non-Human Primates for Research on Problems of Human Reproduction, USSR, from 13-17 December, 1971.
445. Scientific Group on the Standardization of techniques for the collection and reporting of data on Community water supply, Geneva 24-30 August, 1971.
446. FAO/DANIDA Post Graduate Course in Veterinary Anatomy, Royal Veterinary Agricultural University, Copenhagen, 1 October, 1971 to 30 June, 1972.
447. FAO/DANIDA Post Produate Course in Microbiology (Bacteriology) Food Hygiene at the Royal Veterinary Agricultural University, Copenhagen, from 1 September, 1971 to 30 June, 1972.
448. FAO/DANIDA Post Graduate Course in Animal Physiology and Priochemistry at the Royal Veterinary Agricultural University, Copenhagen, 1 October, 1971 to 30 June. 1972.
449. Consultative Council for Postal Studies of the UPU and (ii) UPU-IATA Contact Committee at Berne, 23 September-9 October, 1971.
450. Meeting of the ad-hoc working group of the PAG of FAO/WHO/UNICEF, USA for one week in October, 1971.
451. 14th Session of the International Popular Commission, Bucharest, 27 September to 2 October, 1971 and Post-Session study tour, Yugoslavia from 4-6 October, 1971.
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452. Second International Symposium on "Circum-Verticular Organs and Cerebrospinal Fluid" and to visit Electron Microscope Laboratory in Holland in October, 1971.
453. 5th World Psychiatric Congress, Mexico City from 28th November to 4 December, 1971.
454. Meeting of the Advisory Group, Geneva, 22-26 November, 1971.
455. Meeting on Methods of Waste Water treatment and health safegaurds in

relation to the re-use of effluents, Geneva, from 30 November to 6 December, 1971.

456. (i) CIMMYI Maize, (ii) Wheat Workshops, Mexico, 13-21 September, 1971, from September 21-28 Respectively.

457. Panel of Experts on the use of Isotopes and Radiation in the Control of parasitic and associated diseases in domestic animals in Nairobi (Kenya) from 23-26 November, 1971.

458. IOFC Working Party on Stock Assessment of Indian Ocean Shrimp, at Bahrain from 29 November to 2 December, 1971.

459. First Research Coordination Meeting for PAO/IAEA coordinated Research programme on Meestation Breeding for disease Resistance, Nairobi (Kenya) from 6-10 December, 1971.

460. Inter-Regional Cholera Training Courses, Penang. Malaysia and Philippines, 9-23 October, 1971.

461. Inter-Regional Course on Epidemiology, Prevention and Treatment of Malnutrition in Young Children, Cheenghai (Thailand), 30 November to 11 December, 1971.

462. Inter-regional Seminar on Training and Services in Occupational Health for developing countries. Djakarta 29 November to 10 December. 1971.

463. WHO Refresher Course in Entomology, Prabhudahabat (Thailand), 22 November to 10 December, 1971.

464. WHO Inter-regional Training Course on the Methodology of Clinical Trials with Fertility Regulating Agents (UNFPA 1029), Tehran, 11-20 December, 1971.

465. 3rd Asian Labour Minister's Conference, Seoul, 27 September to 2 October, 1971.

466. ILO Asian Regional Fellowship Training Programme in Management Information Systems. Analysis and Design, Bangkok 6 September 1971 to 3 March, 1972.

467. 5th Training Course in Book Production in Asia, Tokyo, 10 September to 9 November, 1971.

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468. Meeting of the Joint Indo-Soviet Text Book Board, Moscow, September, 1971.

469. 25th Anniversary of UNESCO, Paris, November, 1971.

470. UNESCO Seminar, Paris 8-12 December, 1971.

471. 27th Session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 22 February to 26 March, 1971.

472. 24th Session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and protection of Minorities, Geneva, 2-20 August, 1971.

B. IN INDIA

1. Meeting of the Working, Group on the Law of the Sea of Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Delhi, 28 June to 1 July, 1971.
 2. Regional Seminar on Personnel Management organised by the Regional office of the International Cooperative Alliance, New Delhi, 27 September to 16 October, 1971.
 3. WHO-Documentation and Production Centre-Intercountry Workshop on development of Health Education with particular refernce to Family Health, New Delhi. 12-19 October, 1971.
 4. WHO Seminar on Functional Programming of Hospital Facilities, 25 October to 5 November, 1971.
 5. Genetic Control of Mosquitose in India, 4th Meeting of the Technical Planning & Review Group, 3-8 November, 1971.
 6. Symposium on the Role of the Paediatrician in a Family Training Programme, Madras, 6-8 December, 1971.
 7. Conference on Public Health Engineering Research, Nagpur, 28-30 January, 1971.
 8. 2nd International Symposium on Plant Pathology held at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 27 January to 3 February, 1971.
 9. Asian Youth Seminar on National Youth Policy, New Delhi, March, 1971.
 10. IAEA-International Training Course on Food Irradiation Technology and Techniques for Scientists from Developping countries, Bombay, 1 November to 10 December, 1971.
 11. IAEA-Meeting of the International Nuclear Data Committee, Bombay, 12-16 July, 1971.
 12. International Federation of Women's Organisations, Delhi, October, 1971.
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13. International Seminar on Physiology of Differentiation in Plants, Simla, 17-20 May, 1971.
 14. 5th Training Course held in ESCES, Ahmedabad, September, 1971.
 15. International Symposium on Use of Isotopes and Radiation in Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Research, New Delhi, 29 November to 3 December 1971.
 16. 4th International Conference of the Asian Association of Management Organisations (AAMOCIOS). New Delhi, 22-27 November, 1971.

17. Asian Regional Seminar on Teaching about United Nations and the 6th Biennial Conference of United Schools International, New Delhi, 7-10 and 12-14 December, 1971.
 18. Conference of Scientists, New Delhi, 13-15 October 1971.
 19. International Conference on Bangladesh, New Delhi, December, 1971.
 20. Seminar on National Agricultural Research Systems in Asia March 1971.
 21. Fourth South East Asia Postgraduate Nematology Course at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 1 June to 7 August, 1971.
 22. Seminar on Rheumatic Heart Disease, Epidemiology, etc. at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, 22-25 February, 1971.
 23. Genetic Control of Mosquitoes in India-WHO Third Meeting of Technical Planning and Review Group, New Delhi. 29 March to 2 April, 1971.
 24. Seminar on Genetics and Our Health, New Delhi, 5-9 April, 1971.
 25. Field Training in India on Malaria for Professional Staff, 12 January to 2 April, 1971.
 26. Training Course in Health Planning for Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Administrators at National Institute of Health Administration and Education, New Delhi, 15 November to 18, December. 1971.
 27. Inter-Country Course on Immunohaematological Procedures in Blood Bank, Bombay, 1-10 November, 1971.
 28. Fourth Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference, New Delhi, 6-13, January, 1971.
 29. Working Seminar on "Visual Mechanism and Form Perception", Bombay, 25 January to 6 February, 1971.
 30. Inter-regional Seminar on the supply of Cheap Power to Rural areas, New Delhi, December, 1971.
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31. U.N. Seminar on Water Administration, Delhi, December, 1971.
 32. Inter-Regional Seminar on Industrial Processing of Rice (ECAFE), Madras, October, 1971.
 33. Second Afro-Asian Conference on Small Scale Industries. New Delhi, April, 1971.

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INDIA

AUSTRIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE USA POLAND SWITZERLAND FRANCE BOLIVIA BRAZIL DENMARK CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC HONG KONG IRAN GHANA BELGIUM JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM ITALY RUSSIA GERMANY HUNGARY IRELAND VENEZUELA LATVIA SWEDEN SPAIN CANADA ROMANIA GREECE YUGOSLAVIA CZECH REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA ECUADOR TURKEY ISRAEL NEPAL PHILIPPINES INDONESIA NEW ZEALAND SURINAME CAMEROON LEBANON NIGER NIGERIA MALAYSIA GUATEMALA KENYA FINLAND NORWAY SLOVAKIA KOREA MAURITIUS SRI LANKA BANGLADESH SYRIA MOROCCO ALGERIA CHINA SLOVENIA CROATIA PERU UGANDA BURMA PAKISTAN LAOS ARGENTINA MALDIVES MEXICO BAHRAIN THAILAND

Date : Dec 01, 1971

Appendix II: INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A MEMBER

1. UN General Assembly.
2. UN Security Council.
3. Committees and Commissions of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Committee of the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
 - (b) Committee on the 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 People:
 - (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) Committee on Conferences.
- (n) UN Council for Namibia.
- (o) UN Commission on International Trade Law.
- (p) Sea-Bed-Committee on the Peaceful uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean floor beyond the limits of National Jurisdiction.
- (q) Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedure and Organisation of the General Assembly.

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- (r) Special Committee on Apartheid.
- (s) A Special Ad hoc Committee of Government Experts for reviewing salary structure of the UN.
- (t) Committee on financial situation of the UN.

4. 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 UN Conference on Human Environment.
- (i) Preparatory Committee for the Second Development Decade.

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

- (a) Executive Board of UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

- (b) UN/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.
 - (c) Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology and Development.
 - (d) Committee for Programme and Coordination.
 - (e) Committee for Development Planning.
 - (f) Ad hoc Working Group on the question of a Declaration on International Economic Cooperation.
 - (g) Programme Committee of UNICEF.
 - (h) FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee.
6. UN Conference on Trade and Development (The Trade and Development Board).
- (a) Committee on Commodities.
 - (b) Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities.
 - (c) Committee on Manufactures.
 - (d) Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade.
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- (e) Inter-Governmental Group on Supplementary Financing.
 - (f) Committee on Shipping.
 - (g) Group of Preferences.
7. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)-Industrial Development Board.
8. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-Governing Council.
9. UN Specialised Agencies:
- (a) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
 - (b) International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
 - (c) International Development Association.
 - (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 - (e) International Development Association.
 - (f) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
 - (g) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

- (h) World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
 - (i) Universal Postal Union (UPU).
 - (j) International Labour Organization (ILO).
 - (k) UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
 - (l) World Health Organization (WHO).
 - (m) Inter Governmental Maritime Organization (IMCO).
10. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
 11. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok.
 12. Asian Coconut Community, Manila.
 13. Asian Statistical Institute, Tokyo.
 14. International Social Security Association.
 15. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi.
 16. International Commission on Large Dams, Paris.
 17. International Association of Hydraulic Research, Delft, Netherlands.
 18. International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering.
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19. British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, Lether Head, Survey (England).
 20. World Energy Conference.
 21. Conference Internationale des Grands Reseaux Electriques, Paris.
 22. International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engg.
 23. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels (Belgium) (is a co-member with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport).
 24. International Railway Congress Association, Brussels.
 25. International Union of Railways.
 26. UIC and Office for Research and Experiments, Paris.
 27. International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium INTELSAT).
 28. Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference.

29. Commonwealth Telecommunications Council.
30. Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau.
31. Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO), New York.
32. Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau (CAB), London.
33. International Office of Epizootics (OIE), Paris.
34. Commonwealth Forestry Institute, Oxford.
35. International Council for Bird Preservation, London.
36. International Dairy Federation, Brussels.
37. International Seed Testing Association, Brussels.
38. International Society for Horticultural Science. The Hague.
39. World Poultry Science Association, London.
40. International Agricultural Aviation Centre, The Hague.
41. International Union for Conservation of Nature and National Resources, Switzerland.
42. UNFAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme, Rome.
43. International Secretariat for Voluntary Service, Geneva.
44. Commonwealth Air Transport Council (CATC).

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45. Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council, London.
46. International Criminal Police Commission, Paris.
47. International Lead and Zinc Study Group, New York.
48. International Tin Council, London.
49. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Paris.
50. International Union of Geological Science, Copenhagen.
51. Asian Development Bank, Manila.
52. Colombo Plan.
53. Special Commonwealth Assistance Plan.

54. International Union for Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).
 55. International Council of Building Research Studies and Documentation, Rotterdam.
 56. Afro-Asian Housing Conference, Cairo (Since 1970).
 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 and 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. Special Committee of International Biological Programme (SCIBP).
 72. Special Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR).
 73. Special Committee on Space Research (COSTAR).
 74. Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU).
- <P-169>
75. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference (CEC).
 76. CILECT (Centre) International De Liaison Des Ecoles de Cinema Et De Television) at Paris.
 77. FIAP (International Federation of Film Archives), Brussels.
 78. International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

79. World Petroleum Congress.
80. Asian Statisticians Conference.
81. Commonwealth Statisticians Conference.
82. International Statistical Institute, The Hague.
83. Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
84. International Committee on the History of the Second World War.
85. Commonwealth Defence Science Organization.
86. Commonwealth Committee of Defence (Operational Clothing and Combat Equipment).
87. International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy (Belgium).
88. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
89. International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels.
90. International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTC).
91. South Asia Travel Commission (SATC).
92. Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA).
93. UN Fund for population Activities.
94. International Association of Regional and Environmental Planners, Warsaw/Geneva.
95. Commission for Geological Map of the World, Paris.
96. International Association of Engineering Geology, Paris.

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INDIA

USA NAMIBIA RUSSIA PHILIPPINES JAPAN LATVIA FRANCE BELGIUM UNITED KINGDOM
SWITZERLAND ITALY DENMARK SRI LANKA EGYPT POLAND

Date : Dec 01, 1971

Appendix III: GOVERNING BODIES OF THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND OTHER AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATION 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).	Council.
6.	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).	Council.
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)	Trade and Development Board.
12.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Governing Council.
13.	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).	Board of Trustees.
<P-171>		
14.	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).	Industrial Development Board.
15.	World Food Programme (WFP)	Intergovernmental Com-

mittee.

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 Developmental Association (IDA).

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INDIA
USA

Date : Dec 01, 1971

Appendix IV: FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN INDIA

(I) Embassies

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Arab Republic of Egypt
4. Argentina
5. Austria
6. Bangladesh (Mission of)
7. Bhutan (Representative of)
8. Belgium
9. Brazil
10. Bulgaria
11. Burma
12. Cambodia

13. Chile
14. China
15. Colombia
16. Cuba
17. Czechoslovakia
18. Denmark
19. Ethiopia
20. Finland
21. France
22. Germany (Federal Republic of)
23. Greece
24. Holy See (Apostolic Nunciature).
25. Hungary
26. Indonesia
27. Iran
28. Iraq
29. Ireland
30. Italy
31. Japan
32. Jordan
33. Kuwait
34. Laos
35. Lebanon
36. Mexico
37. Mongolia
38. Morocco
39. Nepal

40. Netherlands
41. Norway
42. Panama (Stationed in Cairo)
43. Paraguay (Stationed in Tokyo)
44. Peru
45. Philippines

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46. Poland
 47. Rumania
 48. Saudi Arabia
 49. Spain
 50. Sudan
 51. Sweden
 52. Switzerland
 53. Syria
 54. Thailand
 55. Turkey
 56. U.S.S.R.
 57. U.S.A.
 58. Uruguay
 59. Venezuela
 60. Yemen
 61. Yugoslavia
 62. Zaire (Republic of)
- (II) High Commissions

1. Australia
2. Britain

3. Canada
4. Ceylon
5. Ghana
6. Guyana (Stationed in UK)
7. Kenya
8. Malaysia
9. Mauritius
10. New Zealand
11. Nigeria
12. Singapore
13. Tanzania
14. Trinidad & Tobago
15. Uganda

(III) Legations

Albania (Stationed in 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.

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INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA EGYPT ARGENTINA AUSTRIA USA BANGLADESH BHUTAN
BELGIUM BRAZIL BULGARIA BURMA CAMBODIA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA CUBA NORWAY
SLOVAKIA DENMARK ETHIOPIA FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY GREECE HUNGARY INDONESIA
IRAN IRAQ IRELAND ITALY JAPAN JORDAN KUWAIT LAOS LEBANON MEXICO MONGOLIA

MOROCCO NEPAL PANAMA PARAGUAY PERU PHILIPPINES POLAND SAUDI ARABIA SPAIN
 SUDAN SWEDEN SWITZERLAND SYRIA THAILAND TURKEY URUGUAY VENEZUELA YEMEN
 YUGOSLAVIA ZAIRE AUSTRALIA CANADA GHANA GUYANA UNITED KINGDOM KENYA
 MALAYSIA MAURITIUS NEW ZEALAND NIGER NIGERIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE TANZANIA
 UGANDA ALBANIA

Date : Dec 01, 1971

Appendix V: FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

Sl. No.	Country	Location	Status
1	2	3	4
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 Rica. . .	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

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22. Dominican Republic Bombay Hony. Consulate General
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 (F.R.G.) . Calcutta Consulate General
36. Germany (F.R.G.) . Madras Consulate General
37. Germany (F.R.G.) . 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

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48. Italy . . . Bombay Consulate General

49. Italy . . . Calcutta Consulate General

50. Italy . . . Cochin Hony. Consular Agent

51. Iceland . . Bombay Hony. Consulate

52. Japan . . . Calcutta Consulate General

53. Japan . . . Bombay Consulate General

54. Japan . . . Madras Consulate General

55. Jordan . . . Bombay Hony. Consulate

56. Kuwait . . Bombay Consulate General

57. Lebanon . . Calcutta Hony. Consulate

58. Liberia . . Calcutta Hony. Consulate General

59. Mauritius . . Bombay Hony. Consulate

60. Nepal . . . Calcutta Consulate General

61. Netherlands . . Bombay Consulate General

62. Netherlands . . Calcutta Hony. Consulate General

63. Netherlands . . Madras Hony. Consulate

64. Netherlands . . Cochin Hony. Consulate

65. Nicaragua . . Bombay Hony. Consulate

66. Nicaragua . . Calcutta Hony. Consulate

67. Norway . . Bombay Consulate General

68. Norway . . Calcutta Hony. Consulate General

69. Norway . . Cochin Hony. Consulate

70. Norway . . Madras Hony. Consulate

- 71. Panama . . . Bombay Consulate General
- 72. Panama . . . Calcutta Consulate General
- 73. Peru . . . Bombay Hony. Consulate
- 74. Peru . . . Calcutta Consulate General

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- 75. Phillipines . . . Calcutta Hony. Consulate General
- 76. Phillipines . . . 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

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- 101. Yugoslavia . . Calcutta Consulate General
- 102. German Democratic New Delhi. Consulate General
Republic.
- 103. German Democratic Bombay Consulate
Republic.
- 104. German Democratic Calcutta Consulate
Republic.
- 105. German Democratic Madras Consulate
Republic.
- 106. Koreas (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 New Delhi Consulate General.
(Republic of)

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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 ICELAND JAPAN
 JORDAN KUWAIT LEBANON LIBERIA MAURITIUS NEPAL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
 NICARAGUA PANAMA PERU POLAND SPAIN SUDAN SWEDEN SWITZERLAND SYRIA
 THAILAND TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA KOREA MONACO SAN MARINO

Date : Dec 01, 1971

Appendix VI: VISITS OF FOREIGN VIPs TO INDIA HANDLED BY THE PROTOCOL DIVISION

(Up to November) 1971)

- 1 H. E. Mr. Alberto Bemporad, Deputy Minister For Foreign Affairs of Italy 2 others 29th March to 4th April, 1971.
- 2 H. E. Mr. Lim Kim San, Minister of Education of Singapore. .. 5th April, 1971 (Transit Visit)
- 3 H. R. H. Princess Helen of Nepal. 4 others 5th to 6th April, 1971. (Transit Visit)
- 4 His Majesty The Druk 10 others 7th to 12th April, 1971.
- 5 H. E. General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma. 17 others (Foreign Ministers of Burma arrived on 11th and left on 12th April) 8th to 12th April, 1971
- 6 Sheikh Mubarak Jaber Ahmad Al-Sabuh, son of H. The Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait. . . From 22nd April, 1971 (Departure) (Private Visit) NOT KNOWN
- 7 H. E. Dr. The Hon'ble Sir S. Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius. 2 others (One member left on 4th May) 8th April to 2nd May 1971.
- 8 Their Highnesses The Chogyal and the Gyalmo of Sikkim. 3 others 29th April to 2nd May 1971.
- 9 Five Member Hungarian Goodwill Delegation (led by H. E. The Deputy Foreign Minister of Hungary) .. 30th April to 5th May, 1971.
- 10 H. E. Sir Keith Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand. 2 others 4th the May, 1971 (Transit Visit)

- 11 H. E. Dr. Vonsee, 2 others 15th to 21st May,
Minister of Health of 1971.
Surinam
- 12 H. E. Mr. Joseph S. 4 others 16th to 20th May, 1971.
Tarka, Federal Minister
for Transport of Nigeria.
- 13 Mr. Donald Chesworth, 3 others 20th May to 5th
Chairman of "War on Want" June, 1971.
- 14 H. R. H. Princess 4 others 26 th to 28th May,
Helen Shah, Sister- 1971.
in-Law of H. M. the
King of Nepal.
- 15 H. E. Mr. V. .. 30th May, 1971,
Manickavasagam, Min- (Transit visit)
ister of Labour and
Manpower of Malaysia.
- 16 Hon. Congressman 1 other 2nd to 4th June,
Cornelius Gallagher, 1971.
Chairman of U. S. House
Sub-Committee on Asian
Pacific Affairs.
- 17 H. E. Mr. Lee Kuan 5 others 7th June, 1971.
Yew, Prime Minister (Transit Visit)
of Singapore
- 18 H. R. H. The Crown 36 others 10th June, 1971.
Prince of Japan. (Transit Visit)
- 19 His Majesty the 7 others 10th to 12 June, 1971.
King of Nepal.
- 20 H. E. Mr. V. .. 13th to 18th June, 1971.
Manickavasagam, (Private Visit)
Minister of Labour
and Manpower of
Malaysia.
- 21 H. R. H. Prince 1 other 17th to 18th June 1971.
Gyanendra of Nepal (Transit Visit).
- 22 H. R. H. Prince 1 other 22nd June, 1971
Gyanendra of Nepal. (Transit Visit)
- 23 H. E. Mr. Torben .. 23rd to 26th June, 1971
Roenne, Secretary-
General (designate),
Ministry of Foreign

Affairs of Denmark,
and Mrs. Roenne.

- 24 Mr. B. Loncar, 1 other 25th to 30th June, 1971.
Secretary of Foreign
Affairs of Yugoslavia.

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- 25 The Honble Lord Casey .. 26th to 28th June, 1971.
'former Governer General
of Australia, and Lady
Casey (Private Vist)
- 26 H. E. Senator Dr. .. 29th June to 4th July, 1971.
Ernst Heinsen Justice
Minister of Hamburg,
Federal Republic of
Germany.
- 27 H. E. Mr. G. Duval .. 3rd to 5th July, 1971.
Foreign Minister of
Mauritius.
- 28 Three-Member Canadian
Parliamentary Delegation. .. 4th to 11th July, 1971
and 16th July, 1971.
- 29 H. E. the Hon'ble 86 others 6th July, 1971.
Spiro T. Agnew,
Vice-President of the
U.S.A. (Transit Visit)
- 30 H. E. Dr. Henry A. 4 persons 6th to 8th July, 1971.
Kissinger, Personal
Representative of the
President of the U.S.A.
- 31 Irish Parliamentary .. 9th to 14th July, 1971.
Delegation (Three
Members)
- 32 H. E. Tunku Abdul 1 other 4th August 1971.
Rehman, former Prime
Minister of Malaysia. (Transit Visit)
- 33 H. E. Tunku Abdul Reh- 1 other
man, former Prime Min-
ister of Malaysia.
- 34 H. E. Mr. A. A. 8 others 8th to 12th August
Gromyko, Foreign Min-
ister of U.S.S.R. and 1971.

Mrs, Gromyko.

- 35 H.E. Col. Kyaw Soe. 1 other 10th August 1971.
Home Minister of Burma. (Transit Visit)
- 36 Hon. Senator Edward 2 others 10th to 17 August
M. Kennedy of the (The party 1971.
U.S.A. arrived in
advance on
2-8-71)
- 37 H. E. Dr. Cheddi .. 14 th 20th August,
Jagan, former Prime 1971.
Minister of Guyana.
- 38 H. E. Mr. Shambhu .. 21st to 22nd August,
Prasad Gyawali, 1971. (Transit Visit)
Minister of Justice
and Home Affairs of
Nepal.
- <P-182>
- 39 Their Royal Highnesses .. 25th August, 1971.
Prince Himalaya B. B. (Transit Visit)
Shah Dev and Princess
Princep.
- 40 Senator Charles 2 children 28 to 29th August,
Persy of U.S.A. 1970.
and Mrs. Persy.
- 41 Senator Howard H. 2 others 30th August to
Bekar of U.S.A. 7th Sept. 1971.
- 42 H. E. Mr. Geoffrey 3 others. 30th August, 1971.
Johnson Smith, Under (Transit Visit)
Secretary of State
for Defence, Army, of
Britain.
- 43 H. E. Mr. Shambhu .. 31st August, 1971.
Prasad Gyawali, Min- (Transit Visit)
ister of Justice and
Home Affairs of
Nepal.
- 44 H. R. H. Prince 1 other 2nd to 8th September
Dhirendra, son of (Private 1971.
H. M. the King of Visit)
Nepal.
- 45 Mr. Inge Hindal .. 8th to 9th September

- Chief of Protocol
in the Royal Min-
istry of Foreign
Affairs of Norway. 1971.
- 46 Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Nepal. 4 others 9th Septe., 1971. (Transit Visit)
- 47 H. R. H. Namgyal Wangchuk, Tengye Lyonpo, Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry of Bhutan. 2 others 12th to 13 September 1971.
- 48 Ex-King Leopold of Belgium 7 others 2th 14th September, 1971.
- 49 H. E. Mr. Lakota, Chairman of the National Panchayat of Nepal. 3 others 15 to 16th September, 1971.
- 50 Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Nepal. 4 others 18th Sept., 1971. (Transit Visit)
- <P-183>
- 51 H. E. Chief Hammer De Roburt, O. B. E., M. P., President, Head of State, Minister for Island Development and Industry and Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of Nauru. 2 others 19th to 22nd September, 1971.
- 52 H. E. Mr. N. V. Podgorny, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. 58 others 1st to 2nd October, 1971.
- 53 Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Tonga. 6 others 1st to 11th October, 1971.
- 54 H. E. Mr. Ion Arram, Minister of Machine Building Industry of Rumania. 2 others 6th Oct., 1971. (Transit Visit)

- 55 Her Excellency Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, First Lady of the Phillippines. 10 others 10th to 11th October, 1971.
- 56 Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa of Japan. 5 others 11th Oct. 1971. (Transit Visit)
- 57 H.E. Mr. Vishnu Prasad Lohani Minister of Industry and Commerce of Nepal. 2 others 11th to 12th October, 1971 (Private Visit)
- 58 Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Nepal. 5 others 13th Oct. 1971 (Transit Visit)
- 59 H. E. Mr. Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Madame Jovanka Broz. 51 others 16th to 20th October, 1971.
- 60 H. E. the Foreign Minister of Kuwait. 6 others 20th to 21st October 1971.
- 61 Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa of Japan. 5 others 23rd Oct., 1971. (Transit Visit)
- 62 H. E. Mr. Salah Abu Zaid, Minister of State and Personal Representative of H. M. the King of Jordan, and Mrs. Zaid. .. 29th October, 1971 (Transit Visit)

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- 63 H. R. H. Namgyal Wangchuk, Minister of Trade and Industry of Bhutan. 2 others 1st to 2nd November, 1971.
- 64 Madame Ne Win, wife of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of 2 others 5th November, 1971. (Transit Visit)

HUNGARY NIGER NIGERIA MALAYSIA JAPAN DENMARK CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
 YUGOSLAVIA AUSTRALIA GERMANY GUYANA NORWAY BHUTAN BELGIUM NAURU TONGA
 JORDAN AFGHANISTAN

Date : Dec 01, 1971

**Appendix VII: TREATIES/CONVENTIONS/AGREEMENTS
 CONCLUDED OR RENEWED BY INDIA WITH OTHER
 COUNTRIES IN 1971**

List of Treaties/Agreements as on 15-1-1972**

**This list is not exhaustive.

S. No	Title of Convention/ /Treaty/Agreement	Date of Signature	Date of Ratifi- cation entered Accept- ance Confirm- ation	Date on Which into force	Remarks
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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MULTILATERAL

ASIAN AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (AALCC)

1.	Exchange of Letters between the Govern- ment of India and the Asian African Legal Consultative Comm- ittee for amending the agreement of 3rd September 1966 on Privileges and Immunities.	18-11-1971	..	18-11-1971	..
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2.	Convention On War Cri- mes and Crimes again- st Humanity.				
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Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limit-	26-11-1968	*13-4-1971	11-11-1990	*go away after
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ations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity-1970 (Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 23rd Session.)

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3. International Development Association Credit No. 226 IN

Development Credit Agreement between India and International Development Association regarding Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project. 8-1-1971 .. 10-5-1971 ..

4. Credit No. 226 IN

Andhra Pradesh Agreement between the State of Andhra Pradesh and International Development Association regarding Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project. 8-1-1971 .. 10-5-1971 ..

5. Credit No. 226 IN

Project Agreement (Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project) bet- 8-1-1971 .. 10-5-1971 ..

ween International
Development Assoc-
iation and Agri-
cultural Re-finance
Corporation and the
Andhra Pradesh Coop-
erative Central Land
Mortgage Bank Limited
and the Andhra Pradesh
State Agro-Industries
Corporation Ltd

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6. Credit No. 230 IN

Development Credit 28-1-1971 .. 25-5-1971 ..
Agreement between
India and the Inter-
national Development
Association regarding
Agricultural Aviation
Project. ..

7. Credit No. 230 IN

Project Agreement 28-1-71 .. 25-5-1971 ..
(Agricultural Avi-
ation Project) bet-
ween International
Development Assoc-
iation and Agri-
cultural Refinance
Corporation.

8. Credit No. 241 IN

Development Credit 3-5-71 .. 25-6-71 ..
Agreement between
India and Inter-
national Dev-
elopment Assoc-
iation regarding
Fourth Tele-
communications
Project.

9. Credit No. 242 IN

Development Credit 3-5-71 .. 29-7-71 ..
Agreement between
India and Inter-
national Dev-

elopment Association regarding (Second Power Transmission Project).

10. Credit No. 249 IN

Development Credit Agreement between India and International Development Association regarding Haryana Agricultural Credit Project. 11-6-71 .. 2-11-71 ..

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11. Credit No. 249 IN

Project Credit between International Development Association and Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the Haryana State Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. and the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. 11-6-1971 .. 2-11-1971 ..

12. Credit No. 249 IN

Haryana Agreement between the State of Haryana and International Development Association regarding Haryana Agricultural Credit Project. 11-6-71 .. 2-11-1971 ..

13. Credit No. 250 IN

Development Credit Agreement between India and International Development Association regarding Tamil Nadu Agricultural Credit 11-6-1971 .. 2-11-1971 ..

Project.

14. Credit No. 250 IN

Project Agreement 11-6-1971 .. 2-11-1971 ..
between Inter-
national Development
Association and
Agricultural Refinance
Corporation and Tamil
Nadu Cooperative State
Land Development Bank
and the State of Tamil
Nadu.

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15. Credit No. 250 IN

Tamil Nadu Agreement 11-6-1971 .. 2-11-1971 ..
between the State of
Tamil Nadu and Inter-
national Development
Association regarding
Tamil Nadu Agricultural
Credit Project.

16. Credit No. 264 IN

Development Credit 30-7-1971 .. 7-12-1971 ..
Agreement (Cochin II
Fertilizer Project)
between India and
International Dev-
elopment Association.

17. Credit No. 264 IN

Project Agreement 30-7-1971 .. 7-12-1971 ..
(Cochin II Fertilizer
Project) between
International Dev-
elopment Association
and the Fertilizers
and Chemicals, Trav-
ancore Limited.

18. Credit No. 268 IN

Development Credit 23-8-71 .. 15-11-71 ..
Agreement between
India and International
Development Association

regarding Pochampad
Irrigation Project.

19. Credit No. 268 IN

Project Agreement 23-8-71 .. 15-11-71 ..
(Pochampad Irrigation
Project) between
International Dev-
elopment Association
and the State of
Andhra Pradesh....

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MULTILATERAL

International Atomic Energy Agency / CANADA

20. Agreement between 30-9-71 .. 30-9-71 ..
the International
Atomic Energy Agency,
the Government of
Canada and the
Government of
India relating
to Safeguards
Provisions....

International Atomic 27-1-71 .. 27-1-71 ..
Energy Agency/United
State of America.

21. Agreement between
the International
Atomic Energy Agency,
the Government of
India and the
Government of India
and the Government
of United States of
America relating to
Safeguards Provisions.

BILATERAL

AUSTRIA

22. Agreement on Capital 4-11-71 .. 4-11-71 ..
Repayment 1972 between
the Austrian Federal
Government and the
Govt. of India.

AUSTRALIA

23. Exchange of Letters 31-5-71 31-5-71 31-5-71 ..
between India and
Australia for grant
of 65,000 metric
tonnes of Wheat
under International
Grains Agreement.

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24. Application of 30-8-71 ..
Extradition Proc-
edure to Common-
wealth of Australia
on Reciprocal basis.

CANADA

25. Development Loan 7-4-71
Agreement between
the Government of
India and the Gov-
ernment of Canada
for forty Million
Canadian dollars
(\$400,00,000) for
Commodities and
Fertilizers.

26. Development Loan 7-4-71
Agreement between
the Government of
India and the Gov-
ernment of Canada
for three million
Canadian dollars
(\$3,000,000) for
equipment, Materials
and Services for oil
and gas exploration
and development.

27. Supplementary to the 5-5-71
Loan Agreement (for
\$37.5 million dated
27-9-67) between the
Government of India
and the Export Dev-
elopment Corporation
of Canada for one

million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) for Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Stage II).

28. Exchange of letters 2-7-71 2-7-71
 regarding the reduction in the development Loan amount in respect of Idikki Hydro-Electric Project from C \$ 19.5 million to C \$ 11.00 million

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29. Canadian Development 16-7-71
 Line of Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for ten million Canadian dollars (\$ 10,000,000).

30. Development Loan 12-8-71
 Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for one million Canadian dollars (\$ 1,000,000) for certain Fertilizer Bulk Handling Facility at the port of Kandla.

31. Exchange of Letters 25-8-71 25-8-71 25-8-71 ..
 between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for grant of Wheat Worth forty million Canadian dollars (\$ 40,000,000) under International Grains Arrangement.

32. Exchange of Letters 5-9-71 5-9-71

between the Government of India and the Government of Canada regarding Industrial Commodities and Fertilizers Agreement dated 7 April 1971 for carrying out the changes in the profile with reference to Annex 'A' of the said Agreement.

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DENMARK

- | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|----|----|
| 33. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Denmark on the Continuation of the Indo-Danish Cattle Development Project in Mysore. | 28-1-71 | .. | .. | .. |
| 34. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Denmark on the Establishment of a Technical Training Centre and a Service Centre at Bangalore, Mysore State. | 8-7-71 | 8-7-71 | .. | .. |

FRANCE

- | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|----|----|
| 35. Financial Protocol between the Government of India and the Government of France for French Credits meant for financing the Development Plan of India.... | 21-1-71 | 21-1-71 | .. | .. |
|--|---------|---------|----|----|

36. Exchange of Letters 21-1-71 21-1-71
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the Government
of France for red-
ucing the rate of
interest of Loan.....

37. Convention between 22-1-71
the Government of
India and the Credit
National Limited
for the refund
of Loan which
has been granted
to India under
the Indo-French
Financial Protocol
of 21-1-71..

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38. Convention between 5-2-71
the Government of
India and French
Banks regarding
the Utilisation
of the bank Credits..

39. Credit Agreement
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the French
banks for sixty
five million
French Francs
(FF. 65.000000) 29-3-71

40. Financial Pro-
tocol between
the Government
of India and
the Government
of France re-
lating to the
Alleviation of
the Indian Ex-
ternal Debt-
1971-72 22-6-71 .. 22-6-71 ..

41. Financial Pro-
tocol between
the Government

of India and
the Republic of
Franch relating
to French cr-
edits meant for
financing of the
Development Plan
of India 1971-72... 22-6-71 .. 22-6-71 ..

42. Exchange of Letters
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the Government
of France for the
benefits of Private
importers of the
Capital goods by
the deferred payment
system. 22-6-71 22-6-71

43. Exchange of Letters
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the Government
of Franch on the
exemption of amount
of interest from
Indian taxes.. 22-6-71 22-6-71

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44. Exchange of Letters
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the Gov-
ernment of France
on the modalities
of the application
of the Protocol. 5-7-71 5-7-71

45. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Exchange of Letters
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and Federal Re-
public of Germany
concerning the
extension of the
Joint Advisory
activities for
the development
of agriculture in

the District of
Kangra, Himachal
Pradesh. 4-2-71 4-2-71 4-2-71 ..

46. Supplementary Loan
Agreement between
KREDITANSTALT FUR
WIEDERAUFBAU and
India and Hindustan
Steel Limited as
Joint Debtors for
DM 4,000,000. ... 21-2-71

47. Arbitration Agree-
ment between KRE-
DITANSTALT FUR
WIEDERAUFBAU and
India and Hindustan
Steel Limited. ... 21-2-71

48. Loan Agreement bet-
ween KREDITANSTALT
FUR WIEDERAUFBAU
and the National
Small Industries
Corporation Ltd.
for DM 10,000,000. 14-5-71

49. Arbitration Agree-
ment between KRED-
ITANSTALT FUR WIED-
ERAUFBAU and The
National Small Ind-
ustries Corporation
Ltd. New Delhi. . 28-5-71

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50. Guarantee Agreement
between KREDITANSTALT
FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
India to the Loan
Agreement dt., 14-5-71
between KREDITANSTALT
URF WIEDERAUFBAU and
the National Small
Industries Cor-
poration Ltd., New
Delhi.... 28-5-71

51. Loan Agreement
between KREDIT-
ANSTALT FUR WIED-

- ERAUFBAU and The
 Industrial Credit
 and Investment
 Corporation Ltd.
 for DM 10,000,000 22-6-71
52. Arbitration Agree-
 ment between KRED-
 TANSTALT FUR WIED-
 ERAUFBAU and The
 Industrial Credit
 and Investment Cor-
 poration of India,
 Limited, Bombay. .. 22-6-71
53. Guarantee Agreement
 between KREDITANSTALT
 FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
 India to the loan
 Agreement dated 22
 June 1971 between
 KREDITANSTALT FUR
 WIEDERAUFBAU and the
 Industrial Credit and
 Investment Cor-
 poration of India, Ltd.,
 Bombay. 22-6-71
54. Loan Agreement
 between KREDITANSTALT
 FUR WIEDERAUFBAU
 and the Industrial
 Finance Corporation
 of India for DM
 10,000,000. . 22-6-71

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55. Arbitration Agreement
 between KREDITANSTALT
 FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
 the Industrial Finance
 Corp. of India,
 New Delhi. ... 22-6-71
56. Guarantee Agreement
 between KREDITANSTALT
 FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
 India to the Loan Agree-
 ment dated 22 June,
 1971 between KREDI-
 TANSTALT FUR WIEDER-
 AUFBAU and the Ind-

ustrial Finance
Corporation of India
New Delhi. ... 22-6-71

57. Fourteenth Supple-
mentary Agreement
(to the Agreement
of 28 March 1966)
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the Government
of the Federal Rep-
ublic of Germany
concerning Technical
Co-operation reg-
arding Coll-
aboration in res-
pect of the Indo-
German Agricultural
Development Project,
Nilgiri, Tamil
Nadu State. ... 10-8-71 .. 10-8-71 ..

58. Agreement between
the Government of
India and the
Government of the
Federal Republic
of Germany concerning
Financial
Assistance. 2-12-71 .. 2-12-71 ..

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

59. Protocol on the
Handing over of
an Apparatus for
Measuring of the
Ionospheric Absor-
ption of Electro-
magnetic Waves,
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the Government
of the German
Democratic
Republic.... 23-6-71 .. 23-6-71 ..

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ITALY

60. Financial Convention

between the Government
of India and Istitutodi
Credito per Le Imprese
di Pubblica Utilita-
ICIPU, EFIBANCA-Ente
Finanziario Inter-
bancario S.P.A.
Istituto Mobiliare
Italiano (I.M.I)
MEDIO BANCA-Banca
di Credito Finan-
ziario S.P.A. 3-8-71

JAPAN

61. Loan Agreement
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the Export
-Import Bank of
Japan for the
economic dev-
elopment of
India. ... 20-4-71

62. Loan Agreement
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the Gov-
ernment of Japan
for five billion
two hundred and
seventy four
million yen,
(Y,5,274,
000,000). ... 11-5-71

63. Exchange of Letters
between the Government
of India and the
Government of Japan
regarding res-
cheduling of
repayments instal-
ments of Loan. ... 27-7-71

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NEPAL

64. Tredrty between
the Government of
India and the

Government of
Nepal regarding
trade and Transit. 13-8-71 .. 5-8-71 ..

NETHERLANDS

65. Loan Agreement
between the Gov-
ernment of India
and the De Neder-
land Investerings
Bank Voor Ont-
wikkalingslanden
for fifty million
Netherlands guilders
as a contribution
towards the foreign
currency requirements
of India resulting
from India's
Development Plans. ... 18-5-71

66. Fourth Addendum
to the Loan Agree-
ments between the
President of India
and DENEDERLAND
INVSTERINGS BANK
VOOR ONTWEIKKELINGS
LANDEN N. V.
concerning the
loans I upto and
including VI. A. .. 27-8-71

NORWAY

67. Grant Agreement bet-
ween the Government
of the Republic of
India and the
Government of the
Kingdom of Norway
relating to the
partial financing
of the All India
Hospital Post-
partum Family
Planning Pro-
gramme. ... 22-12-71 .. 22-12-71 ..

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SWEDEN

68. Development credit
 Agreement between
 the Government of
 India and the Gov-
 ernment of Sweden
 for one hundred
 twenty five million
 Swedish Kronor
 (Skr 125,000
 ,000 ... 10-3-71 .. 10-4-71 ..

SWITZERLAND

69. Agreement between
 the Government of
 India and the Swiss
 Confederation Con-
 cerning Technical
 Cooperation for
 the establishment
 of an Indo-Swiss
 Project for Cattle
 Breeding in
 Punjab State. 17-6-71 .. 17-6-71 ..

UNITED KINGDOM

70. Exchange of Notes
 between the Gov-
 ernment of India
 and the Government
 of United Kingdom
 for I.C.I. C.I.
 (Industrial Credit
 and Investment
 Corporation of
 India) Loan 1971
 for a sum of œ
 1,000,000 (One
 million pounds
 sterling) for
 the purpose of
 assisting in
 financing certain
 development project. . 18-3-71 18-3-71

71. Exchange of Notes
 between the Gov-
 ernment of India
 and the Government
 of the United
 Kingdom for Capital

Investment Loan,
 1971 for £ 12
 million (twelve
 million pounds
 sterling) for
 the purpose of
 assisting in
 financing certain
 development capital
 investments. . 18-3-71 18-3-71

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72. Exchange of Notes
 between the Govern-
 ment of India and
 the Government of
 the United Kingdom
 for £ 3,000,000
 for Mixed Project
 Loan Agreement. 18-3-71 18-3-71

73. Exchange of Notes
 between the Govern-
 ment of India
 and the Government
 of the United King-
 dom for mixed
 imports Loan 1971
 for £ 2,000,000
 (two million pounds
 sterling) for the
 purchase of certain
 goods and services
 in the United
 Kingdom. 31-3-71 31-3-71

74. Exchange of Notes
 between the Govern-
 ment of India
 and the Government
 of the United
 Kingdom for Wheat
 Grant to India
 which would be
 known as the
 "UK/India Food
 Aid Grant, 1971". 17-6-71 17-6-71

75. Exchange of Letters
 between the Govern-
 ment of India
 and the Government

of the United Kingdom regarding amendment of the Loan Agreement dated 5th December 1968. 13-7-71 13-7-71 .. -

76. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom for Wheat Grant to India which would be known as "The UK/India Food Aid Grant (No. 2) 1971". 4-8-71 4-8-71

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77. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom for debt refinancing Loan 1071 for £7,500,000 (Seven million five hundred thousand pounds sterling) for the purpose of reimbursing the Government of India for payments made to the Department of Trade and Industry of the Government of the United Kingdom during the period 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972. 6-9-71 6-9-71

78. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of United Kingdom for interest free loan of £27,000

,000. (twenty
seven million
pounds
sterling). ... 18-11-71

UNITED STATES

79. Aid Loan No. 386-H-212

Loan Agreement
(India Production
Loan 1971) between
the Government of
India and the Gov-
ernment of the
United States
of America for one
hundred and fifty
five million United
Satates Dollars
(\$ 155,000,000) 13-3-71

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80. PL 480

Seventh Supplementary
Agreement between the
Government of India
and the Government
of the United States
of America for Sales
of Agricultural
Commodities. 1-4-71

81. AID LOAN No. 386-H-212

Amendatory Agreement
No. 1 to Loan Agree-
ment dated 13 March,
1971 between the
Government of India
and the Government
of the United
States. 22-4-71

82. PL 480

Exchange of Letters
between the Government
of India and the
Government of the
USA for amending

the PL 480 agreement
regarding sales of
agricultural commodities
dated 1 April,
1971. 7-5-71 7-5-71 7-5-71 ..

83. Arrangements between
the Government of
India and the Gov-
ernment of the United
States of America
concluded for debt
relief in respect
of Loan Agreement
dated 15 June,
1951. 25-6-71

AID LOAN No. 386-H-212

84. Amendatory Agreement
No. 2 to Loan Agree-
ment dt. 13 March,
1971 between the
Government of
India and the Gov-
ernment of the
United States of
America. 9-7-71

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85. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Treaty of Peace,
Friendship and Co-
operation between
the Republic of
India and the
Union of Soviet
Socialist
Republics. 9-8-71 .. 18-8-71 ..

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

86. Joint Communique-Ceylon
Joint communique Sardar
Swaran Singh's
(Foreign Minister)
visit to Ceylon. 11-9-71

JOINT COMMUNIQUE-INDONESIA

87. Joint Communique-Sardar

Swaran Singh's
(Foreign Minister)
Visit to Indonesia. 15-8-71

88. Joint Communique-Nepal

Joint Communique-Sardar
Swaran Singh's
(Foreign Minister)
visit to Nepal. 5-9-71

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INDIA
USA LATVIA CANADA AUSTRIA AUSTRALIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC DENMARK
FRANCE GERMANY ITALY JAPAN NEPAL NORWAY SWEDEN SWITZERLAND UNITED
KINGDOM INDONESIA

Date : Dec 01, 1971

Appendix VIII: INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD (AS ON 25-1-72)

Country	Location	Remarks	
1	2	3	4
I. EMBASSIES-(a) Resident			
1. Afghanistan	Kabul		
2. Algeria	Algiers		
3. Argentina	Buenos Aires		Ambassador concurrently accredited to Paraguay and Uruguayas Ambassador.
4. Austria	Vienna		
5. Bahrain	Bahrain		
6. Belgium	Brussels		Ambassador concurrently accredited to Luxembourg as Ambassador. Additionally, the Ambassador is India's Special Representative for Economic Financial and Commercial Affairs

and he is also accredited to the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community.

7. Brazil	Brazilia	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Venezuela and Bolivia as Ambassador.
8. Bulgaria	Sofia	
9. Burma	Rangoon	
10. Cambodia	Phnom Penh	
11. Chile	Santiago	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Colombia, Ecuador and Peru as Ambassador.
12. China	Peking	Under the charge of Minister C.D.A.
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13. Cuba	Havana	Incharge of a Counsellor/Chargé d' Affaires, Ambassador 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	Conakary	
21. Hungary	Budapest	
22. Indonesia	Djakarta	
23. Iran	Tehran	
24. Iraq	Baghdad	
25. Ireland	Dublin	
26. Italy	Rome	Ambassador concurrently

		accredited as High Commissioner to Malta. First Secretary in the Embassy of India, Italy is concurrently accredited to the Republic of San Marino as Consul General.
27. Japan	Tokyo	
28. Jordan	Amman	In charge of First Secretary/Charge d'Affaires, Ambassador resident in Beirut.
29. Kuwait	Kuwait	Ambassador's jurisdiction extends to Dubai.
30. Laos	Vientiane	
31. Lebanon	Beirut	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Jordan and as High Commissioner to Cyprus.
32. Libya	Tripoli	
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33. Madagascar	Tananarive	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Consul-General to Reunion Island and Comores.
34. Mexico	Mexico City	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Cuba, Panama and Nicaragua as Ambassador.
35. Mongolia	Ulan Bator	
36. Morocco	Rabat	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Tunisia as Ambassador.
37. Nepal	Kathmandu	
38. Netherlands	The Hague	
39. Norway	Oslo	
40. Oman	Muscat	Concurrently accredited as Consul General to Union of Arab Emirates and Qatar.
41. Peru	Lima	In charge of First

Secy C.D.A. Ambassador
resident in Santiago.

42. Philippines	Manila	
43. Poland	Warsaw	
44. Rumania	Bucharest	
45. Saudi Arabia	Jeddha	
46. Senegal	Dakar	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Ivory Coast and Upper Volta & Mauritania and High Commissioner to Gambia.
47. Somalia	Mogadishu	
48. Spain	Madrid	
49. Sudan	Khartoum	
50. Sweden	Stockholm	
51. Switzerland	Berne	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Vatican as Ambassador.
52. Syrian Arabic Republic	Damascus	
53. Thailand	Bangkok	Also Permanent Representative of India to ECAFE.
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54. Tunisia	Tunis	In Charge of a First Secretary/Charge d'Affaires. Ambassador resident in Rabat.
55. Turkey	Ankara	
56. United Arab Republic	Cairo	Ambassador concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic.
57. United States of America	Washington	
58. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Moscow	
59. Vietnam Democratic Republic of	Hanoi	

60. Venezuela	Caracas	In charge of Counsellor /C.D.A. Ambassador resident in Brazilia.
61. Yemen Arab Republic	Saana	Incharge of First Secy.C.D.A./Ambassador resident in Cairo.
62. Yemen-People's Democratic Republic	Aden	
63. Yugoslavia	Belgrade	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Greece as Ambassador.
64. Zaire	Kinshasa	Ambassador concurrently accredited to Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville).

II. EMBASSIES-(b) Non-resident

1. Bolivia	Ambassador resident in Brazilia
2. Burundi	Ambassador resident in Kampala
3. Cameroun	Ambassador resident in Lagos
4. Colombia	Ambassador resident in Santiago (Chile)
5. Congo	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa
6. Costa Rica	Ambassador resident in New York
7. Dahomey	Ambassador resident in Lagos
8. Ecuador	Ambassador resident in Santiago
9. Gabon	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa
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10. Greece	Ambassador resident in Belgrade
11. Ivory Coast	Ambassador resident in Dakar
12. Liberia	Ambassador resident in Accra
13. Luxembourg	Ambassador resident in Brussels
14. Maldives	Ambassador resident in Colombo
15. Mali	Ambassador resident in Conakary
16. Mauritania	Ambassador resident in Dakar
17. Panama	Ambassador resident in Mexico City
18. Paraguay	Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires

- 19. Rwanda Ambassador resident in Kampala
- 20. Togo Ambassador resident in Lagos
- 21. Upper Volta Ambassador resident in Dakar
- 22. Uruguay Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires
- 23. Vatican Ambassador resident in Berne

III. HIGH COMMISSIONS-(a) Resident

- 1. Australia Canberra Jurisdiction extended to U.N. Trust Territories of Papua and Newguinea.
- 2. Canada Ottawa
- 3. Ceylon Colombo High Commissioner accredited to Maldives Islands as Ambassador.
- 4. Fiji Suva Jurisdiction extends to the UN Trust Territory of Caroline and Marshal Island: Naur; Soloman Island; New Hebrides; Gilbert and Elice Islands: New Caledonia and Society Islands. Also concurrently accredited as High Commissioner of India to Kingdom of Tonga.
- 5. Ghana Accra High Commissioner accredited to Liberia as Ambassador and as High Commissioner to Sierra Leone.
- 6. Guyana George Town
- 7. Kenya Nairobi
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- 8. Malawi Blantyre Concurrently accredited to Swaziland as High Commissioner.
- 9. Malaysia Kuala Lumpur
- 10. Mauritius Port Louis
- 11. New Zealand Wellington Jursidiction extended to Western Samoa.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| 12. Nigeria | Lagos | High Commissioner
concurrently acc-
edited to Togo,
Dahomey and Camerons
as Ambassador. |
| 13. Singapore | Singapore | |
| 14. Tanzania | Dar-es-Salaam | |
| 15. Trinidad & Tobago | Port of Spain | High Commissioner
concurrently acc-
edited as High Comm-
issioner to Jamaica,
Barbados, Antigua,
Grenada, Dominica, St.
Kitts, St. Lucia, St.
Vincent Montserrat
and as Consul General
to Surinam. |
| 16. Uganda | Kampala | High Commissioner
concurrently accredited
as Ambassador to Ruanda
and Burundi. |
| 17. United Kingdom | London | |
| 18. Zambia | Lusaka | |

IV. HIGH COMMISSIONS- (b) Non-resident

1. Barbados High Commissioner resident in Port of Spain.
2. Cyprus High Commissioner resident at Beirut.
3. Gambia High Commissioner resident in Dakar.
4. Jamaica High Commissioner resident in Port of Spain.
5. Lesotho High Commissioner resident in Blantyre.
6. Malta High Commissioner resident in Rome.
7. Sierra Leone High Commissioner resident in Accra.
8. Swaziland High Commissioner resident in Blantyre.
9. Tonga-Kingdom High Commissioner resident in Suva.
of

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V. DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSION/ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSION-Resident

1. Australia Sydney Deputy High Commissioner.
2. Ceylon Kandy Assistant High Commissioner.

VI. COMMISSIONS-(a) Resident

1. Hon Kong Hong Kong
2. Kenya Mombasa Asstt. Commissioner.

VII. 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.

VIII. CONSULATES GENERAL-(a) Resident

1. Federal Republic of Germany Berlin
 2. Do. Frankfurt Consular jurisdiction includes the States of Hessen, Saarland & Rhinland Pfalz.
 3. Do. Hamburg Consular jurisdiction include the State of Hamburg Bremen, Schleawig, Holstein and Lower Saxony.
 4. German Democratic Republic Berlin Consul General.
 5. Indonesia Medan Consul General.
 6. Japan Kobe Ambassador resident in Tokyo.
 7. Korea-(Democratic Republic of Pyong Yong
 8. Korea (Republic of Seoul
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9. U.S.A. New York Ambassador resident in Washington.
 10. U.S.A. San Francisco Resident Consul General. Ambassador resident in Washington.
 11. U.S.S.R. Odessa Consul General resident.

1. Canada Vancouver High Commissioner resident Ottawa.
2. Dubai Dubai In charge of a Trade Agent.

XIII. SPECIAL MISSIONS-(a) Resident

1. Bangla Desh Dacca Acting Head of Mission.
2. Bhutan Thimpu Representative of India.
3. Sikkim Gangtok Political Officer.
4. Permanent Mission New York Permanent Representative.
of India to the U.N.
5. Permanent Mission Geneva Permanent Representative/Ambassador.
of India to U.N.
Office in Geneva

XIV. HONY. CONSULATES GENERAL

1. Belgium Ghent Consul General
2. Denmark Copenhagen Consul General
3. Germany Munich Consul General
4. Germany Stuttgart Consul General
5. Greece Athens Consul General
6. Paraguay Asuncion Consul General
7. Uruguay Montevideo Consul General

XV. HONY. CONSULATES

1. Afars & Issas (French Territory) Djibouti Consul
2. Canary Islands Las Palmas Consul
3. Cleveland (Ohio) Cleveland Consul
4. Hawaii Honolulu Consul
5. Italy Genoa Consul
6. Panama Panama Consul
7. Spain Barcelona Consul

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INDIA

AFGHANISTAN ALGERIA ARGENTINA PARAGUAY URUGUAY AUSTRIA USA BAHRAIN
BELGIUM BRAZIL BOLIVIA VENEZUELA BULGARIA BURMA CAMBODIA CHILE COLOMBIA
ECUADOR PERU CHINA CUBA MEXICO CZECH REPUBLIC NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK

ETHIOPIA FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY GUINEA HUNGARY INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND
 ITALY MALTA SAN MARINO JAPAN JORDAN LEBANON KUWAIT LAOS CYPRUS LIBYA
 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MADAGASCAR NICARAGUA PANAMA MONGOLIA MOROCCO
 NEPAL OMAN QATAR PHILIPPINES POLAND ROMANIA SAUDI ARABIA SENEGAL MAURITANIA
 MALI SOMALIA SPAIN SUDAN SWEDEN SWITZERLAND SYRIA THAILAND TUNISIA TURKEY
 EGYPT YEMEN RUSSIA VIETNAM YUGOSLAVIA GREECE ZAIRE GABON CONGO BURUNDI
 UGANDA COSTA!!GHANA LIBERIA MALDIVES SRI LANKA RWANDA AUSTRALIA CANADA FIJI
 TONGA CAYMAN ISLANDS GUYANA KENYA MALAWI SWAZILAND MALAYSIA MAURITIUS
 NEW ZEALAND WESTERN SAMOA NIGER NIGERIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE TANZANIA
 JAMAICA DOMINICA GRENADA MONTSERRAT UNITED KINGDOM ZAMBIA LESOTHO SIERRA
 LEONE HONG KONG KOREA DJIBOUTI BHUTAN

Date : Dec 01, 1971

Appendix IX: EXPENDITURE ON HEADQUARTERS AND MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD DURING 1971-72

The expenditure during 1971-72 on Headquarters of this Ministry is of the order of Rs. 278.55 lakhs, a sum of Rs 130.50 lakhs is towards Establishment Charges, a sum of Rs. 111.05 lakhs for publicity, cables diplomatic bags services etc., a sum of Rs. 30.000 lakhs for travelling expenses and the balance of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for Interim Relief.

The expenditure on Missions/Posts and Missions in Thimpu and Gangtok is Rs. 1233.00 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 714.94 lakhs is spent on establishment charges including foreign and other compensatory allowances, a sum of Rs. 67.87 lakhs on passages for transfers and Local Tours, Rs. 34.56 lakhs for Publicity Contingencies and Rs. 415.63 lakhs on Official and residential accommodation, P. & T., Charges and other office contingencies. The average expenditure per Mission comes to Rs. 11.32 lakhs.

The expenditure mentioned above (viz., Rs. 1511.55 lakhs as per details below) on Headquarters and Missions Posts abroad includes expenditure on External Publicity Programme (Activities. The break-up of this expenditure is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) HEADQUARTERS:

(i) Salaries (Officers 29, Staff 117)	8.90
(ii) Travelling Expenses	2.10
(iii) Publicity Contingent Charges	41.62

52.62

MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD:

(i) Salaries (Officers 64, Staff 395)	43.97
(ii) Foreign Allowance, Compensatory Allowance	28.57
(iii) Passages and Travelling Expenses	3.20
(iv) Publicity Contingencies	34.56
(v) Other Charges including rent of residential accommodation and other office contingencies	20.81
	131.11
TOTAL : EXTERNAL PUBLICITY	183.73

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The expenditure on External Publicity as detailed above comes to 12.15 per cent of the expenditure on Headquarters and Missions/Posts abroad.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON HEADQUARTERS AND MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD DURING

1971-72

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Establishment Charges	Travelling Expenses	Other Charges	Total
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I. SECRETARIAT:

(a) Headquarters	128.60	27.90	69.43	225.93
(b) External Publicity Division	8.90	2.10	41.62	52.62
TOTAL :	137.50	30.00	111.05	278.55

II. OVERSEAS ESTABLISHMENT :

(a) Missions/Posts abroad	642.40	64.67	394.82	1101.89
(b) Publicity Wings	72.54	3.20	55.37	131.11
TOTAL	714.94	67.87	450.19	1233.00
GRAND TOTAL :	852.44	97.87	561.24	1511.55

Date : Dec 01, 1971