

1972-73

Contents

Jan 01, 1972

REPORT
1972-73

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGES
	Introduction	1
I.	India's Neighbours	6
II.	South East Asia	22
III.	East Asia	26
IV.	West Asia and North Africa	33
V.	Africa (South of the Sahara)	35
VI.	Europe	39
VI.	The Americas	54
VIII.	United Nations and International Conferences	59
IX.	Technical and Economic Co-operation	75
X.	External Publicity	88

XI. Cultural Relations	93
XII. protocol Matters.	97
XIII. Passport, Visa and Consular Services	98
XIV. Administration and Organisation	102

APPENDICES

NUMBER	PAGES
I. International Conferences, Congresses, Seminars etc., in which India participated in 1972-73.	106
II. International Organisations of which India became a member/ceased to be a member.	121
III. Treaties/Conventions/Agreements concluded or renewed by India with other countries in 1972.	122
IV. Expenditure on Headquarters and Missions/-Posts abroad during 1972-73.	151
V. List of Indian Missions/Posts opened in 1972-73 .	153

INDIA

Jan 01, 1972

Introduction

Jan 01, 1972

INTRODUCTION

The year under review witnessed a wider acceptance of the principle of non-alignment as endorsed at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned countries held at Guyana. India also noted with satisfaction the acceptance of the principle of peaceful co-existence by the major powers as determining relations between them. It was gratifying to note that in the communique issued following President Nixon's visit to China as well as his visit to the Soviet Union; the five principles of Panch

Sheel found reference in one form or another. The general trend towards relaxation of tensions and promotion of the detente in the relations between the hitherto hostile blocs has been welcomed by all peace-loving peoples. It is hoped that the stalemate in West Asia will also end soon and the Agreement on Vietnam will lead to a durable peace in South-East Asia.

India has welcomed the significant moves in Europe which have brought about a general atmosphere of detente between the Western and the Eastern European countries. The Four-Power agreement on Berlin and the agreements between the two Germanys have been noted with interest by India. The conclusion of the "Basic Treaty" between the two German States augurs well for the future of peace in Europe. The proposed European Security Conference and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the USA and the Soviet Union are further trends in the same direction. It is hoped that these will yield concrete results leading to further improvement in the international situation with a view to strengthen international peace and security.

India has watched with interest the emergence of an enlarged European Economic Community. She hopes that Britain's entry will not adversely affect her economic ties with Britain or other European countries. She expects that the new Community would be outward looking and would make a genuine contribution towards the lessening of disparities between the industrialised and advanced nations of Europe and the poor and developing nations of the Third World.

India welcomes the intention of the European Council of Ministers to enter into negotiations with her to conclude a Commercial Co-operation Agreement. India hopes that this will safeguard her trade interests and strengthen relations between her and the European Economic Community.

<pg1>

<pg2>

The visit of President Nixon to Peking last year brought about a welcome relaxation in the relations between the countries of South-East Asia. India welcomes the normalisation of relations between China and Japan and the trends in the same direction. A in the relations between China on the one hand and the various other countries in South East Asia, on the other, including Australia and New Zealand. Indian believes that this will lead to the lessening of tensions in this region.

India welcomed the long awaited Agreement which has led to the stoppage of fighting in Vietnam. She hopes that the resultant negotiations will lead to a durable peace which will extend

to Cambodia and Laos. It is India's sincere belief that the recognition of the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the states of Indo-China will contribute to peace and stability in South East Asia.

India's own contribution towards peace has been widely welcomed and acknowledged. India took the initiative in opening a dialogue with Pakistan in-order to eliminate once and for all the politics of confrontation and to usher in an era of good neighbourly and harmonious cooperation in the, sub-continent, It was in this spirit that India concluded the Simla Agreement and later arrived at an agreement regarding the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir by mutual accommodation, to the satisfaction of both the parties and thereafter promptly brought about the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani forces to their own sides of the international border. India, however, feels that if a durable peace has to be established in the Indian sub-continent, Pakistan should recognise the reality of the new situation and recognise the independent, sovereign state of Bangladesh. Such a step will help to solve the question of the return of prisoners of war who surrendered to the Joint Command of India and Bangladesh.

India sincerely believes that it is possible for all the states in the sub-continent to live in peace with each other and to move forward towards the goal of prosperity and development for their peoples.

India's faith in the need for harmony and cooperation between the countries of the sub-continent has already been vindicated in her relations with Bangladesh, her newly independent neighbour. Further steps were taken to strengthen the ties between the two countries in the economic, technological, cultural and other fields. India welcomed the adoption by Bangladesh of a new Constitution providing for secularism, socialism and democracy and supported the admission of that country to various international

<pg3>

agencies. It is hoped that the international community will recognise the new realities in the sub-continent and there will be no further opposition to the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations.

While striving for normalisation of relations with Pakistan and consolidating her relations with Bangladesh, India continued to have close and friendly relations with the neighbouring states of Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Sri Lanka. The positive attitude adopted by these States towards the realities in the sub-continent has been encouraging and provides a sound basis for promoting mutually beneficial relations with all of them.

India, with a large coastline, is naturally concerned about her

security in the context of the situation in the Indian Ocean, which she has consistently advocated to be kept free from big power rivalry, free from foreign bases and from nuclear weapons. India, therefore, welcomed the unanimous endorsement of this wish by the UN General Assembly. India will welcome any discussion among the littoral powers on this issue and will support the initiatives taken by Sri Lanka in this regard.

It is a matter of high satisfaction for the Government of India that their initiatives towards strengthening relations with African neighbours across the Indian Ocean have received enthusiastic response. The President's State visits to Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zambia brought these countries closer to India and opened up prospects of establishing bilateral cooperation with them in various fields. While India has already been engaged in joint ventures of various kinds in several countries of West and East Africa, the conclusion of an agreement with Tanzania for cooperation in economic and industrial development has been a major achievement of the year under review. It was however, distressing to note the manner in which the people of Asian origin were forced to leave Uganda. While India appreciates the desire of the African countries to follow a policy of gradual Africanization, she feels concerned at the practice of the policy of racial discrimination by the African Government when India has been foremost in condemning the policy of racial discrimination practised by the White rulers of South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia against the Africans and others. The Government of India is in touch with the Government of Uganda to alleviate the suffering of the Indians and are making various efforts to obtain

<pg4>

fair compensation for the assets left behind by the displaced Indians.

In West Asia India has strengthened her ties with the States of the Gulf and close cooperation has been established with Iraq. India continues to have friendly relations with the Arab states in general. She hopes that these States will accept the realities of the new situation in the Indian sub-continent and will recognise the newly independent state of Bangladesh. India is concerned that no progress has been made for resolving the stalemate between the Arab countries and Israel. India believes that a satisfactory solution can be achieved on the basis of the Security Council resolution of 1967. She is convinced of the justice of the Arab cause and feels that the aspirations of the peoples of Palestine should be satisfied and Israel should withdraw from all the territories occupied by her during the 1967 conflict. India also welcomes the agreement for unity signed between the two Republic of Yemen as contributing to stability and peace in the region.

India's relations with the countries of Europe have been

steadily growing. There was a strong undercurrent of realism in the attitude of the countries of Western Europe towards the developments in the Indian sub-continent and consequently a better understanding of its problems and of India's earnest desire to promote stable, peaceful and friendly relations with her neighbours. Annual bilateral consultations with some countries and the exchange of high-level visits with others helped in promoting this understanding further.

The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed between India and the Soviet Union in 1971 has guided the two governments in their efforts to strengthen their cooperation in various fields. The setting up of a joint Indo-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation will, it is hoped, be instrumental in accelerating India's development. Cooperation and understanding with the Soviet Union will continue to be a basic feature of India's foreign policy as India sincerely believes that this is in the interests not only of India and the Soviet Union but also of peace in this region and the world at large.

It is a matter of regret that India's efforts to normalise her relations with China have not yet been successful. The positive trends noticed in China's attitude towards this country before the

<pg5>

developments in Bangladesh have unfortunately been overshadowed by the unrealistic attitude adopted by China towards Indo-Pakistan relations and towards Bangladesh. India is still willing and ready to hold bilateral discussions with China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence subscribed to by both.

India's relations with the USA came under a strain as a result of the unhappy approach adopted by that country towards developments in the sub-continent. India appreciates that the two governments may not see eye to eye on all problems but this should not prevent friendship and cooperation between them based on an understanding of each other's points of view. India is ready to join in any serious efforts to bring this about. India believes that there need be no conflict of basic interests between her and the USA and that their relations must, therefore, be put on a realistic basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. Their relations with other countries should not come in the way of improvement in their relations.

GUYANA

INDIA CHINA VIETNAM GERMANY USA MALI JAPAN NEW ZEALAND CAMBODIA LAOS
PAKISTAN BANGLADESH AFGHANISTAN BHUTAN BURMA INDONESIA MALAYSIA NEPAL SRI
LANKA ETHIOPIA TANZANIA ZAMBIA UGANDA PORTUGAL SOUTH AFRICA IRAQ ISRAEL
YEMEN

Jan 01, 1972

India's Neighbours

CHAPTER I

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan

India continued to have close and friendly relations with Afghanistan. President V. V. Giri made an official visit to that country in July 1972. He was received with utmost cordiality and friendship. Later in December the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Afghanistan to India demonstrated the friendly ties existing between India and Afghanistan.

Bangladesh

India during the year consolidated her relations with her new Asian neighbour, Bangladesh. Massive economic assistance was given to Bangladesh for the speedy rehabilitation and reconstruction of its economy. An historic Treaty and several agreements were signed crystallising the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The prompt withdrawal of the Indian army from Bangladesh even before Mar 25, 1972, the date stipulated by the two Prime Ministers, won acclaim the world over.

The Government of India appointed on 16 February 1972 Shri Subimal Dutt, one of its most senior officials and a diplomat and administrator of wide and varied experience, as its first Ambassador to Bangladesh. Dr. A. R. Mallick, a distinguished scholar and educationist, was appointed on 13 March as the first Ambassador of Bangladesh to India. The Missions in the two countries were designated as High Commissions upon Bangladesh becoming a member of the Commonwealth.

The visit of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to Calcutta in February and the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Dacca between 17 and 19 March 1972 highlighted the friendship between the two countries. The meeting between the Prime Ministers of the two countries in Dacca led to the establishment of a Joint Rivers Commission and for regular consultations on various technological and scientific matters as well as regular consultations between the officials of Foreign Affairs, Defence and other Ministries dealing with economic, commercial, cultural and technical affairs of

<pg6>

<pg7>

the two Governments, as well as between the Planning Commissions of the two countries. The Dacca meeting also saw the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace between India and Bangladesh. The Treaty gave concrete expression to the similarity of views, ideals and interests of the two countries. The visit to India of the President of Bangladesh, Mr. Abu sayeed Choudhary, towards the end of the year, symbolised further the closest friendship and cooperation between the peoples and Governments of India and Bangladesh.

Talks were held throughout the year at the official and Ministerial levels between the two countries on various spheres of activity including finance, planning, relief and rehabilitation, education, law, commerce and industry. These talks gave shape and substance to the cooperation envisaged in the Dacca Declaration Signed following the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Bangladesh in March 1972. Trade and credit agreements were entered into as well as a telecommunications agreement and an Inland Water Transport Protocol. A programme for the exchange of scholars and cultural troupes and the provision of research facilities is under way. A Cultural Cooperation Agreement was signed on 12 December 1972. A 14-member Bangladesh Education Commission Delegation toured India during January 1973. Continued cooperation is envisaged in these activities as well as in railways, shipping, atomic energy, defence and postal matters.

In its external relations, Bangladesh had India's full support, wedded as the two countries are to common tenets in international affairs. India's Missions abroad actively supported Bangladesh's admission to the United Nations, its technical agencies and to other international bodies. These included the WHO., UNCTAD., IMF., World Bank, UNDP., ILO., ICAO., UPU., GATT., the Commonwealth and the Colombo Plan. India also consistently supported Bangladesh's right to recognition as a sovereign and independent State.

On issues common to India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, India's stand was based on considerations of durable peace, harmony and cooperation on the subcontinent. India was in complete agreement with Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman that he could not engage in talks with President Bhutto except on a basis of equality. Pakistan's failure to recognise Bangladesh hampered the process of durable peace and normalisation of relations on the subcontinent. India could appreciate Bangladesh's legitimate

<pg8>

right to try Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees who were charged with genocide, atrocities and various war crimes committed on the soil of Bangladesh. India shared Bangladesh's concern that about four lakh Bangladesh nationals were being held as hostages in Pakistan. They had committed no crime and were not prisoners of war; their misfortune was that they happened to be in Pakistan at the time of the liberation struggle.

In the interest of peace and cooperation on the subcontinent, the Indian Government kept the Bangladesh Government informed of its talks with Pakistan, both through special emissaries and through normal diplomatic channels. It was also repeatedly of to Pakistan that explained to issues common to all three countries could not be discussed alone between India and Pakistan and that Bangladesh's participation in such discussions was necessary.

The guiding principle of India's economic relations with Bangladesh was to ensure that each proved a strong and reliable friend to the other. Initial Indian aid for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Bangladesh economy was succeeded by a more diversified, mutually beneficial relationship. Out of Rs. 200 crores budgeted for economic assistance to Bangladesh in the financial year 1972-73, Rs. 167.63 crores had been fully allocated—Rs. 132.80 crores in the form of grants and Rs. 34.83 crores in the form of loans on concessional terms. The largest component was the grant of 750,000 tons of foodgrains, which was further augmented by another 150,000 tons by the end of November 1972 to meet shortages in northern Bangladesh. The total amount of foodgrains supplied by India to Bangladesh till the end of December 1972 was 930,000 tons. India succeeded in actually delivering to Bangladesh around Rs. 150 crores worth of aid material within about 11 months, in addition to several crores worth of goods under commercial arrangements, despite the disruption of transport and communications within Bangladesh. These supplies from India enabled Bangladesh to conserve its hard currency for resumption of its trade relations. Indian railway engineers successfully completed the repair of the Hardinge Bridge in Bangladesh. This vital bridge, which was formally reopened on 12 October 1972, will help to ease the transportation problem within Bangladesh.

A three-tier trade agreement between India and Bangladesh was signed in New Delhi on 28 March 1972, covering border trade, barter trade and short-term trade arrangements. The total volume of trade between the two countries under this agreement

<pg9>

was to be of the order of a little over Rs. 100 crores for the year 1972-73. This agreement was followed by several specific

agreements to effect its implementation. After the mid-yearly review of this trade agreement in Dacca in early October 1972, when the causes and solutions for the earlier slack movement of trade were discussed, agreements were reached on prices, delivery, etc. regarding five major commodities included in the trade agreement, viz. fish and jute from Bangladesh, and coal, cement and tobacco from India. A joint Indo-Bangladesh group had already agreed on limestone supply from Meghalaya to the Chhatak Cement Company in the Sylhet district of Bangladesh. While border trade was temporarily suspended in order to curb smuggling, both Governments have agreed to consider alternative arrangements to alleviate any difficulties experienced by border communities. Under the Limited Payments Arrangement, efforts are in hand to reach the target of Rs. 20 crores each way by March 1973.

India participated in the meeting held in Dacca in January 1973 under the auspices of UNDP for the establishment of 'Jute International' which will be responsible for coordinating all matters dealing with jute, including research in the field of agriculture as well as with manufacture of jute.

Pursuant to the Joint Statement of the two Prime Ministers in Calcutta on 8 February 1972, and the Joint Declaration at Dacca on 19 March, 1972 considerable progress was made in initiating joint studies on flood control and on possibilities of co-operation in respect of river-waters. Following the visit to Dacca of Dr. K. L. Rao, India's Minister for Irrigation and Power in April 1972, a comprehensive Action Programme was drawn up for active cooperation with Bangladesh in the field of flood forecasting and warning, cyclone warning and special flood control problems of Bangladesh. Institutional arrangements had since been entered into with the establishment of an India-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission. The Commission has held three meetings so far (the first in New Delhi in June, the second in Dacca in September and the third in New Delhi in December 1972) and had accorded priority to problems relating to flood forecasting and flood warning and the solution of certain border rivers problems. Satisfactory progress had been made in these cases. Special Joint Study Groups had been set up for the study of the problems of river development in the Meghna and Tista valleys. The Commission decided to carry out an aerial photographic survey of the river Ganges from below Farakka in India up to Gorai off-take in Bangladesh. The Inland Waters Protocol has

<pg10>

made possible the resumption of river water links. Cooperation between the Railways, Shipping & Transport and Posts & Telegraphs departments of the two countries has substantially contributed to restoring the communications infrastructure in Bangladesh. An India-Bangladesh Joint Power Coordination Board

was constituted on 5 January 1973.

Both the Bangladesh and the Indian Governments were conscious of the necessity for effective, close and intimate cooperation between the Bangladesh and Indian authorities in border districts, and for joint coordinated efforts to deal with various types of undesirable trans-border activities indulged in by certain elements. Various trans-border problems were discussed with the Bangladesh Government by the West Bengal Chief Minister, Shri S. S. Ray, and his delegation, when they visited Bangladesh in mid-June 1972. They were also touched upon by the Indian delegation, led by Shri Aytar Singh, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, which visited Bangladesh in early August 1972 to finalise travel arrangements between India and Bangladesh. Formal procedures governing travel between India and Bangladesh were, agreed upon, on 3 August 1972, and the India-Bangladesh passport and visa system was introduced with effect from 1 September 1972. Periodic consultations between border authorities of India and Bangladesh were also initiated during the year.

Pakistan

India's consistent approach on relations with Pakistan, despite the outbreak of war in December 1971 resulting from Pakistan's aggression, was that if Pakistan showed willingness to live in peace with India, India would respond in full measure to establish mutually beneficial and friendly relations, leading to durable peace. India's declaration of unilateral cease-fire in the Western theatre, on 16 December 1971, was a concrete step to reassure the people of Pakistan that India, while fighting in self-defence, was not governed by any territorial ambitions against Pakistan. The Minister of External Affairs speaking before the UN Security Council on 21 December 1971 highlighted India's willingness to enter into negotiations. India formally took the initiative in this direction and addressed a letter to the UN Secretary General, on 14 February 1972, proposing direct talks with Pakistan "at any time, at any level and without any pre-conditions".

On receiving indication from Pakistan about its willingness to enter into negotiations, India suggested that a preliminary meeting should be held, at the level of special emissaries, to prepare

<pg11>

the ground for a summit-level meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan. Shri D. P. Dhar, the then Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee in the Ministry, was designated as the Prime Minister's Special Emissary and led a delegation to Pakistan for talks with President Bhutto's Special Emissary Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Secretary General, Pakistan's Minis-

try of Foreign Affairs. The Emissary-level talks were held at Murree and Rawalpindi from 26 to 29 April 1972.

The Emissary-level talks were successful in formulating an agreed agenda, and settling the modalities, for the Summit Meeting. Discussions were also held on issues of common concern and on matters relating to the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent. An additional feature of the Emissary-level meeting at Murree was the agreement to stop hostile radio propaganda which was liable to injure the susceptibilities of the people in either country. This agreement was the result of the initiative taken earlier by the Prime Minister.

The Summit Meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan was held at Simla from 28 June to 2 July 1972. It resulted in the signing of an agreement for bilateral relations between the Governments of India and Pakistan. The Simla Agreement was a first step towards the establishment of durable peace and set in motion the process of reconciliation and good neighbourliness between India and Pakistan. It was signed on the basis of sovereign equality and not in the spirit of a victor dictating his terms to the vanquished. It provided the framework which could mark the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the sub-continent by putting an end to the conflict and confrontation that had hitherto marred the relations between the two countries.

The experience of the past 25 years had shown that outside agencies and third party involvement had made the solution of problems between the two countries extremely difficult. Recognising this, it was agreed by both sides that they would settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between the two countries. Further, they would refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of each other. In Jammu & Kashmir both sides agreed to respect the Line of Control resulting from the cease-fire of 17 December 1971, without prejudice to the recognised position of either side. Neither country would seek to alter the Line of

<pg12>

Control unilaterally and both would refrain from the threat or use of force in violation of this line. Both countries also agreed to withdraw their forces to their side of the international border. By agreeing to withdraw from over 5911 square miles of Pakistani territory, India demonstrated once again that she did not covet an inch of the territory of Pakistan. This was a vindication of the categorical assurances given to this effect by the Prime Minister of India before, during and after the December 1971 conflict.

Within framework of achieving a durable peace the two

countries agreed to adopt a step-by-step approach for progressive normalisation of relations. Steps to this effect were to include resumption of communications, travel facilities, trade, cooperation in economic and other agreed fields and exchanges in the fields of science and culture.

On the question of the repatriation of Pakistani POWs and civilian internees, Pakistan was informed that since the bulk of these POWs and civilian internees had surrendered to the Joint Command of India and Bangladesh forces in the Eastern Sector, the association and concurrence of Bangladesh was essential for any discussions for their repatriation. Pakistan appreciated this position and indicated that they would be able to see their way through removing the obstacle for the participation of Bangladesh Government in discussions on this subject, towards the middle of August.

The first stage of the implementation of the Simla Agreement involved the delineation of the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir and withdrawal of troops to the international borders. Some difficulties and unexpected delays were experienced during negotiations with Pakistan on the delineation of the Line of Control. There was also delay on the part of Pakistan in responding to communications, in pursuance of discussions at Simla, on issues such as the safe-return of Pakistani displaced persons from the Sind areas of Pakistan occupied by Indian troops. The Prime Minister wrote to President Bhutto, on 19 August 1972, suggesting that representatives of the two governments might meet to exchange views on the developments that had taken place since the Simla Agreement was signed and to resolve any doubts about the future prospects of settling outstanding problems in the spirit of mutual confidence, as envisaged in the Agreement. A meeting was held at Delhi between the representatives of the two sides between 25 and 29 August 1972, at the end of which a Joint Statement was issued to the Press. The two sides agreed that the Line

<pg13>

of Control in Jammu & Kashmir would be, delineated along its entire length and maps showing this Line would be exchanged. Whereas the delineation of the Line of Control was agreed to be completed by 4 September 1972, withdrawals to the international borders were to be completed by 15 September 1972.

There was also discussion on the question of the repatriation of POWs and civilian internees at the Delhi meeting. India reiterated her position that this question could not be settled without the participation of Bangladesh in discussions on the subject, due to the fact that the prisoners and civilian internees in the Eastern theatre had been taken into custody by the Joint Command of Indo-Bangladesh forces. It was pointed out that Pakistan's action in delaying recognition of Bangladesh was the main obstacle in the way of early talks to resolve the POW- question. The Pakistan

side indicated that the recognition of Bangladesh was receiving serious consideration by their government.

India had earlier taken up with Pakistan the question of ensuring the safety of the person and property of the Pakistani nationals affected by the war who had remained in Pakistani territories occupied by our forces in Sind or crossed into Indian territory. This matter was discussed during the Delhi meeting and it was agreed that political leaders from Sind, Pakistan, would visit these areas in order to assure the inhabitants that they would be welcome to remain in or return to their homes in Pakistan in safety and dignity from camps in India. Similar assurances were also given by the President of Pakistan, in a letter to our Prime Minister.

The Senior Military Commanders of India and Pakistan, who were entrusted with the task of delineating the Line of Control on maps, were able to reach agreement on 19 maps delineating the entire length of the Line of Control, by 18 October, in their seventh round of discussions. These maps were to be signed in the eighth round. On that occasion, however, Pakistan's Senior Military Commander raised a fresh controversy over Thako Chak, a pocket approximately 1 1/2 sq. miles in area, which was in Pakistan's occupation but separate from the Line of Control. In spite of several initiatives taken by India, the issue could not be resolved at the Senior Commanders' level and it was decided to hold a meeting at another level to resolve this question. Two meetings were held between the Chiefs of Army Staff of India and Pakistan and in their second meeting at Lahore, on 7 December 1972, they were able to resolve the differences. Pakistan agreed to withdraw from Thako Chak thus accepting India's

<pg14>

position that there was a basic difference between the International border dividing the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Pakistan and the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir. In view of Pakistan's agreement to settle the controversy over Thako Chak, India's Chief of Army Staff reviewed some of the claims which Pakistan had earlier made on the Line of Control, and as a gesture in the interest of peace and in order to rationalise the Line of Control, agreed to minor adjustments along the Line. The importance of the Agreement between the two Chiefs of Staff was thus not in terms of any adjustment of territorial claims but in the acceptance by the Government of Pakistan of India's position that Thako, Chak lay on the international border between India and Pakistan, south of the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir.

The Line of Control was delineated in Jammu & Kashmir, in

accordance with the Simla Agreement, and approved by the Governments of India and Pakistan on 11 December. In an announcement made in New Delhi and Islamabad, it was agreed that adjustments on ground positions will be carried out to conform to the Line of Control approved by both governments within a period of 5 days.

The process of withdrawal of troops to the international border which had commenced along with the adjustment of ground positions to the new Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir, was completed within the record period of 40 days, time. With the completion of this process, paragraphs 4(i) and (ii) of the Simla Agreement were implemented in full.

Even though no progress could be made on the POW issue due to Pakistan's continued non-recognition of Bangladesh, the Governments of India and Bangladesh jointly took action to release certain categories of POWs and civilian internees on humanitarian considerations. Accordingly, all the 591 sick and wounded Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees were repatriated in different batches. Similarly, as a gesture of goodwill on the occasion of Id, India repatriated 184 women and children to Pakistan. On 20 November 1972, the Governments of India and Bangladesh announced their joint decision to release and repatriate to Pakistan all the members of families (women and children) of Pakistani POWs and civilian internees, hoping that Pakistan would reciprocate by permitting all families (women and children) of Bangladesh nationals detained/interned in Pakistan to return to Bangladesh. Despite Pakistan's limited

<pg15>

response of agreeing, as a first step, to the return to Bangladesh of only 10,000 Bengali women and children in Pakistan, the Governments of India and Bangladesh agreed to commence repatriation of all families of Pakistani POWs and civilian internees in India. India also repatriated the 542 Pakistani POWs captured from the Western sector, while Pakistan returned 616 Indian POWs. Earlier India had repatriated 585 Pakistani civilians taken into custody from occupied areas along the Western border. Pakistan repatriated 273 Indian nationals of the same category.

Another significant development, in pursuance of the principle of bilateralism enshrined in the Simla Agreement, concerned the question of the resumption of overflights between India and Pakistan. In early July 1972, India took the initiative in proposing to Pakistan the withdrawal of pending cases before the International Court of Justice and the International Civil Aviation Organisation. It was suggested that this would facilitate the resumption of overflights without prejudice to the respective claims of the two sides which can be settled bilaterally. While Pakistan Government did not agree to the Indian proposal at that time, they have since communicated their willingness to

hold bilateral negotiations on this subject with India while the consideration of their respective complaints before ICAO remains suspended. India has agreed to this proposal and bilateral negotiations on this subject are to be held in the near future.

Pakistan broke off diplomatic relations with India on 6 December 1971, and this position has continued. The Government of India feel that mere resumption of diplomatic relations, without progress on substantive issues, would only create an illusion of normalisation. India hopes, however, to take necessary steps in this direction at the appropriate time.

Sri Lanka

A 5-member Ministerial Delegation from Sri Lanka headed by Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade, visited India from 4 to 8 April 1972 to participate in the Second Meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation. It was agreed that India would buy specified amounts of certain commodities from Sri Lanka. The Government of India are also cooperating with the Government of Sri Lanka in establishing certain industries in Sri Lanka with a potential market in India.

<pg16>

New proposals to speed up the pace of implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964 are being examined by the two Governments. A meeting of officials of Sri Lanka and India led by their respective Foreign Secretaries was held in Colombo from 14 to 17 February 1973 to review progress in the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 30 October 1964. The two delegations discussed all aspects of the agreement in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual accommodation. Both sides reiterated that it was in their interest to ensure smooth speedy and effective implementation of the agreement and agreed to take all possible measures in that direction.

The Minister of Plantation, Industry and Constitutional Affairs of Sri Lanka, Mr. Colvin R. De Silva visited India from 4 to 13 September 1972. Maj. Gen. D. S. Attygalle, Commander of the Sri Lanka Army, visited India in October/November 1972 when he held useful discussions with Indian Army authorities.

Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, Minister of Irrigation, Power and Highways of Sri Lanka visited India from 18 to 25 January 1973. During his stay in India, he visited Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, Bhakra Dam, and also called on the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Minister of Planning.

Nepal

The traditionally close ties of India with Nepal were further strengthened by the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal and Smt. Bista, from 17 April to 2 May 1972. When in Delhi Shri Bista met the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and other Cabinet Ministers and matters of mutual interest were discussed. In addition to Delhi the Prime Minister of Nepal and party also visited industrial units and places of interest in other parts of India. Upon his return to Kathmandu, Prime Minister Bista referred to Indian assistance to Nepal and to India's progress, and observed that the talks he had with the Prime Minister and other leaders of India had further strengthened the ties of friendship existing between Nepal and India.

From 7 February to 10 February 1973, the Prime Minister paid a goodwill visit to Nepal. The visit was the first of a

<pg17>

high ranking foreign dignitary to Nepal since the accession of His Majesty King Birendra in January 1972 and gave the Prime Minister an opportunity to exchange views with King Birendra. Fruitful discussions were also held with Prime Minister Bista, particularly with a view to expand economic cooperation between India and Nepal.

On 25 July 1972, an Agreement was signed between India and Nepal on the revision of the Air Services Agreement of 1964. The revised agreement provided for the operation of services by the Royal Nepal Airlines to Varanasi in addition to the points in India already being served by the Airline, namely Delhi, Patna and Calcutta. Further, the Royal Nepal Airlines will also have the opportunity to operate some international air services through Calcutta to Rangoon and through Delhi to Karachi. Reciprocally, provision was made for Indian air services to operate international services through Nepal.

During the year under review, Indian aid to Nepal continued under the Indo-Nepal Economic Cooperation Programme. Up to 31 March 1972, India had provided an aid of Rs. 90.52 crores towards the Cooperation Programme in Nepal. A sum of Rs. 9 crores has been provided in the budget for the year 1972-73.

Indian assistance to Nepal was mainly in the fields of road-building and communications. The Eastern Sector of the Mahendra Rajmarg (East-West Highway), constructed with Indian assistance at a cost of about Rs. 22 crores, is now nearing completion. In June 1972 an Agreement on the construction of the Central Sector, estimated to cost Rs. 25.82 crores was also

signed.

The Kathmandu-Raxaul Land Line Telecommunications Project is nearing completion and is expected to be inaugurated shortly. India also signed an Agreement for the establishment of three telephone exchanges, at a cost of Rs. 51.80 lakhs, at Biratnagar, Janakpur and Japa. The Overseas Telecommunications Service of India, too, lent equipment to the Nepal Telecommunication's Board for linking Kathmandu with Bombay through a Radio telephone link, thus making it possible to facilitate speedy communication with other parts of the world through the satellite.

An agreement was signed with Nepal on 2 February 1973 for the distribution of Iodised salt throughout Nepal for a period of five years from 1972-73 costing Rs. 1.25 crores. A 15-bed hospital at Taulihawa was inaugurated during the year. This

<pg18>

hospital is the second in the chain of two 25-bed hospitals, three 15-bed hospitals, one Health Centre and six Health Posts which are currently under construction with Indian assistance.

The Government of India's assistance in deputing teaching staff such as Professors, Readers and Lecturers to the Tribhuvan University and other technicians and coaches continued to be rendered during the year, under the Technical Assistance Programme to Nepal.

India continued to provide educational facilities to Nepalese students in various institutions in India for higher studies in Medicine, Engineering and other fields, both on scholarship and on a self-financing basis.

An agreement for establishing two Industrial Estates at Nepalganj and Dharan at a cost of Rs. 40.91 lakhs was signed in May 1972. Indian aid for development of village and cottage industries in Nepal was continued during the current year. A sum of Rs. 30.55 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose from 1967-68 up to date.

Indian assistance to Nepal in the fields of Horticulture, Veterinary, Water Supply, Rural Development, Village and Cottage Industries etc. continued this year also as in the past.

An Agreement was signed on 2 January 1973, between the Press Trust of India and the Rashtriya Samachar Samiti of Nepal (RSS), on the mutual exchange of news.

The Government of India signed an Agreement with the Government of Nepal, on 23 February 1973, for making avail-

able a standby credit of Rs. 10 crores to be utilised for expenditure only in India.

Bhutan

The news of the sudden demise of His Majesty Jigme Dorji Wangchuk of Bhutan at Nairobi on 21 July was received with shock and grief in India. During his reign, he was instrumental in forging extremely close and friendly ties with India. Under his sagacious leadership Bhutan had made great progress, political-ly, economically, and socially. In his death Bhutan lost a great leader and India a close and sincere friend. The Vice President, accompanied by the Defence Minister, Secretaries Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, and the G.O.C. Eastern Command went to Thimphu, in August, to pay their respects to the departed

<pg19>

ruler. The Prime Minister of India, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, attended the cremation ceremony of the late King in Kurjaya in Bhutan on 28 October.

The Crown Prince Jigme Singye Wangchuk was enthroned, on 23 July, as His Majesty the King of Bhutan. His accession to the throne was unanimously ratified by Tshogdu, the National Assembly of Bhutan, on 10 September. The new King stated that he would follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father and further strengthen the existing ties of close friendship and co-operation between India and Bhutan.

A Planning Commission team, led by Shri A. Mitra, Secretary, Planning Commission, paid a six day visit to Bhutan in April, to hold general discussions with the Planning Committee of the Government of Bhutan on Bhutan's Annual Plan 1972-73. Consequent to the discussions, India agreed to make available financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 7.27 crores, towards Development expenditure in Bhutan during 1972-73.

The Government of India 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 continued to provide the services of experts in these fields at Bhutan Government's request. Over 180 Bhutanese students continued to receive Government of India scholarships for study in India.

As in previous years, there was regular flow of cultural delegations between India and Bhutan during the year. A 16-member Sachin Shankar's Ballet troupe was specially flown to Bhutan to participate on the historical occasion of the appointment of His Royal Highness Jigme Singye Wangchuk (now ruler) as

Tongsa Penlop (Governor of Tongsa).

H. E. Dasho Singkhkar Lam, Speaker of the Tshogdu (National Assembly of Bhutan), paid an official visit to India from 9 to 20 November at the invitation of the Speaker, Lok Sabha. This was followed by the visits of Her Royal Highness Ashi Dechen, Wangmo Wangchuk, sister of His Majesty the King of Bhutan and His Royal Highness Namgyal Wangchuk, uncle of His Majesty the King of Bhutan to India from 5 to 17 December 1972. The former is the Representative of His Majesty the King of Bhutan in the Ministry of Development of

<pg20>

the Royal Government of Bhutan and was invited by Shri D. P. Dhar, our Planning Minister. The latter is Bhutan's Minister of Trade and Industry and was invited by our Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri L. N. Mishra. During this visit fruitful discussions were held on matters connected with Bhutan's development, trade and industry. The delegation also visited places of agricultural, horticultural, industrial and tourist interest in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

The following delegations from Bhutan visited India during December 1972 and January 1973 :-

- (i) A fifteen-member Tshogdu (National Assembly) delegation;
- (ii) An eight-member delegation of Bhutanese officials and their wives;
- (iii) A five-member Farmers' delegation;
- (iv) A twelve-member delegation of Royal Advisory Councillors of Bhutan and their wives.

On the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs, His Excellency Lyonpo Dawa Tsering, Foreign Minister of Bhutan, accompanied by his family, paid a state visit to India from 15 to 27 January.

On 16 December 1972, an agreement was signed between India and Bhutan in New Delhi for the exchange of Postal parcels between the two countries.

Sikkim

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 to New Delhi in May 1972. The visit followed the visit of the Foreign

Secretary to Sikkim in March 1972 when he held discussions with the Chogyal on matters of mutual interest.

A Planning Commission team, led by, Mr. Asok Mitra, Secretary, Planning Commission, visited Sikkim in April 1972, to discuss the progress of Sikkim's Fourth Plan. An official delegation from Sikkim visited New Delhi in September 1972 to discuss Sikkim's Annual Plan for 1972-73. The Government of India 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 is now in its Second Year.

<pg21>

During the year under review, 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 Sikkimese personnel in India. Over 250 Sikkimese scholars continued to receive Scholarships for studies in various educational institutions in India.

Under the cultural activities programme, a group of Oraon tribal and Kathakali-Manipuri dancers visited Sikkim, on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary celebrations of India's Independence.

INDIA

AFGHANISTAN BANGLADESH USA SRI LANKA PAKISTAN MALI RUSSIA LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NEPAL BHUTAN KENYA UNITED KINGDOM

Mar 25, 1972

South East Asia

CHAPTER II

SOUTH EAST ASIA

The countries of South East Asia showed a growing awareness of the need to adjust to the new situation created in the area by the Sino-US detente, the prospects of peace in Vietnam and the rapprochement between Japan and China, as well as by the new situation in the Indian sub-continent. During the course of the year all the countries of this region gave formal recognition to Bangladesh. All these countries share with India the

desire for peace, stability and rapid economic development throughout the entire region. India's relations with these countries have been close and friendly and during the year under review constant efforts were made to strengthen them further particularly through economic and/or cultural collaboration.

The then Australian Foreign Minister, the Hon. N. H. Bowen, Q.C., M.P., visited India from May 29, 1972 to June 2, 1972. During his visit the Australian Foreign Minister called on the Prime Minister and had talks with the Minister of External Affairs on the situation in the sub-continent, the Indian Ocean and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Dr. R. Ramanna, Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, visited Burma from 19 to 26 November 1972 at the invitation of the Burmese Government. During his visit Dr. Ramanna discussed with the Burmese authorities the programme of development of atomic sciences in Burma.

The demarcation work of the Indo-Burma boundary and the repatriation of persons of Indian origin from Burma is continuing.

The growing relations between India and Fiji were reflected in the visits of such important personalities as the Hon. R. D. Patel, the Speaker of the Fijian House of Representatives, Col. P. F. Manuelli, Chief of Staff, Royal Fiji Military Forces and Mr. T. Bhim, Auditor-General of Fiji.

The Indian Cultural Centre at Suva was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Fiji, on 15 August 1972.

<pg22>

<pg23>

The Government of India sent relief supplies including medicines, blankets and foodstuff to the hurricane victims in Fiji.

A 10-member delegation of Indonesian physicians and surgeons visited various medical institutions in India at the invitation of our Ministry of Health and Family Planning. Dr. Mohd. Hatta, Former Vice President of Indonesia, visited India in December 1972 at the invitation of the Government of India. The next round of annual consultations between India and Indonesia is likely to be held soon.

The Labour Minister of Malaysia Mr. V. Manickavasagam visited India in May, 1972. During his visit, he called on the Minister of External Affairs. The Malaysian Minister of Technology Research and Local Government Dato Ong Kee Hui, who was

in India in connection with the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting, visited various scientific, industrial and commercial establishments in Hyderabad, Bangalore and Bombay.

The programme for technical and economic cooperation with Malaysia has been making satisfactory progress. Over 20 Indo-Malaysian joint ventures have already been approved and a majority of them have gone into production.

Mr. V. T. Sambanthan, Minister for National Unity of Malaysia, visited Delhi from 17 to 20 January and during his stay, besides courtesy calls on the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister, had talks with the Minister of External Affairs and the Minister for Education.

The President paid a State visit to Malaysia from 5 to 9 March, 1973. During his visit he met the Agung (King), the Prime Minister and other leaders of Malaysia and exchanged views with them on matters of mutual interest. The welcome received by the President from the Government and the people of Malaysia reflected the friendly relations between the two countries.

A two-man Ministerial goodwill delegation, headed by the Maldivian Minister of Finance, Mr. Abdul Sattar, paid a visit to India from 19 to 25 April 1972, to discuss matters of mutual interest. India offered training facilities to Maldives for coastal fishing, navigation, engineering and wireless communication. The Maldivian Government will be opening an office of the Maldivian National Trading Corporation and Maldivian Shipping Corporation at Bombay. It has also been agreed that the State Bank of India will open an office in the Maldives.

<pg24>

The new Prime Minister of New Zealand His Excellency Norman E. Kirk, who was then the Leader of the Opposition, visited India from 7 to 8 February 1972. During his stay Mr. Kirk called on the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Finance, External Affairs and Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation and held discussions on matters of mutual interest.

A Defence Ministry Delegation from Singapore led by Brig. Kirpa Ram Vij visited India in October 1972. The Defence Minister of Singapore also visited India in November 1972. The Foreign Minister of Singapore, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, visited India in December 1972 at the invitation of our Minister of External Affairs. During the visit the two Foreign Ministers discussed a wide range of international issues.

Shri C. Subramaniam, who was then Minister of Planning visited Manila in April 1972 to attend the celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of the International Rice Research Institute. In

August 1972, the Government of India donated medicines worth Rs. 10,000 for the flood victims in the Philippines.

His Royal Highness Tuipelehake, Prime Minister of Tonga paid an informal visit to India from 4 to 11 November 1972. During his stay the Prime Minister of Tonga called on the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and held discussions on matters of mutual interest.

The friendly relations between India and Thailand were highlighted when the President visited Thailand from 27 to 30 March 1972. The King and Queen of Thailand along with the Government and the people gave a warm welcome to the Indian President. During this visit discussions were held with Thai leaders on a wide range of bilateral and international issues. The President extended an invitation to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand to pay a State visit to India in the near future.

The Assistant Chairman of National Executive Council of Thailand, Mr. Pote Sarasin, visited India from 4 to 10 November, 1972 as leader of the Thai Ministerial Delegation to the 22nd meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held in New Delhi. During his stay in New Delhi Mr. Sarasin called on the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs. A 10-member delegation of the Royal Thai Navy led by Vice-Admiral Satap Kayanon. Deputy Chief of Staff for Opera-

<pg25>

tions, visited a number of Defence Establishments in India in November 1972.

The following countries from this region participated in the Third Asian International Trade Fair: Australia, Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Philippines.

USA

VIETNAM CHINA JAPAN INDIA BANGLADESH AUSTRALIA BURMA FIJI INDONESIA
MALAYSIA SRI LANKA MALDIVES NEW ZEALAND REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE PHILIPPINES
TONGA THAILAND

May 29, 1972

East Asia

CHAPTER III

EAST ASIA

China

The Government continued to seek normalisation of relations with the People's Republic of China and this desire was expressed on various occasions by Indian leaders. On Nov 30, 1972 Minister of External Affairs made a comprehensive statement in the Rajya Sabha where he expressed the Indian attitude in the clearest possible terms as follows :

"It is our firm belief that India and China can and must normalise their relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence which our two countries were the first to subscribe to. It is necessary that positive steps must be taken by both sides for this purpose. We are willing and ready to hold bilateral discussions with China on the problems that bedevil our mutual relations. We hope and believe that in the larger interests of peace and stability in Asia, India and China would be able to take positive steps towards normalisation of relations on the basis of mutual respect, equality and reciprocity."

"We can assure China that we have no desire or intention to interfere in her internal affairs. We regard Tibet as part of China, and any allegation that we are encouraging fissiparous tendencies in Tibet is totally unfounded and baseless. We hope that China will also respect our territorial integrity and sovereignty and not encourage any fissiparous elements in our country."

"There is no reason why India and China-two great countries of Asia-should not be able to solve their mutual Problems bilaterally and peacefully in their mutual interest and in the larger interests of peace, stability and progress in Asia".

2. This was done despite some unjustified outbursts from China in the U.N. in 1972, where China continued to take an unrealistic attitude towards the developments in the Indian sub-continent. Not only was there no appreciation of the initiatives taken by India to seek a peaceful and bilateral settlement of Indo-

<pg26>

<pg27>

Pakistan problems, but there was also an attempt to attribute non-existent motives to India. However, India continued to observe

an attitude of restraint and maintained its stand of seeking normalisation of relations with China in the larger interest of peace in this area.

3. By the end of the year, there seemed to be a certain change in Chinese attitude. The Indian Embassy's reception in Peking to mark the Republic Day was attended at a slightly higher level and China did not oppose India's candidature on some of the U.N. bodies as she had done in the past. After a lapse of 1 1/2 years, China also sent in March 1973 a new Counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in Delhi to act as Charge d' Affaires.

Japan

The year saw a significant exchange of numerous high level visits between the two countries.

The 7th Indo-Japan bilateral consultations between the two Foreign Ministries were held in New Delhi on 2 and 3 March 1972. The Japanese Delegation was led by the Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. S. Hogen.

The Foreign Secretary Shri T. N. Kaul visited Tokyo, in transit, from 15 to 17 September and he also utilised the opportunity to meet the Japanese Foreign Office officials and hold talks with them.

The Finance Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan paid an official visit to Japan in October 1972.

On the Japanese side, an officially sponsored Japanese Delegation of businessmen, led by Mr. Junji Hiraga and accompanied by representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry and Planning Agency, visited India in November 1972 to study the investment climate in India. Besides visiting a number of industrial establishments in Bombay, Cochin, Bangalore and Madras, the Delegation also held talks with senior Government leaders and officials in New Delhi. Mr. Hiraga on his return to Japan declared that the situation in India should be judged on the basis of long-term prospects which were excellent.

The Fifth Joint Meeting of the Business Cooperation Committees of India and Japan was held in New Delhi from 6 to 8 December 1972. The Japanese Delegation was composed of

<pg28>

nearly 40 important representatives of Japanese business and industry led by Dr. Nagano, President of the Nippon Steel himself. The discussions covered a wide-range of subjects in the field of economic activity and provided useful occasion for exchange of ideas and concrete proposals for Indo-Japanese econo-

mic cooperation.

A 5-member Delegation belonging to the opposition Komeito Party led by its Chairman Mr. Y. Takeiri visited India during September,

Another notable development in Indo-Japanese relations was the formation of a Committee of Japanese Parliamentarians on Indian Affairs. The Committee consists of 18 Diet men led by Mr. Y. Cori, former Minister of Justice and includes important Japanese leaders like Mr. Y. Sakurachi, who had led a friendly delegation to India last year and who since has become a member of the Prime Minister Tanaka's new Cabinet on 24 December.

This friendly exchange of visits reached a culmination when the Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, paid an official visit to Japan from 6 to 10 January 1973 in response to an invitation from the Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Ohira. The Minister was accompanied by Shri M. S. Pathak, Member of the Planning Commission. He had a very useful exchange of views with the Japanese leaders on a wide-ranging variety of subjects and the visit strengthened the already existing friendly cooperation between the two countries.

The Two Koreas

The two Koreas took an important and welcome step forward on 4 July 1972 when they issued a Joint Communique signifying the desire of both sides to achieve a peaceful reunification of the country through bilateral discussions without any external interference. Contacts between the two States continued throughout the year and on 4 November another Joint Communique detailed the specific measures that both sides had decided upon in order to implement their earlier decision. In view of this welcome development, India decided to abstain on the raising of the Korean question at the UN.

Republic of Korea

Friendly relations with the Republic of Korea continued to grow. Vice Foreign Minister Suk Heun Yun paid a brief visit to India in July in order to explain the Korean situation. The official visit of the ROK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Shik in August, as guest of the Government of India, helped in further

<pg29>

promoting mutual understanding. He had discussions with our Minister of External Affairs on matters of mutual interest and international questions, ROK participated in the 3rd Asia International Trade Fair and the Korean Minister for Trade attended their National Day Function at the Fair. The ROK Pavilion

became, a great success and was seen by nearly a million visitors. A 51-member Korean Folk Art Troupe also visited India at the end of November and gave, performances in Delhi to appreciative audiences. The delegation was led by the Ex-ROK Consul General of India, Mr. Ben C. Limb.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Relations with the DPRK also continued to grow. Vice Foreign Minister Pak Suk Gyun visited India in July 1972 and held discussions with the Foreign Secretary.

Cultural contacts were further strengthened by the visit of an Indian Trade Delegation to DPRK and the visit of a DPRK Table Tennis Team to India at the end of December.

Trade between India and the DPRK registered a sharp increase and contracts worth Rs. 70 million were signed during the year. Many new items were exported to DPRK by India during the year such as engineering goods, luxury buses and tanned leather.

Mongolia

The year under review saw a marked and significant growth in the friendly relations between India and Mongolia. Mongolia had all along given unstinted support to India during the unfortunate happenings in the sub-continent in 1971 and became the fourth nation in the world to recognise Bangladesh (on 11 January 1972).

The Foreign Secretary led a Delegation to Ulan Bator in September 1972 for the Second Bilateral Talks between the Foreign Ministries of India and Mongolia. The exchange was most friendly and useful. A cultural exchange programme between the two countries for a further period of two years was also signed. The Acting President of Mongolia decorated the Foreign Secretary with the 50th Anniversary Celebrations Medal.

Mongolia participated in the 3rd Asian International Trade Fair held in New Delhi in November-December 1972. A Mongolian delegation led by Damdin, Minister for Light and Food Industry, visited India for the Fair.

<pg30>

For the first time in the history of relations between the two countries a beginning was made in the field of trade and trade contracts were signed for a number of goods like wool, silk, snuff etc.

The high-point of the relations, however, was reached when the Mongolian Prime Minister Mr. Tsedenbal made an official visit to India at the end of February 1973 and held friendly discussions with Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi.

Vietnam

The situation in Vietnam continued to be a matter of deep concern to the Government. While hopes of peace flickered throughout the year, the war continued unabated and, in fact, escalated from month to month. Early 1972 witnessed some of the heaviest ground fighting of the war, and the U.S. decision, announced on 8 May to mine all the DRVN ports added a new dimension to the gravity of the situation. October 1972 brought hopes of an early peace accord even before the American Presidential elections, but the hopes were soon belied. With the resumption of secret talks in Paris in the months of November and December, these hopes were, however, revived, but these talks became deadlocked and on 18 December bombing on an unprecedented scale was unleashed on the entire DRVN territory. The Minister of External Affairs expressed in the Parliament India's sore disappointment at the tragic turn of events and expressed his hope for immediate stoppage of all bombing and acts of war and the signing of an early accord of peace in Vietnam.

The bombings north of the 20th parallel were, however, ordered stopped on the night of 30 December and peace talks were resumed in Paris on 8 January. To the great relief of the world, the talks this time proved successful and a final agreement on peace in Vietnam was signed in Paris by the four parties concerned (USA, DRVN, RVN and the PRG) on Saturday 27 January 1973. Our Prime Minister sent congratulatory messages to both President Nixon and the DRVN Prime Minister Mr. Pham Van Dong. The Paris Agreement also resulted in the creation of a new 4-Power Vietnam Commission consisting of Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland which replaced the old 3-member International Commission for Supervision and Control.

India's bilateral relations with DRVN registered a steady progress during the year. The relations were raised to the Embassy level as of 7 January 1972, and DRVN's first Ambassa-

<pg31>

dor Mr. Chu Van Bien presented his credentials in Delhi on 26 November 1972 while India's first Ambassador to DRVN, Dr. Sisir Gupta, presented his credentials. on 4 December 1972. A 4-member DRVN Agricultural Delegation visited India in April/ May 1972 and toured the country extensively for 5 weeks as guests of the Government.

As far as the Republic of Vietnam is concerned, it unfortunately adopted a negative attitude towards India and reacted

sharply against our elevation of level of our representation in the DRVN. It expressed opposition to India's membership and Chairmanship of the ICSC for Vietnam and adopted an obstructive and unjustifiable attitude towards the Indian component in the ICSC in Saigon. Climax was reached when it refused to extend visas of the Indian component beyond 30 September 1972. In order to preserve this international machinery created under the Geneva Agreement of 1954, the three delegations of the ICSC (India, Poland and Canada) unanimously decided on 28 September 1972, to shift the headquarters of the Indian Secretary-General from Saigon to Hanoi until further notice. The Canadian and Polish Delegations continued to remain in Saigon.

Laos

Alongside the hostilities in Vietnam, fighting in Laos also continued. Nevertheless, it was a hopeful sign that the dialogue in Laos between the two sides was resumed during the year. As the year ended, concrete peace proposals had been put forth by the two sides. An agreement on the Re-establishment of Peace and National Concord in Laos, signed in Vientiane on 21 February 1973 was welcomed by our Prime Minister. The Agreement re-affirmed support to the existing International Commission or Supervision and Control in Laos set up under the Geneva Agreement of 1962 and entrusted it with the task of supervising the ceasefire.

We continued to maintain close and friendly relations with Laos. A few Lao students continued their studies in fields like mining and forestry in India under the Colombo Plan. A team of Lao forestry experts visited India during March and exchanged views with their counterparts here. India's participation in a project to bring out a Lao Ramayana continued. India also participated in the That Luang Festival in November 1972. At the Asian Highway Conference held in Vientiane in October, India was represented by Shri Om Mehta, Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport & Shipping. The ICSC in Laos under

<pg32>

India's Chairmanship also continued to receive full cooperation from the Royal Lao Government, and it was able to do some useful work by way of providing facilities asked for when the RLG and the Pathet Lao delegations met for bilateral discussions.

Cambodia

The situation in Cambodia continued to be fluid. Despite the uncertainties created by a shooting war, we continue to participate in the Prek Thnot irrigation Project in Cambodia.

CHINA

MALI INDIA USA PAKISTAN JAPAN PERU KOREA UNITED KINGDOM MONGOLIA
BANGLADESH VIETNAM FRANCE CANADA HUNGARY INDONESIA POLAND SWITZERLAND
LAOS SRI LANKA CAMBODIA LATVIA

Nov 30, 1972

Africa (South of the Sahara)

CHAPTER V

AFRICA (SOUTH OF THE SAHARA)

India's relations with the African countries registered further progress during the year. An economic agreement was concluded with Mauritius early this year. Talks were held with several other countries in Africa with a view to concluding similar agreements with them. By the end of the year, India concluded an agreement with Tanzania under which India placed a Rs. 5 crore credit at her disposal to finance some of her industrial projects. India also agreed to provide her with a number of experts and technicians at her cost to conduct feasibility study and exploratory work in the fields of petroleum, coal-mining and small scale industries.

There was a marked increase during the year in the number of Indian technicians and experts recruited by friendly countries in Africa. New, joint ventures and projects in industries and agriculture have been started and more are now being negotiated. There was an increasing demand for India's participation in developmental activity. Scholarship schemes and technical training facilities in India are also being augmented to meet the growing requirements.

Contacts between leaders at political level became more frequent and intimate exchanges at all levels continued to take place. The India's Minister of External Affairs visited five African countries, namely Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia and Nigeria in July 1972. The President of India paid State visits to three African countries viz, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zambia in September and October 1972. The visits not only enabled the leaders to discuss matters of mutual interest but also demonstrated India's abiding interest in the progress and prosperity of the African countries. During these visits both the Indian leaders reiterated India's preparedness to share with them the experience gained in the process of India's own development and underlined her traditional interest in Africa's larger

causes, namely, elimination of the remaining vestiges of racialism and colonialism.

General Mobutu President of Zaire, paid a State visit to India from Jan 21, 1973 25 January 1973, on the way back from China President Mobutu and its principal advisers including the

<pg35>

<pg36>

Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture and senior Army Officers had discussions with our Prime Minister covering the general international situation with special reference to Africa and bilateral relations. During the visit a Protocol of understanding on cooperation between India and Zaire in the fields of trade, cultural exchange, technical co-operation aviation and shipping was signed. President Kaunda postponed his visit to New Delhi on 25 January, to receive Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, due to serious emergency in Zambia resulting from Rhodesia's decision to close its border with Zambia. Mr. Aboud Jumbe, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar and First Vice-President of Tanzania and party visited India from 20 February to 1 March 1973. In the discussions the Tanzanian team had with the Indian side, an understanding was reached on Indian assistance to Tanzania to the tune of Rs. 1 million for establishing a common services centre and a workshop. India has also agreed to send to Zanzibar, technical experts in small scale industries, fisheries, agriculture and irrigation and to receive trainees from Zanzibar in these fields.

Almost all the African countries have launched the, programme of Africanization of their economy. The method employed for achieving the objectives, however, varies from country to country and the speed is also regulated in the, context of national interest and availability of skilled and indigenous man-power. The policy of Africanization is being pursued in all these countries by introducing measures designed to give increasing opportunities to their citizens in certain fields of trade and commerce. While expressing sympathy and support for their national aspirations India has always taken the view that in exercise of their sovereign right, they must ensure that non-citizens who lived in those countries for generations were treated in a fair and equitable manner without discrimination in respect of race or colour. In case their business and properties had been taken over, they should be paid adequate compensation.

However, India was shocked and surprised when in early August President Amin of Uganda ordered wholesale expulsion

of Asians including Indian nationals within a matter of three months. The surprise was all the more as India was maintaining excellent relations with Uganda. Many Indian engineers, doctors, teachers and technicians were participating in the developmental activities of the country. A number of Indian entrepre-

<pg37>

neurs had made sizeable investments in Uganda's industrial sector and there were considerable possibilities of diversifying the field of India's cooperation and assistance with that country. The manner in which the eviction was carried out, the military and security checks throughout the country, the short notice given for closing down business and dispossessing of properties led to an unhealthy atmosphere in which harassment, humiliation and expropriation became evident.

As Indian nationals left behind almost all their assets in Uganda, the Government of India set itself the task of retrieving as much of them as possible. India has pressed firmly with the Uganda Government for fair compensation as promised by President Amin himself. The expulsion order issued against the First Secretary in the Indian High Commission on unsubstantiated allegations of "improper diplomatic conduct" caused deep disappointment and concern and India lodged a strong protest with the Ugandan Government, reserving her right to take appropriate action to protect India's legitimate interest.

The activities of the Organisation of African Unity have been followed by India with great interest. India welcomed the positive trends towards strengthening of African Unity demonstrated at the 9th OAU Summit Meeting held in June 1972 at Rabat. Its emerging role as an Organisation capable of settling disputes between African States has been hailed by India.

The President of India during his State visit to Ethiopia in September 1972, visited OAU's headquarters in Addis Ababa and was warmly welcomed by the Secretary General on behalf of the Organisation.

The "Acceptability Test" to assess the views of all racial groups in Rhodesia on the proposals agreed upon between the British Foreign Secretary and the Smith Regime in November 1971 was carried out by a Commission headed by Lord Pearce, a former Appeals Judge in the UK. The Commission reported in May 1972 that although the European population, the Asian community and a small minority of Africans favoured the proposals, the majority of the Africans was opposed to the same. The Commission concluded that the people of Rhodesia as a whole did not regard the proposals as an acceptable basis for independence. The U.K. Government announced that in view of the Commission's findings, they would continue the present arrangements including sanctions until it could be judged whether

or not opportunity would occur again for a settlement.

<pg38>

The Government of India reiterated that they would continue in their stand that the Smith Regime must be compelled to implement the principle of one-man-one-vote and that if necessary the UK should use force in her capacity as Administering Power to achieve this end.

India also urged in the United Nations and other forums that all concerned powers should cooperate in enforcing effective sanctions. The Commonwealth Sanctions Committee which met in London in mid-1972 and in which India participated urged that Member-states of the UN and its specialised agencies should show greater determination and political will to implement the sanctions against Rhodesia.

The Government of India continued to give moral and material support to the liberation movement operating in Africa e.g. in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

India reiterated the view that South Africa has no locus standi in Namibia and that the future of the country should be decided in accordance with the wishes of the people there. India lent consistent support to the efforts of the UN through the Council for Namibia to achieve this objective.

INDIA

MAURITIUS USA TANZANIA GUINEA LIBERIA SENEGAL SIERRA LEONE NIGER NIGERIA
ETHIOPIA ZAMBIA ZAIRE CHINA LATVIA UGANDA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MOROCCO
UNITED KINGDOM ANGOLA GUINEA!!GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE ZIMBABWE SOUTH
AFRICA NAMIBIA

Jan 21, 1973

Europe

CHAPTER VI

EUROPE

WESTERN EUROPE

The period under review recorded a steady growth in India's relations with the countries of Western Europe. The high-level personal contacts established during the previous year were further extended, resulting not only in closer cooperation in diverse fields but also a better understanding of the problems of the sub-continent and of India's earnest desire, as testified in the Simla Agreement, to promote stable, peaceful and friendly relations among the countries of the sub-continent on the basis of existing realities, renunciation of force in mutual relations and settlement of disputes through bilateral negotiations. After the establishment of Bangladesh, as a sovereign independent State, most West European countries did not delay for long their recognition of the new State, and all of them supported the new State's application for U.N. membership. A few of them, however, seemed to favour release of the Pakistani POWs immediately and prior to Pakistan's recognition of Bangladesh but it was put across to them that in any discussion on the question of repatriation of prisoners of war, who had surrendered to the joint Indo-Bangladesh command, the association of Bangladesh was essential.

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, paid an official visit to Sweden, at the invitation of Prime Minister Olaf Palme of Sweden, from Jun 13, 1972 17 June 1972. During her visit, she addressed the UN Conference on Human Environment, and held discussions with the Swedish leaders on international problems and Other matters of mutual interest. On both sides there was keenness to strengthen existing industrial and technical relations and it was decided that the two countries should set up a Joint Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr. Krister Wickman, paid a visit to India from 10 to 17 November 1972. During his visit, letters were exchanged between him and India's Minister of External Affairs for setting up the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.. The Commission will review economic, industrial, technical and scientific relations between the two countries and pay special attention to prob-

<pg39>

<pg40>

lems relating to exchange of data between enterprises, private, or governmental, of the two countries, notably in the fields of technology and science. This is the first Joint Commission set up by India with a developed West European country.

Two other notable visitors from Sweden were Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Minister for Disarmament, and Professor Gunar Myrdal, who were guests of the Government from 20 to 29 January

1973. During their stay in Delhi, Professor and Mrs. Myrdal called on the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs. They had talks with senior officials of the Government of India on the problems of disarmament, humanisation of the laws of war and economic and technological cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. K. B. Andersen, paid an official visit to India from 29 November to 5 December, as guest of India's Minister of External Affairs. The discussions revealed a similarity of approach on most international issues. It is India's hope that Denmark's entry into the EEC would inject into the EEC a better appreciation of the problems of developing countries and the need to redress the continuing imbalance in trade, between the Community and India.

India noted with interest the rapid progress of detente in Europe and, more particularly, the bold and imaginative initiatives of Chancellor Brandt in concluding the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties. These moves were followed by the 4-Power Agreements on Berlin, and agreements between the two Germanys regulating the movement of civilian traffic and goods. They also concluded a General Traffic Treaty between them.

While extending diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic India- maintained close and constant consultations with FRG in the matter and also made it clear that its decision was without prejudice to any future decision of the two German States to seek reunification through peaceful means. As anticipated by India, the two German States reached agreement on a "Basic Treaty" on 8 November 1972. Significantly, on 19 November 1972, the West German electorate overwhelmingly endorsed Chancellor Brandt's eastern initiatives and his policy of good-neighbourliness. This augurs well for the future of peace and detente in Europe.

India's relations with France are constantly expanding and both are collaborating in new areas of science and technology.

<pg41>

India's political rapport with France continued to be excellent. The leaders of the two countries continued to maintain contacts on important issues of mutual concern. There was some uncertainty over the French attitude towards a Commercial Cooperation Agreement between the EEC and India. This problem, however, is on the way to a satisfactory solution as the Council of Ministers of the EEC have now agreed in principle that negotiations with India should commence.

The annual Indo-French bilateral consultations were held in New Delhi on 5 and 6 December. Mr. Andre, Bettencourt, Minister-Delegate to the Foreign Minister of France, led his

country's delegation. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs. The Deputy Minister for External Affairs was deputy leader of our delegation. The participation of Ministers at these bilateral talks was a measure of the importance the two countries attached to promoting closer understanding and cooperation between India and France. The talks were friendly and they covered international issues and a wide spectrum of Indo-French bilateral relations. A foundation was laid for greater cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of science and technology, and for increased trade.

During his State visit to Yugoslavia in July, on his way back the President stopped over in Cyprus and had useful exchange of views with Archbishop Makarios and other Cypriots leaders. The President's brief visit underlined India's continued support to the efforts of the Cypriots for a solution of their problems in a spirit of cooperation and conciliation and without any outside interference.

There was a strong undercurrent of realism in Indo-British relations in recent months, and relations had indeed never been better. India's Minister of External Affairs had talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home in London, and the British unequivocally supported the Simla Agreement and India's efforts to normalize relations in the sub-continent. They also favoured settlement of India's 'problems with Pakistan through bilateral negotiations and without any outside interference.

Other important visitors from Britain included Mr. Geoffrey Rippon (British Minister for EEC Affairs), Mr. Richard Wood (Minister for Overseas Development), Lord Hailsham (Lord Chancellor) and Mr. Anthony Royle (Parliamentary Under-Sec-

<pg42>

retary of State in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office), and 12 Members of the, British Parliament, eight of whom were accompanied by their wives.

With Mr. Geoffrey Rippon India discussed the possible adverse effects of Britain's entry into the Common Market on Indo-British trade relations, During the talks emphasis was laid on the need to preserve, to the extent possible, the historic Indo-UK Trade Agreement of 1939. India also sought British help in the satisfactory conclusion of a Commercial Cooperation Agreement with the Common Market. Mr. Rippon's response was generally favourable, 'and he agreed that certain provisions of the Indo-UK Trade Agreement of 1939, which did not impinge on the British responsibilities under the EEC treaty, could be retained and would serve a useful purpose.

At the invitation of the, Minister of External Affairs, the Foreign Minister of Spain, Don Gretorio Lopez Bravo, accompanied by Mrs. Lopez Bravo, paid an official visit to India from 13 to 19 December 1972. This was the first ever visit of a Spanish Foreign Minister to India. The exchange of views between the two Foreign Ministers on various matters of mutual interest brought out the essential similarity of the approach of the two countries on many international issues and of their overwhelming desire for peace and detente. Both Foreign Ministers were keen to develop further Indo-Spanish economic relations. In this connection, the Foreign Minister of Spain offered possibilities of trade expansion and economic collaboration particularly in new and sophisticated branches of industry and this offer was warmly welcomed by India's Minister of External Affairs. The two Foreign Ministers also looked into the prospects of cooperation in the cultural and scientific fields between the two countries, and agreed that during the next two years efforts should be made to bring about closer cultural cooperation and exchanges between Spain and India. In this connection, they agreed on a programme of exchanges for the next two years. During his visit, the Foreign Minister of Spain also signed a Trade Agreement with India's Minister of Foreign Trade which provides for a new framework for increased trade and commercial exchanges between the two countries.

In the presence of the two Foreign Ministers, letters were exchanged between Shri H. N. Sethna, Secretary of India's Atomic Energy Department, and H.E. Mr. Guillermo Nadal, Am-

<pg43>

bassador of Spain in India, extending the Indo-Spanish Agreement for the peaceful uses of atomic energy for a further period of five. years.

THE SOVIET UNION & EASTERN EUROPE

The Soviet Union

India's friendly relations with the Soviet Union continued to develop satisfactorily in all fields in the spirit of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed in August 1971.

The various articles of the Treaty provided the guidelines for the promotion of bilateral relations between India and the U.S.S.R. during 1972. The exchange of views held with the Soviet Union, during the visits of the Minister of External Affairs from 3 to 5 April 1972 and the Foreign Secretary from 5 to 10 September 1972 and also during President Podgorny's stop-over at Calcutta on 18 June 1972 revealed close similarity or identity of views in regard to the problems discussed, including

the situation in the Indian sub-continent. The Soviet Union took a consistent and principled stand in regard to the developments in the sub-continent and supported India's initiatives in seeking to normalise relations with Pakistan.

The Soviet Union warmly welcomed the Simla Agreement and fully endorsed India's conviction that the problems relating to the Indian sub-continent could and should be resolved bilaterally and through peaceful means amongst the countries concerned, without interference from outside. There was appreciation in the U.S.S.R. of the repeated efforts made by India to secure the implementation of the Simla Agreement.

The deepening of mutual understanding between the two countries also led to increased cooperation in the United Nations and other international forums.

The development of Indo-Soviet relations during 1972 was not limited to the consolidation of the deep understanding reached during the events of the preceding year.

(i) In May 1972 an Agreement was reached between the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and the Indian Space Re-

<pg44>

search Organisation of the Government of India for furthering Indo-Soviet cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. It envisaged the launching in 1974 of a satellite, wholly designed and manufactured in India, with the help of a Soviet rocket-carrier from Soviet territory.

(ii) The decision taken by India and the U.S.S.R. during the Prime Minister's visit to Moscow in September 1971 was given practical shape by the conclusion of an Agreement to set up an inter-governmental Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The Agreement was signed on 19 September 1972, in Moscow by Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister of Planning and Mr S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R., Council of Minister for Foreign Economic Relations, on behalf of India and the U.S.S.R. respectively. Working groups of the two sides discussed in November 1972 the further possibilities for economic and technical cooperation in the vital sector of Indian industry like power generation, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, petro-chemicals and fertilizers. The practical steps needed to activate the supply of Soviet equipment, machinery and technology to supplement the indigenous effort being made by India for the rapid expansion of capacity as well as utilisation of installed capacity in the sectors mentioned above also featured in these discussions.

(iii) The other major step taken by the two countries was

the signing of an Agreement on 2 October 1972 on cooperation in the fields of Applied Science and Technology, during the visit of Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology, to Moscow. This Agreement provided a more rational, coordinated and industry-orientated basis to the programme of scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries. As in the case of the economic development programmes, the Soviet Union showed sympathetic understanding of some of the problems faced in certain fields and conveyed its readiness to cooperate, with Indian scientific and technological organisations to remove these difficulties.

(iv) The Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme for a period of two years was signed in New Delhi in April 1972.

(v) Another positive aspect of Indo-Soviet relations was the progressively expanding trade between the two countries. A

<pg45>

protocol was signed on 25 November 1972 by Shri L. N. Mishra, Minister of Foreign Trade and Mr. I. T. Grishin, the Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, in New Delhi envisaging a turn over of Rs. 410 crores in Indo-Soviet trade for the year 1973. While the volume of trade was significant it was noteworthy that over the years, India's exports to the Soviet Union had been greatly diversified and the quantum of Indian exports of non-traditional goods had steadily increased. Further, the Soviet Union would supply important industrial raw materials in addition to machinery and equipment, which would be of help in India's industrial and agricultural programmes.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the U.S.S.R., the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., jointly extended an invitation for an official delegation from India to visit Moscow. The Vice President, Shri G. S. Pathak, accompanied by the Minister of External Affairs visited Moscow from 19 to 22 December 1972, to participate in the celebrations.

In the course of his speech on the occasion, Mr. L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee stated : "The friendship between Soviet Union and India, one of the biggest peace-loving countries on our planet, is exercising a strong positive influence on the international situation as a whole. By now, the Soviet Union and India have considerable experience of fruitful cooperation. Now that our relations are based on the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation we feel that they will become closer still".

The Vice, President in his address referred to the, full sympathy and understanding of India's position and principled support extended to her by the U.S.S.R. in her efforts to achieve a durable peace in the spirit of the Simla Agreement, and expressed his confidence that cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, as with other countries which are working for a better future, will continue to strengthen to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

The President and the Prime Minister also sent congratulatory messages to the President and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on this important occasion. At a function organised on 30 December 1972 in New Delhi the

4-1187EA/72

<pg46>

Minister of Communications. Shri H. N. Bahuguna, released a special postage stamp to commemorate the event.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Madame V. V. Nikolaeva-Tereshkova, Chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee and the world's only lady cosmonaut visited India from 25 January to 3 February 1973 and was given an enthusiastic welcome everywhere she went.

An event of considerable importance during the year was the visit to the Soviet Union by President Nixon from 22 to 30 May 1972. At the end of the visit, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. reached decisions on a wide range of questions not only of importance to the two countries concerned, but also of importance towards the consolidation of peace. The Government of India welcomed these developments while expressing the hope that these would not be at the expense of other countries.

The Soviet Union, belonging as she does geographically to, both Europe. and Asia, showed an increasing interest in the evolution of an Asian collective security system, side by side with the. development of detente in Europe. A number of pronouncements by Soviet leaders during the course of the year, clarified that they did not conceive of collective security in the form of " military blocs and groupings" but rather founded on principles such as renunciation of the use of force, respect for sovereignty and inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in internal affairs and the development of economic and other cooperation between states on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit. The Government of India considered that it was for countries in the region to discuss various proposals in this regard further and to evolve, in consultation with each other, ways and means to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and to strengthen cooperation amongst themselves in all fields.

Poland

The Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, visited Poland from 6 to 9 July 1972, at the invitation of the Polish Foreign Minister. The visit was noteworthy for its cordiality and frankness. Views on bilateral issues as well as on outstanding world problems were exchanged. It was agreed, during the visit, to develop and strengthen further the close and friendly cooperation already existing between India and Poland in all fields.

<pg47>

During the above mentioned visit, agreement was reached for the mutual abolition of visa fees between India and Poland. This arrangement came into operation from 1 August 1972, and was expected to encourage the flow of visitors between the two countries.

The affairs of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam led to close consultations between the countries. There was a remarkable coincidence of viewpoints with regard to the actions taken by the Saigon Government in relation to the functioning of the ICSC in Viet Nam, and on other administrative matters.

In September 1972 Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Minister of Shipping. Fruitful talks regarding the development of shipping between the two countries were held. To help service the increased trade and shipping between the two countries, the Shipping Corporation of India has opened an office in Gdansk.

In December, a high powered Polish Parliamentary Delegation, led by Mr. Edward Babiuch, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and member of the Politburo visited India. at the invitation of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

An-Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Program for the years 1970-73 was signed in February. This provided for exchanges in the cultural, educational, scientific and technological fields.

On the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Poland, H.E. Mr. Piotr Jaroszewicz, accompanied by Madame Jaroszewicz, visited India from 10 to 18 January 1973. The Polish Prime Minister's delegation included Mr. Tadeusz Olechowski, Minister of Foreign Trade; Mr. Jozef Okuniewski, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Jerzy Olszewski, Minister of Chemical Industry; Mr. Jozef Pinkowski, First Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission; Mr. Henryk Kisiel, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and other senior officials from Poland.

The discussions between the Prime, Ministers of India and Poland covered bilateral matters as well as international problems of mutual interest. These discussions revealed the identify or closeness of the positions of the two sides on all issues

<pg48>

discussed. Both the Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the positive development of Indo-Polish relations and reaffirmed their determination to expand further their cooperation, in all fields. A Joint Declaration of Friendship and Cooperation between India and the Polish People's Republic was issued at the conclusion of the visit.

As a result of discussions held during the visit between representatives of the Planning Commissions of India and Poland, a Protocol was signed by Dr. Henryk Kisiel, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of Poland and Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, Minister of Steel and Mines of India, on a long-term programme of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

A Trade Protocol for the period 1973-75 was also signed by the Foreign Trade Ministers of India and Poland in the presence of the two Prime Ministers. In terms of this Protocol, the trade turn over between India and Poland during 1973 will be of the order of Rs. 130.8 crores, and progressively increase in the ensuing years.

Czechoslovakia

The most outstanding event in Indo-Czechoslovak relations during the year was the visit of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to Czechoslovakia, from 17 to 20 June 1972 at the invitation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. There was complete understanding on all bilateral questions which emerged during the talks. The visit gave a new stimulus to the further expansion of relations between the two countries.

During the visit it was agreed to further expand and diversify bilateral relations and mutual cooperation in all fields, including planning and to hold- regular political consultations. It was decided to conclude agreements for legal assistance, prevention of double taxation and scientific and technical cooperation. In the international field both sides welcomed the emergence of the independent state of Bangladesh and the creation of a climate of detente and relaxation of tension in Europe.

The Prime Minister's visit was followed by a goodwill visit in July from the Indian Parliament, led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon. The year also marked the 25th

<pg49>

anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Czechoslovakia.

The Simla Agreement and events on the sub-continent were closely followed by Czechoslovakia and India's policy of peace and cooperation in the area was greatly praised.

Trade between the two countries had been steadily growing and the Trade Plan for 1973, concluded in October in New Delhi, visualised a further 30% growth taking the two-way trade to Rs. 130 crores. India's exports will soon exceed Rs. 70 crores and include many new items of engineering and manufactured goods.

India participated for the first time, in the 1972 Brno Consumer Goods Fair with great success.

A delegation led by H.E. Mr, Zdenek Sedivy, Deputy Chairman of the planning Commission of Czechoslovakia, visited India from 7 to 17 January 1973 at the invitation of Shri Mohan Dharia, Minister of State for Planning. During the visit, discussions took place on the exchange of experience in Planning and on the scope for expanding economic, commercial, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation in future. Both sides agreed on the need for continuous cooperation in the field of planning, and the need to harness the growing capabilities and requirements of the two countries for the long-term mutual benefit.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia adopted a very constructive approach to the problems of the Indian sub-continent. The Simla Agreement was welcomed by Yugoslavia and President Tito expressed the hope that it would contribute to the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent.

Indo-Yugoslav relations continued to be cordial and friendly :

(i) The President, Shri V. V. Giri paid a four-day state visit to Yugoslavia from 5 to 8 July 1972. He was accorded, an affectionate welcome by the, Government and the people of Yugoslavia.

(ii) A Parliamentary Delegation headed by Mijalko Todosrovic, President of the Federal Assembly, visited India in April 1972.

<pg50>

(iii) In July 1972, annual bilateral talks were held in Belgrade between the representatives of the Foreign Offices of the two countries; there, was a frank and friendly exchange of views

during these discussions which disclosed a closeness or identity of views on matters discussed.

The Governments of India and Yugoslavia had agreed some time earlier that, as from 1 January 1973, the rupee trade, arrangement between the two countries would changeover to convertible, currency. It is to be hoped that after the transition period, the uncertainties which prevailed during 1972 would disappear and there would be improved trade possibilities between the two countries.

Hungary

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungarian People's Republic, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited Hungary from 20 to 23 June 1972. The visit was very successful and the discussions, covered both bilateral as well as international questions of common concern.

It was agreed, during the visit, that steps should be taken to set up an intergovernmental commission on economic and technical cooperation with a view to expand the mutually beneficial relations in these fields. On, important questions concerning the international situation, the positions of the two governments were identical or very close. The Prime Minister of Hungary appreciated India's contribution to the solution of the crisis in the sub-continent, and agreed that the establishment of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is an important contribution to peace and security of the Indian sub-continent and of South East Asia.

As a result of the cooperation between the two countries, it was expected that trade and economic relations between them will register further significant progress during 1973.

Rumania

The visit of Mr. Georghe Macovescu, Rumanian First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, to India in July 1972 brought closer understanding between the two countries. The desire-of Rumania to develop and strengthen her bilateral relations with India was reciprocated by India in equal measure.

<pg51>

Mr. Ion Patan, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Trade Minister of Rumania visited India from 4 to 8 December 1972 in connection with ASIA '72 at the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Trade of India Shri L. N. Mishra. It was agreed, in principle, during the visit to set up an Indo-Rumanian Joint Commission for economic, technical and scientific cooperation. In the field of trade it was expected that the turn over would increase by 16% to Rs. 760 million in 1973. Working groups

have been created to study the possibilities of long term arrangements for export of iron ore and for the import of fertilizers.

The Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, Shri H. R. Gokhale visited Rumania from to 14 January 1973 on an invitation from the Rumanian Government. During the visit the further possibility for expanding cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil exploration was discussed.

Bulgaria.

Relations with Bulgaria, which had been strengthened in all fields-political, economic and cultural-particularly since the setting up of a resident Embassy in Sofia, were further improved.

Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture visited Bulgaria on 3 November 1972. Shri S. K. Banerji, Secretary (East) accompanied by Joint Secretary (East) visited Sofia in June to hold bilateral exchange of views with the Bulgarian Foreign Office. Bulgaria had shown full understanding and appreciation of India's position on various international issues, particularly pertaining to the sub-continent.

Economic relations, as shown by the improved turnover between the two countries, were further expanded. India participated in the 28th International Trade Fair at Plovdiv, where Indian exporters did business worth Rs. 30 million including a number of non-traditional items. A delegation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, led by Dr. Y. Nayudamma, Director-General of C.S.I.R. signed the second Protocol on Scientific and Technical Collaboration between the two countries in Sofia, providing for greater collaboration in this area. Two Bulgarian delegations, led by the respective, Deputy Ministers, came to India in April 1972 to discuss plans for technical collaboration in machine building and light industry respectively.

<pg52>

On the cultural side, a larger number of visits between the two countries was provided for in the Cultural and Scientific Exchange Programme signed in New Delhi in early 1972.

German Democratic Republic

In the light of the successful development of relations in all fields between India and the G.D.R., and consistent with their desire to further expand and strengthen the friendly and mutually beneficial relations existing between the two countries, the Government of India and the Government of the German Democratic Republic decided to establish diplomatic relations with each other and to raise the status of their respective Missions in New Delhi and Berlin to the level of Embassies with

effect from 8 October 1972.

In the simultaneous announcement which was made, both the governments expressed the confidence that the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the German Democratic Republic not only met the basic national interests of the two countries, but also made a positive contribution to the consolidation of international peace and security.

The decision of the Government of India to accord recognition to the German Democratic Republic was received with satisfaction not only in India and G.D.R. but also in other countries.

The G.D.R. Ambassador to India was accredited on 30 October, and the Ambassador of India to G.D.R., on 8 December 1972.

The G.D.R. which during the entire period of the turmoil in the subcontinent, had shown a correct appraisal of the realities of the sub-continent, warmly welcomed the Simla Agreement. The G.D.R. continued to subscribe to the Indian view that the problems of the sub-continent should be settled among the countries concerned without outside interference.

Trade, economic and cultural relations between India and G.D.R. made satisfactory progress. Shri C. Subramaniam Minister for Industrial Development and Science and Technology visited G.D.R. from 17 to 21 June 1972. A supplementary protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries was signed during his visit.

<pg53>

The trade plan for 1973, drawn up in November 1972 provided for a turn over of Rs. 69 crores.

H.E. Mr. Klaus Gysi, Minister of Culture of the, German Democratic Republic visited India from 15 to 23 January 1973 at the invitation of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare. During the visit, a Cultural Agreement was signed.

ASIA '72

All the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, with the exception of Albania, participated in ASIA '72 in a big way and sent high; powered delegations during the course of the Fair. This was a measure of their interest in developing further their economic and trade relations with India by strengthening bilateral cooperation in all fields.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

The 25th Anniversary of India's independence was celebrated

in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe with enthusiasm. In most of these countries, with official sponsorship and support, programmes including exhibitions, public lectures, meetings, radio and T.V. features were organised. There were appreciative comments on the achievements made by India since independence and her positive contribution to international peace and cooperation.

INDIA

USA BANGLADESH PAKISTAN SWEDEN DENMARK RUSSIA GERMANY FRANCE YUGOSLAVIA
CYPRUS UNITED KINGDOM MALI SPAIN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC POLAND VIETNAM
NORWAY SLOVAKIA PERU HUNGARY BULGARIA ALBANIA

Jun 13, 1972

The Americas

CHAPTER VII

THE AMERICAS

The United States

Indo-U.S. relations continued to be influenced by the events which occurred in the sub-continent during the year 1971. Although both Governments expressed their readiness to enter into, a dialogue to improve relations, the absence of any concrete, action towards this objective kept the relationship between the two, countries somewhat at a low ebb.

It has been the policy of the Government of India to develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual respect. In pursuit of this policy, India endeavoured to normalise relations with the United States and re-establish the friendly relations that existed between the two countries for several years. As the Prime Minister wrote in an article published in the Foreign Affairs Quarterly of October 1972 :

"We do not, believe in permanent estrangement.... We are ready to join in any serious effort to arrive at a deeper appreciation of each other's point of view and to improve relations. A great power must take into account the existence not only of countries with comparable power but of the multitude of others who are no longer willing to be pawns on a global chess-board."

The two Governments maintained, continuous contacts through

their respective Embassies and Foreign Offices. In July 1972, Mr. John B. Connally visited India as a Special Representative of President Nixon and had useful discussions with the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and the Finance Minister. These discussions covered a variety of subjects of interest to the two countries-both in the bilateral and international spheres. In October, the Minister of External Affairs had a meeting with the Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers in New York. There were contacts at other levels also.

Senator Charles Mathias (Republican) Maryland, visited India as the guest of the Government of India from Jan 24, 1973 to 3 February 1973. While in Delhi he was received by the President, Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Speaker, Minister of

<pg54>

<pg55>

External Affairs, Planning Minister and the Foreign Secretary. Senator Mathias' discussions with Indian leaders were cordial and friendly, and before departing, the Senator expressed satisfaction at the result of his visit.

A principal obstacle to improvement in Indo-US relations has been the question of supply of arms to Pakistan by the United States. In November 1971 the United States Government announced a complete embargo on the supply of military equipment to Pakistan. Since then, United States spokesmen had been frequently stating that the question of resumption of arms supply remained "under review". On 14 March 1973 the United States Government announced the lifting of embargo on the supply of Arms to Pakistan. The Government of India expressed their grave concern on this decision of the United States Government and conveyed their strong feeling to that Government through diplomatic channels. This action of the United States Government was strongly criticised by all sections of opinion in the Parliament. In response to a calling attention notice the Minister of External Affairs observed, that the supply 'of arms by the United States to Pakistan will be a grave impediment in the way of normalisation of the situation in the sub-continent and will jeopardise peace in this region. It will not only be a threat to the security of India, but will also have a negative effect on the prospects of normalising and strengthening Indo-US relations.

On Vietnam, the two Governments continued to have different views, India opposed the bombing of Vietnam and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces to enable the Vietnamese People to decide their own destiny without foreign interference. India welcomed the initiatives taken by President Nixon in developing closer contacts with the U.S.S.R. and the Peoples Republic of China. India also expressed the hope that these initiatives would not be at the cost of interests of third countries or lead to any interference in their affairs.

India and the United States share many common ideals and although they do not always hold the, same view on some issues, there are no problems between them which cannot be resolved to mutual benefit. The Government of India desires to normalise and strengthen their relations with the United States of America in the light of new realities on the subcontinent and on the basis of equality reciprocity and mutual interests. As the External Affairs Minister stated in the Rajya Sabha on 30 November, there was no reason why relations between the United States and India should not only be normalised but become friendly and

<pg56>

cooperative. The Government of India have. every reason to believe that the United States of America will encourage the new trends towards peace on the sub-continent and the new policy of bilateralism enshrined in the Simla Agreement.

Flights by military aircraft of other countries have been allowed since before the Independence after examining such requests. In the case of U.S. MAC (Military Airlift Command) flights, facilities for such flights were regulated by an Agreement between the Governments of India and the, U.S.A. These flights usually carried Diplomatic Bags, supplies for the U.S. Diplomatic Mission, certain categories of U.S. duty personnel, etc.

Under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, there is no obligation on the receiving State to permit the carriage of goods, mail and personnel, connected with. the foreign Diplomatic Missions by military aircraft.

Using its right to regulate the flights of military aircraft over its territory strictly in accordance, with international custom, the Government of India decided in October 1972 to disallow facilities to military aircraft of the United States and. other countries' to bring goods, mail, personnel, etc., for their Diplomatic Missions hi India., Accordingly, the 1949 Agreement between the Governments of India and the U.S.A. was terminated. As in other cases, permission for U.S. military aircraft flights is given after considering all aspects of each individual flight. The Government does not normally allow, as a matter of policy, flights by foreign military aircraft over Indian territory' except in very special cases, which are considered on their merits. This rule is applicable to all foreign military aircraft and not only to those of any particular country.

Canada

Relations with Canada continued to be friendly and co-operative-both in the bilateral sphere and in international forums, As in the past, the two most important areas in this relationship were economic cooperation and cooperation in the field of Atomic Energy. Having already assisted India in the construction of Trombay Reactor, Canada is presently providing know-bow. design

and consultancy service for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (R.A.P.P.) at Kota, the first reactor of which became, critical on 11 August 1972. Canadian economic assistance has been of considerable value to India-both in quantity and quality.

<pg57>

Mr. Lester Pearson, former Prime Minister of Canada, visited India in March 1972 in order to attend the Board meeting of the Canadian International Development Research Centre, of which he was the Chairman. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha led a Parliamentary delegation to Canada in October, at the invitation of the Canadian branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

South America

India's relations with Latin American countries further developed during the year. Since all the countries in this region belong to the category of developing nations, they have an identity of interests with India, both in the political and in the economic sphere. There is a growing awareness about Asia in many Latin American countries. India received the co-operation of Latin American countries in international forums and at the United Nations. 15 South American countries were associated with the Conference, of the Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned countries held in Georgetown (Guyana) in August 1972. Five of them, namely Chile, Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad & Tobago participated as members while Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia,, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela Participated as observers, on the occasion of this Conference, a bronze sculpture of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, was presented to the Government of Guyana at the latter's requested for, installation in the city of Georgetown together with the busts of three other leaders of non-alignment.

In response to an invitation from the Latin American Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Shri Erasmo de Sequeira, Member of Parliament, was nominated as an Observer to attend the session of the Latin American Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Guatemala from 6 to 9 December 1972. A similar invitation had been accepted last year for the first time.

Several Latin American and Caribbean countries were among the first to accept the realities of the changed situation in the sub-continent and readily accorded recognition to Bangladesh.

With a view to increasing India's contacts with Latin American countries, new Resident Missions were opened at Ambassadors' level in Colombia and Panama. Our Mission in Caracas (Venezuela) was upgraded from the level of Resident Charge d' Affaires to that of a Resident Ambassador. Diplomatic relations were established with yet another country i.e. Guatemala. The Government of Guyana have decided to open a resident Mission in New Delhi shortly, Cuba raised the level of its Mission here

from resident CDA to Resident Ambassador.

<pg58>

In the course of the year, India received the following important visitors from this region:

- (i) Mr. Mohamed Kasim, Minister of Communications, Government of Guyana, who held fruitful discussions on economic matters with Government officials and private entrepreneurs;
- (ii) Sir Hugh Wooding. ex-Chief Justice and Chairman of the Constitution Commission of Trinidad & Tobago. He held discussions on Constitutional matters and election procedures in order to utilize India's, experience in drafting a new Constitution. for Trinidad & Tobago;
- (iii) Mr. Carpio-Castillo, a Deputy of the Venezuelan Parliament, visited India to, present copy of the Resolution passed by the Venezuelan Parliament on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence;
- (iv) Senator Aniceto Rodrigues, visited India as a guest of the Government and held useful discussions with the Prime Minister and other Ministers.
- (v) Madame Consuelo Gonzales de Velasco, wife of the Peruvian President, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Maria Elena Velasco de Pinto, and Mrs. Zoila de Jimenez de Lucio, wife of the Minister of Commerce and Industry of Peru, visited India, from 24 January to 1 February 1973. They called on the President, Vice-president Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and witnessed the Republic Day celebrations.

During the course of the year. a concerted effort was made by India to promote economic and commercial relations with the Latin American countries. The response from the Latin American countries was very encouraging. A delegation led by the Chairman of the Projects & Equipment Corporation visited several Latin American countries as consequence of which not only were contacts established with many countries but also an agreement was concluded with Peru for the purchase of 54,000 tons of copper. This effort was followed by further exchange of visits from both. sides. A major hurdle in the development of trade contacts with Latin American countries has been the lack of regular shipping service. Discussions have been held with several Latin American countries to, overcome this problem. There are good prospects on starting a shipping service in the near future.

USA

INDIA MALI PAKISTAN VIETNAM CHINA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AUSTRIA CANADA
GUYANA CHILE CUBA JAMAICA ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL ECUADOR MEXICO PERU
URUGUAY VENEZUELA GUATEMALA BANGLADESH COLOMBIA PANAMA

Jan 24, 1973

United Nations And International Conferences

CHAPTER VIII

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

A number of important issues were considered by the UN General Assembly in 1972 which dealt with an agenda of 100 items. Decisions were taken, among others, in regard to matters such as the strengthening of international Security, Disarmament the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, the Middle-east, questions relating to colonialism and apartheid, the proposed Law of the Sea Conference and the follow-up of the Third UNCTAD conference. New items of interest were the question of International Terrorism, Non-use of force and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and the strengthening of the United Nations.

An important subject of particular significance, which received considerable attention, was the question of admission of Bangladesh into the United Nations. Even though Bangladesh has not yet been able to take its rightful place in the Organization, the expression by the General Assembly, as a whole, of the desire that it will be admitted to membership at an early date was a clear manifestation of the will of the international community in this regard.

At the same time, the General Assembly also took positive note of the Simla Agreement. Efforts being made in search of durable peace in the sub-continent were widely welcomed in the United Nations. The general impression among members of the U.N. was that the situation in the subcontinent was improving despite various difficulties. Indian representatives endeavoured to present the correct picture. It was impressed on the world community that a solution of the pending problems of the, sub-continent would be facilitated to the extent that Pakistan was ready to accept and recognize the realities of the new situation.

India took its seat as a member of the Security Council with

effect from Jan 01, 1972. During the year 1972, India participated actively in the various issues that were discussed at the Security Council. These included the questions of Southern Rhodesia, Cyprus, Namibia and Portuguese Territories, the situation in the Middle East and the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations.

<pg59>
<pg60>

The 26th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution, which was cosponsored by a large number of countries including India, inviting the Security Council to consider the request of the O.A.U. that the Security Council hold meetings in an African capital early in 1972 to discuss measures to be taken to implement various Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Decolonisation, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in Africa. Following a subsequent Security Council decision in January 1972 to that effect, the Council met in Addis Ababa from 28, January to 4 February 1972. The Council held 13 meetings during this period and adopted four resolutions-two on Namibia and one each on Apartheid and on African Territories under Portuguese Administration. A resolution on Southern Rhodesia was vetoed by U.K. All these resolutions had the full support of India.

The Resolutions on Apartheid condemned the Government of South Africa for continuing its policies of Apartheid and recognised the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, in pursuance of their human and political rights as set forth in the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also called upon all states to observe strictly the Organization's embargo against South Africa.

The Resolution on the question of territories under Portuguese administration, reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea (Bissau) to self-determination and independence and recognised the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right. It also called upon all states to refrain from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance to enable it to continue its repression of the people of the territories under its administration and to take all necessary measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government for that purpose.

The first Resolution on Namibia invited the Secretary-General, in consultation and close cooperation with a group of Security Council members made up of the representatives of Argentina, Somalia and Yugoslavia, to initiate contacts with all parties concerned, with a view to enabling the people of Namibia to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. The Resolution also called upon the Government of South Africa to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in its implementation. The second Resolution on Namibia condemned the repressive

measures against African labourers in Namibia and called upon South Africa to end these measures immediately and to withdraw
<pg61>

immediately its police and military forces as well as its civilian personnel from the territory of Namibia.

In accordance with the decision of the Security Council, the UN Secretary-General established contact with the South African Government. On 1 August 1972, the Security Council approved the proposal of the Secretary-General for the appointment of a representative to assist him in this regard. Mr. Escher visited South Africa and Namibia in this capacity from 8 October to 3 November 1972, and submitted his report to the Secretary-General on 14 November 1972. In December 1972, the Security Council adopted a resolution inviting the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enable the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the Principles of human equality, to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the UN Charter. India consistently supported the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, and supported the initiative of the Secretary-General in the hope that it will further this aim.

Bangladesh, which was admitted to a number of Specialized Agencies of the UN System and other international organizations, applied to the Security Council for admission into the UN on 8 August 1972. The Admissions Committee, to which the application was referred by the Security Council, reported that 11 members had supported the application, one member (Guinea) was opposed and that three members (Sudan, Somalia and China) did not participate in the deliberations of the Committee.

China introduced a resolution in the Security Council seeking postponement of the consideration of the question of admission of Bangladesh into the UN. pending full implementation of last year's resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council calling for troop withdrawals and release of POWs by all concerned. Only three members of the Security Council (China, Sudan and Guinea) voted, in favour of the resolution.

India, USSR, UK and Yugoslavia tabled another resolution, calling for the admission of Bangladesh into the UN. An amendment proposed by Guinea, Sudan and Somalia, seeking to make the admission of Bangladesh conditional on the implementation of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions relating to the release and resolution of POWs and civilian internees, was not carried. The resolution itself obtained 11 votes in favour, one against (China), with three abstaining (Guinea, Somalia and Sudan). Because of the Chinese veto, the draft resolution was defeated.

<pg62>

At the behest of Yugoslavia, a new item was, meanwhile,

inscribed on the Agenda of the 27th UN General Assembly entitled: "Admission of New Members", to facilitate consideration of the question of admission of Bangladesh to the UN. Notwithstanding the determined efforts made by Pakistan and China to avoid discussion of this item, the General Assembly eventually adopted two resolutions. Both the resolutions were adopted without a vote, and the President of the Assembly made a statement proposing such adoption by consensus.

The first resolution was a 23-power resolution initiated by Yugoslavia which, "considering that Bangladesh is eligible for membership of the United Nations"... "expresses the desire that Bangladesh will be admitted to the UN at an early date". The second resolution, cosponsored by sixteen delegations, on the initiative of Argentina, was a compromise Proposal designed to avoid acrimonious debate on the Yugoslav resolution, as well as to avoid far-reaching amendments by Pakistan and some other delegations. This resolution referred in its preambular paragraphs to the United Nations Charter and Security Council resolution 307 of 21 December 1971, and "note with satisfaction the steps taken so far to facilitate the restoration of conditions of normalcy in the Asian subcontinent, notably the Simla Agreement". In another preambular paragraph, it considered "that the solution of all outstanding problems including the, return of military and civilian personnel to their respective countries, is important for the establishment of a climate of peace and tranquility in the area". It expressed "the hope that all parties will refrain from any act which could jeopardise prospects of a settlement" and "the desire that the parties concerned will make all possible efforts in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect to reach a fair settlement of issues still pending" between them. The resolution also "calls for the return of prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 307". Pakistan's efforts to introduce into this resolution a link with the admission of Bangladesh and thus to impose conditions for such admission were of no avail. The resolution did not even refer to the question of admission of Bangladesh.

In his statement, the President said that the consensus of the Assembly was in favour of the admission of Bangladesh and that the Assembly was also in favour of the implementation of the Security Council resolution. He added that the admission of Bangladesh should be viewed along with the overall solution of

<pg63>

the existing political, legal and humanitarian problems and that it was essential to view the "simultaneous adoption of these two resolutions as constituting an interdependence between these two viewpoints". He went on to say that "A peaceful solution on the Sub-continent should be promoted; in this context, the Simla Agreement is to be welcomed".

In explaining the Indian position on the two resolutions, the Permanent Representative of India welcomed the President's reference to the desire of the parties concerned to make all possible efforts, in cooperation and with mutual respect, to reach a settlement on the issues that are still pending. He also welcomed the reference to the Simla Agreement in the second resolution. On the question of prisoners of war, our Permanent Representative referred to the discussion during the Simla Summit when the position regarding their surrender to the joint command and the need for the association of Bangladesh in the matter had been fully explained to Pakistan. He quoted paragraph 6 of the Simla Agreement which referred to further discussions between the representatives of the two sides for establishment of durable peace and normalisation of relations including repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees. He added that this solemn agreement was ratified by the Parliaments of the two countries. He referred to this background and wondered why Pakistan had still not taken any step towards recognition of Bangladesh—a vital step which would facilitate the opening of discussions for the solution of the problem of prisoners of war.

Our Permanent Representative also pointed out that the reference to interdependence made by the President was to be seen as indicating that as long as Bangladesh was kept out of the United Nations and as long as Pakistan refused to recognise Bangladesh, the solution of the pending problems would be difficult, if not impossible.

A Conference of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries was held in Georgetown (Guyana) in August 1972, pursuant to a decision of the Foreign Ministers, who met in New York in September last year, to hold such a conference before the 27th UN General Assembly. Similar ministerial meetings in the past had been held for the purpose of preparing for a Summit, or were of a consultative nature. However, the Georgetown Conference, apart from considering details of cooperation and coordination amongst non-aligned countries at the UN General Assembly, undertook a substantive review of the international situation and of trends in the international scene, with particular

<pg64>

reference to the role of non-alignment. The Conference also dealt, in some depth, with the question of economic cooperation amongst the non-aligned countries.

The Georgetown Conference showed clearly that interest in the non-aligned movement had greatly increased. There were fifty-eight participants and a number of countries, liberation movements and other organisations were present as observers or guests. More Latin American countries than ever before attended the Conference. Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates were admitted as full members, and Oman was admitted as an Observer. The delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary

Government of South Vietnam, which had previously attended non-aligned meetings as Observer, was admitted as a full member. The delegation of Prince Sihanouk was invited to take the seat of Cambodia, which had been kept vacant since the Summit Conference of Lusaka in 1970.

The decision in respect of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam led to walkout by the delegations of Indonesia, Laos and Malaysia. They explained, however, that this represented a withdrawal only from the present Conference and not from the non-aligned movement itself, nor from participation in future meetings of the non-aligned.

The role of India in regard to the contentions issue of representation raised at the Conference was one of moderation with a view to assisting the Chairman to achieve a consensus, if not unanimity. India accepted the consensus announced by the Chairman in regard to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in a spirit of harmony, emphasising points that united the Non-aligned Group rather than those that divided it, and made a statement to that effect. In regard to the filling of the seat of Cambodia, we cautioned against the danger of taking precipitate action to seat emigre governments.

It was decided at the Georgetown Conference that a Summit Conference of non-aligned countries would be held in 1973 in Algiers in early September before the UN General Assembly. Afghanistan announced its willingness to host any preparatory meeting, that might be held for that purpose.

The documents adopted by the Conference included a general declaration entitled the "Georgetown Declaration", which examined recent trends in the international scene with particular reference to the role of non-aligned countries. A statement on

<pg65>

International, Security, as also several resolutions on specific subjects such as Decolonisation, Middle East and Indo-China were adopted. In addition, a document on Economic Cooperation amongst non-aligned countries was adopted by the Conference.

Pursuant to the decisions taken by the Georgetown Conference, the non-aligned countries held continuing consultations at the UN, with a view to cooperation and coordination amongst themselves on important agenda items as well as preparation of draft resolutions, whenever possible, representing areas of agreement among them. For this purpose, smaller contacts groups were set up and India was active in all of them.

One of the important items for discussion in the Non-aligned Group at the UN was that relating to the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted

by the General Assembly at its 26th session in 1971. The resolution, adopted at the 27th session, which was cosponsored mostly by non-aligned countries, included a decision to establish an ad hoc committee to study the implications of the proposal, with special reference to the practical measures that may be taken in furtherance of the objectives of the resolution, having due regard to the security interests of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean. The resolution was adopted by 95 votes in favour with none against. Thirty-three countries, including the four Permanent Members' of the Security Council other than 'China, abstained on the resolution. The Committee appointed, in pursuance of the resolution included India. The Committee will report to the 28th session of the General Assembly in 1973.

The non-aligned countries cooperated closely in regard to the discussion on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the UNGA at its 25th session in 1970. This year also, a resolution co-sponsored by a large number of non-aligned countries was adopted by the UN General Assembly. The resolution inter alia expressed the hope that the present favourable trends in bilateral, regional and multilateral relations would continue, and that efforts to that end would be pursued and intensified thus furthering the strengthening of international security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

A new item was placed on the Agenda of the Un General Assembly, at the request of the USSR, relating to non-use of
<pg66>

force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The non-aligned countries were intimately involved in the consideration of this item, and assisted in the formulation of the resolution, as finally adopted by the UN General Assembly with 74, votes in favour. The only countries to vote against the resolution were Portugal, South Africa, Albania and China. Most western countries abstained. The resolution included a solemn declaration on behalf of the States-members of the organisation for the renunciation of the use or threat of force in all its forms and manifestations in international relations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The resolution also recommended that the Security Council should take, as soon as possible, appropriate measures for the full implementation of this Declaration.

The situation in the Middle East continued to engage the serious attention of the UN General Assembly. The draft resolution presented by non-aligned and other countries, adopted by the 27th UN General Assembly with 86 votes to 7, with 31 abstentions, deplored the non-compliance by Israel with General Assembly Resolution 2799 (XXVI), which in particular called

upon Israel to respond favourably to the peace initiative of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East. The resolution also declared that the acquisition of territories by force was inadmissible, and re-affirmed that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the last conflict, and the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries free from threats or acts of force. Through this resolution, the General Assembly also expressed its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative.

As in the previous sessions, the General Assembly debated at length the questions of colonialism and apartheid. Comprehensive resolutions on various aspects of these problems were adopted, including recommendations in respect of particular colonial territories and in respect of the several aspects of apartheid. The mandate of the Special Committee on Colonialism and the Special Committee on Apartheid were renewed for the forthcoming year. The contribution of India to these deliberations was in keeping with its well-known and consistent stand on the questions of colonialism and apartheid.

<pg67>

The General Assembly gave detailed consideration to the results achieved at the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held earlier in the year in Santiago (Chile). It took note of the Report of the UNCTAD and of the Trade and Development Board, and inter alia welcomed the resolutions adopted at UNCTAD III on multilateral trade negotiations and on the international monetary situation. It re-affirmed that developing countries should participate fully, effectively and continuously in all stages of the multilateral trade negotiations and in the decision making process of the International Monetary System and its reform to ensure that full consideration is given to their special interests. In particular, it also endorsed the recommendation of UNCTAD III that problems in the monetary, trade and finance spheres should be resolved in a coordinated manner, taking into account their interdependence, with the full participation of the developed and developing countries. The General Assembly also made recommendations to the Trade and Development Board in regard to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy.

The UN General Assembly paid particular attention to the recommendations of UNCTAD III in regard to the need for a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, by which commercial interests in the shipping field would be regulated. The establishment of such a Code would assist in preventing powerful international cartels from unilaterally fixing ocean freight rates that could harm the trade of the developing countries. India has fully supported the need for such a Code. The 27th UNGA

resolved to set up committee of 48 members to evolve such a Code on the basis of the draft Code which was formulated at the third session of UNCTAD. The adoption of this resolution was considered a significant victory for the developing countries in this field.

During the year, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) held two Sessions, the first from 29 February to 27 April and the second from 20 June to 7 September 1972. A total of 40 formal plenary meetings with records and 6 informal meetings, without records were held during the two sessions. At these meetings, members expressed views and suggestions on the various aspects of the questions relating to arms control and disarmament.

In addition to the plenary meetings, members of the Committee met frequently for informal multi-lateral consultations on

<pg68>

disarmament matters. The Group of Twelve of the CCD, of which India is a member, held 19 meetings.

The Committee held before it a number of subjects which were referred to it by the UN General Assembly. It was also guided by the provisional agenda which lists the categories of measures to be considered by that body.

Besides oral statements, a number of formal proposals including a draft convention on 'Chemical Weapons' and working papers were presented by members either individually or jointly with other members to assist the Committee in the examination and analysis of possible disarmament measures. Although members expressed their views on a number of issues which they considered relevant and important, a great deal of attention was devoted to :

- (1) The prohibition of Chemical Weapons;
- (2) The question of a Treaty banning underground Nuclear Weapons Tests;
- (3) The convening of a World- Disarmament Conference; and
- (4) The organization and procedures of the CCD.

However, no agreement was reached, on any specific measure.

At the conclusion of the session, a report on its work was submitted to the UN General Assembly.

Significant among the disarmament matters considered by the General Assembly was the question of convening a world dis-

armament conference. The non-aligned countries played a notable part in the consultations which eventually led to a decision by the Assembly to establish a Special Committee consisting of 35 member-states to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments and to present, on the basis of consensus, a report to the general Assembly at its 28th Session. In pursuance of this decision, the President of the General Assembly has appointed 31 Member States including India to serve on the Special Committee. The Soviet Union is the only nuclear-weapon State which has so far agreed to serve on the Special Committee. Seats have been reserved for the other four nuclear-weapon states, which wish to become members of the special Committee in the future.

<pg69>

On the question of chemical and biological weapons, the General Assembly reaffirmed its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention on biological and toxin weapons and called for continued negotiations, as a matter of high priority, with a view to reaching an early agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

In regard to the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions, in which the Assembly stressed the urgency of halting all atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific or anywhere else in the world, called upon all Governments conducting underground nuclear weapon tests to undertake unilateral or negotiated measures for the suspension or reduction of such testing, reiterated its condemnation of all nuclear weapon tests, and urged the nuclear-weapon States to halt all nuclear weapon tests not later than 5 August 1973.

The Ministry continued to assist the Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Space by doing liaison work in respect of the international aspects of their activities. Our Ambassador in Vienna is a Governor on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

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

The Indian representatives of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and its Working Groups actively participated in its work. The Reports of the Working Group on shipping legislation was presented to the UNCITRAL in April 1972 by Dr. Nagendra Singh in his capacity as the Chairman of the Working Group. On the suggestion of the Indian delegation, the Commission decided to request the UNCTAD Secretariat to submit a study on the economic and commercial aspects of carriage of live animals. The Working Group at its meeting held in Geneva from 25 September to 6

October 1972 considered the basic principles in the Brussels Convention relating to the allocation of risks between the carrier and the cargo, owner and arbitration clauses in bills of lading. In the field of international sale of goods a draft Convention on Prescription was, finally approved by UNCITRAL at its fifth session held in April-May 1972. A Working Group on Negotiable Instrument was also set up at the fifth session of UNCITRAL.

<pg70>

The General Assembly instructed the Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction to do the preparatory work, for the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in 1973. The enlarged Seabed Committee, consisting of 91 members including China, held two sessions in February-March 1972 and July-August 1972 in New York and Geneva, respectively. The Indian representatives actively participated in the work of the UN Seabed Committee.

At the invitation of the Government of India, the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee held its fourteenth annual session in New Delhi from 10 to 18 January 1973. The session was attended by 19 member countries and 35 other observers representing countries from Latin America, North America and Europe. and international organisations. The session was inaugurated by the Minister of External Affairs on 11th January 1973. The principal subject for discussion was the Law of the Sea and the Seabed. The Indian delegation proposed a set of draft articles on the establishment of an exclusive fishery zone outside the limits of territorial waters, to protect the fishery interests of the coastal states. The outer limit of this zone will be settled by negotiation. The proposal received overwhelming support from the members of the Committee. Reservations were made by Japan.

On 18 August 1972, the International Court of Justice delivered its Judgement in the Appeal relating to, the Jurisdiction of the ICAO Council (India v. Pakistan). By 13 votes to 3, the Court rejected Pakistan's contention that the International Court of Justice had no jurisdiction to entertain India's Appeal. By 14 votes to 2, the Court also held that the ICAO Council was competent to entertain Pakistan's Application and Complaint. The Court did not express any view on the substance of India's contentions. It is now left to the ICAO Council to deal with the merits of India's contentions including the question of ICAO Council's jurisdiction to deal with these cases.

The Government of India submitted its Counter-Memorial to the ICAO Council on 28 August 1972. On 18 October 1972 the Council of ICAO sought views of the Government of India on the question whether further proceedings relating to the cases should be tabled during the 77th session of the Council which

was scheduled to be held from 13 November 1972 or during the 78th session which was scheduled to be held towards the end
<pg71>

of February 1973. Meanwhile, the Government of Pakistan conveyed their willingness to hold bilateral negotiations regarding overflights case. The Government of India made a positive response to this proposal. Accordingly both the countries have informed the Council not to take up the subject at its current session.

A Bill to give effect to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961 and to provide for matters connected therewith was passed by both Houses of Parliament during the year. The assent of the President to this Bill was given on 29 August 1972.

This Act deals with matters like immunity of a diplomatic mission and its members from local jurisdiction, their exemption from dues and taxes, the manner in which the immunity of a diplomatic agent may be recognised and allowed, the evidentiary value of a foreign office certificate, and other related matters.

During 1972, India concluded 122 treaties and agreements, a list of which is enclosed as Appendix 111. Special mention may be made of the following Agreements concluded during the year :

1. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of Bangladesh (March 1972).
2. Agreement on bilateral relations between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan (The Simla Agreement, 2 July 1972).

The UNESCO General Conference was held in Paris this year. The Indian Delegation was led by Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting. Shri G. Parthasarathy, Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, was elected to the Executive Board of the UNESCO, in place of the retiring member from India, Dr. Prem Kirpal. An event of special importance was the admission of Bangladesh to UNESCO.

Pursuant to the decision of the 26th UN General Assembly, an ad hoc Committee on Cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation was set up this year, Shri V. C. Trivedi, then Ambassador of India in Vienna (Austria), was elected its Chairman. The Committee which met in New York in March 1972, made several concrete suggestions; these
<pg72>

relate inter alia to the continued provision of financial resources from the UNDP to UNIDO in the field of Special Industrial Services and, the establishment of a channel of regular communication between the two Organizations at an appropriate level. During the year Shri. B. B. Lal, Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development, was included by the UN Secretary-General in a high level group of experts from various geographical regions constituted with a view to achieving better orientation of UNIDO towards meeting the needs of developing countries.

A significant success was achieved by India in the election of Dr. Nagendra Singh, former Secretary to the President and Chief Election Commissioner, as Judge of the International Court of Justice. Dr. Nagendra Singh's term at the Court will be nine years, commencing from February 1973. India is thus once again represented on this important world body after a lapse of over 20 years.

At the United Nations Economic and Social Council in May 1972, India was elected to the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science and Technology, the Committee on Review and Appraisal and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme. Earlier, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, M.P. was elected to the sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, obtaining the highest votes among the five candidates elected from Asia.

The election of Commodore D. C. Kapoor, former Chief Hydrographer to the Indian Navy, as one of the three Directors of the International Hydrographic Bureau, was significant since this was the first time that a national of a developing country was elected to this post.

Following wide-spread public awakening to the problem posed by the deterioration in the human environment, the United Nations, sponsored a Conference on the subject at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972. The Conference, though not attended by many of the socialist countries of Europe including the USSR, drew a good deal of world attention. India's interest in the subject was demonstrated by the participation of three Ministers of the Government in the Conference and the inspiring address Made to it by the Prime Minister who was on an official visit to Sweden at the time.

After extensive deliberations on numerous aspects of the environment the Conference adopted a Declaration on the

<pg73>

Human Environment which lays down guidelines for the activities of nations in this field. An Action Plan was adopted to ensure that suitable measures are taken not only to arrest the deterioration in the quality of the environment, but also to pro-

tect and enhance it.

The Conference decided to set up a Governing Council for Environmental Programmes as well as an Environment Secretariat which would be the institutions to carry forward the work begun at the Conference.

An important decision by the Conference was the adoption of a Resolution to explore the possibility of setting up a fund' for the betterment of Human Settlements. This was the direct outcome of very strenuous efforts made by the Indian Delegation.

The Conference also decided to set up separately a Fund for the environment, which would be of the size of US \$ 1007 million over a five-year period.

The question of the location of the Headquarters of the Environment Secretariat came up at the 27th session of the UN General Assembly. India had announced its candidature initially but decided to withdraw in favour of Kenya so that the interests of the developing countries would not be harmed by a divisive competition amongst them. The General Assembly has now taken a decision to locate the Environment Secretariat at Nairobi, Kenya.

In response to an invitation from the Government of India, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, accompanied by Mrs. Waldheim, visited India from 3 to 7 February 1973. The Secretary-General met the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs. The talks covered current world issues of mutual interest as well as the situation in the Indian sub-continent. India's determination to seek a settlement of all differences through direct talks among the parties on the basis of sovereign equality without outside interference was reiterated. The Secretary-General appreciated the progress made so far in the implementation of the Simla Agreement. He also took note of our view that further progress would be facilitated by early recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan.

During his stay in New Delhi, the Secretary-General inaugurated the "One Asia" Assembly. He also addressed the opening

<pg74>

meeting of the Third Session of the United Nations Committee on Natural Resources. India played host to this meeting which lasted two weeks, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Irrigation & Power, Dr. K. L. Rao and took important decisions of particular interest to the developing countries in the fields of Water, Energy and Minerals exploration and exploitation.

INDIA

USA BANGLADESH PAKISTAN CYPRUS NAMIBIA ETHIOPIA UNITED KINGDOM SOUTH AFRICA
ANGOLA GUINEA GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE ARGENTINA MALI SOMALIA YUGOSLAVIA
SUDAN CHINA SWITZERLAND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU GUYANA BAHRAIN
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES OMAN VIETNAM CAMBODIA ZAMBIA INDONESIA LAOS MALAYSIA
ALGERIA AFGHANISTAN PORTUGAL ALBANIA ISRAEL CHILE AUSTRIA BELGIUM JAPAN
FRANCE SWEDEN KENYA LATVIA

Jan 01, 1972

Technical and economic co-operation

CHAPTER IX

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Economic Division of this Ministry was set up a decade ago to promote joint politico-economic thinking among the many Ministries of the Government of India concerned with the projection of India's economic interests and image abroad, and to get Indian Missions to take an increasing interest in furthering India's trade and economic interests abroad.

Significant changes have taken place in the industrial economy of India. More and more industries are looking outward and seeking to develop new markets for their products, consumer as well as capital goods. Much of this export-oriented activity is directed towards the developing countries in this region to get together and pool their resources with a view to meeting their developmental needs. This is part of the new integrated strategy of development of the countries to which India fully subscribes. There is an increasing demand on the part of these countries, particularly in Africa and Asia, for Indian participation in developmental activities. These developments have added a new dimension to the functions of the Economic Division.

Broadly speaking, the Economic Division during this year was most concerned with the following major matters :

- I. Promotion of closer external economic and commercial relations : bilateral agreements, coordination of action and in particular the inter-governmental Joint Commissions;
- II. Working of the technical assistance programme (ITEC) which is particularly suited to India's possibilities of utilising to the maximum our state of tech-

nical advancement within our somewhat restricted resources;

III. Support for economic cooperation at the regional and multi-lateral level.

Starting with the Indo-Czech Joint Committee in 1966, India now has established high-level Joint Commissions with Ceylon, Afghanistan, Iran, Poland, USSR and Sweden. These Commissions serve a useful purpose by transcending bilateral agreements

<pg75>

<pg76>

with a given country and providing a sort of supreme review body or an overall 'umbrella' to over-see, accelerate and coordinate the activities of the various existing bilateral agreements besides identifying, from its vantage point, additional fields of cooperation in, keeping, with the changing needs of industrial and commercial developments.

In January 1972, at New Delhi, Shri Kumaramangalam, the Minister of Steel and Mines, exchanged Letters with Mr., Jan Mitrega, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, establishing an Indo-Polish Commission for Economic, Trade, 'Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Working groups have been set up for mining and commercial exchanges which will meet in Delhi in March. 1973, to prepare the agenda for the first meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission which is expected to be held in May 1973 in Warsaw. In September 1972 in Moscow, Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister of Planning, signed an agreement with Mr, S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, establishing the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Mr. V. A. Sergeev, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Relations and several experts visited India in January 1973 to prepare the ground for holding the first meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission, which took place from Feb 8@, 1973 17 February, 1973. The Soviet team was led by Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister for Planning, led the Indian team. A Protocol was concluded. In November 1972 in New Delhi, Shri Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs, exchanged Letters with Mr. Krister Wickman, Foreign Minister of Sweden, establishing the Indo-Swedish Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation. This Joint Commission was the first of its kind with a country in Western Europe and was hoped that the accent would be on the transfer of technology. Working-Groups of the Indo-Czech Joint Committee at the technical level on industrial and trade cooperation and science and technology met in Delhi. A working group on planning was held in January 1973.

Under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation programme (ITEC) India has been providing technical assistance to the developing countries, particularly in Africa and Asia, on a more or less constant basis. The budget allocation for assistance under ITEC rose from Rs. 4.46 lakhs in 1964-65 to Rs. 105

<pg77>

lakhs in 1972-73. In order to avoid its limited resources being thinly spread over a large number of countries, we have attempted to render the ITEC more effective by resorting to the principle of selectivity at all levels in the, choice of projects and in the nature of deployment. The ITEC has been particularly based on the assumption that in the neighbouring countries political goodwill for India as well as a basic economic and commercial interdependence has to be maintained at a steady level; that countries which have large expatriate Indian populations or emigrant Indian population have a legitimate claim on India's capacity to help, and lastly that the countries with whom we have either developed significant relations or which have considerable development potential are of great importance. The largest beneficiaries of our assistance have been Afghanistan, Mauritius, Malaysia, Fiji, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ceylon, Somalia and Tanzania.

The provision of training facilities is an important aspect of the ITEC Programme. There are about 120 trainees from overseas undergoing training in India at present out of which about 50 trainees were accepted for training during the current year. The following table indicates some of the trainees in India during the year :

- (i) Angola.-38 trainees; students for training in the English language, and further training in medicine and technical studies.
- (ii) Brazil.-Two trainees in Agriculture.
- (iii) Cambodia.--One trainee in Archaeology.
- (iv) Cyprus.-One trainee at the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi. Another trainee has been admitted for training in the Metric System in the Institute of Weights and Measures at Patna for the Session commencing 1 April 1973.
- (v) Egypt.-Thirty-four trainees; in the various Central Training Institutes for Instructors in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad. One trainee is undergoing a 15-week course at the Indian -Standards Institution, New Delhi.
- (vi) Fiji.-Four trainees in the fields of small scale indus-

try, social studies, agriculture and public administration.

(vii) Guyana.-Three trainees in leather industry.

6-1187MofEA/72

<pg78>

(viii) Iran.-Six trainees in the field of small scale industries attended an eight week training programme.

(ix) Iraq.--An official from Iraq for training in dairy administration. There are four trainees in Water Resources.

(x) Jordan.-One trainee at the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

(xi) Laos.-Two trainees in Forestry.

(xii) Malaysia.-Nine trainees; one in medicine and eight in vocational training.

(xiii) Senegal.--One trainee; a student of the Film Institute, Poona, who has been in India since 1970.

(xiv) Sri Lanka.-One trainee in VIP Security.

(xv) Sudan.-Nine trainees; in various fields such as railways, sugar technology and satellite communication. One trainee is undergoing a course at the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

(xvi) Venezuela.-One trainee.

(xvii) Zambia.-Ten trainees.

From among the trainees accepted during the current year for training in India in the various technical fields in Indian institutions, most have already arrived, though a few are expected to join shortly. The breakdown is roughly as follows : Angola (15), Zambia (10), Iran (6), Egypt, Guyana, Iraq and Mauritius (3 each), Fiji (2), Afghanistan, Aden, Cyprus, Jordan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Tonga (1 each).

The following proposals for acceptance of trainees in future are under consideration :

(a) Afghanistan : At the second meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission held in Kabul in April 1972, it was decided that training programmes in India for Afghan personnel should be taken up as a matter of priority, so that Afghan counterparts

might rapidly take over the functions now being performed by Indian and other foreign experts. It is expected that Afghan nominees in the fields of mining, irrigation, power generation, health and national archives would be imparted training over the next

<pg79>

2 years. Our total expenditure on the deputation of experts and the training of Afghan nominees during the next two or three years is estimated to be around Rs. 50 lakhs.

- (b) Iraq.-A proposal for the training of two Iraqis in the Sugar Research Institute. Subsequent to Indian Agricultural Delegation's visit to Iraq, proposals for providing training facilities in agriculture to a large number of Iraqis.
- (c) Iran-5 trainees in the field of small scale industries are expected.
- (d) Laos-4 Forestry trainees are expected and two experts for a study tour.
- (e) Maldives.-During the visit of the Maldivian Minister of Finance in April 1972, the discussions covered the provision of training facilities in navigation, engineering and wireless communication for Maldivians in India. A proposal for 10 trainees from the Maldives in these areas and for 30 trainees in teacher training.
- (f) Sri Lanka.-A proposal to accommodate 11 more trainees from Sri Lanka, in mica, cardboard and hand-made paper industry and 4 trainees in police work.
- (g) Zanzibar.-During the visit of the Vice President of Zanzibar in February 1973, the Government of India have offered scholarships for Zanzibar trainees in the various technical training institutions in India.

Nigeria.-As a result of delegation from Nigeria consisting of representatives of the Minister of Mines and Power led by the Chairman of the Nigerian Oil Corporation, Nigeria requested for facilities in India for the training of their engineers, geologists and technicians in the field of oil exploration, refining and the fertilizers industry. Arrangements for a special training course are being made at the Institute of Petroleum Exploration, Dehra Dun. In the field of steel, the Nigerians requested training facilities for their technicians and the Hindustan Steel Limited agreed to train twenty-four Nigerian technicians in batches of six each.

<pg80>

An equally important aspect of the ITEC Programme is the Indian experts drawn from a variety of disciplines who are deputed abroad to assist in foreign development programmes. Approximately 150 experts have been deputed abroad out of which 70 were sent in the current year. There are several other proposals for deputation of experts under consideration at present. Examples of the deputationists abroad are as follows :-

- (i) Afghanistan : Sixty-eight Indian experts are on deputation to Afghanistan in fields of Health, Education, Agriculture, Irrigation and Power and in Industry.
- (ii) Cyprus : An expert was sent for a period of six months (from 15 January 1972 to 15 July 1972) to assist the Government of Cyprus in the change-over to the metric system. Cyprus has requested the services of the same expert again, who will be proceeding to Cyprus shortly, for one year.
- (iii) Economic Commission for Africa: The services of two experts have been loaned to the ECA to work on a project entitled "Africa's Trade with East Asian countries".
- (iv) Ethiopia : Two lady doctors who have returned to India are being replaced.
- (v) Four experts; two scientists, a Managing Director for Suva Cooperative Association Ltd., and a Professor of Economics for the South Pacific University, Suva, who will also act as Economic Adviser to the Government of Fiji.
- (vi) Ghana : Six technicians have been selected to set up the machinery for, and help plan, the Centre for the Small Scale Industrial Centre near Accra.
- (vii) Guinea : Four teams of technical experts in the spheres of railways, industry, mining and irrigation visited Guinea in December '72 January '73 to carry out technical studies and prepare reports for the Guinean Government.
- (viii) Indonesia : Four experts, two teachers and two handloom experts.
- (ix) Iran : An officer of the State Bank of India was deputed to advise on financing & management of

<pg81>

small scale industries. The team for small scale industries left in January 1973.

- (x) Kenya : A two-member team was deputed to advise the Government in rural development.
- (xi) Libya : Three experts on cottage, small scale and medium scale industries.
- (xii) Maldives : Three teachers.
- (xiii) Malaysia : Five experts oil vocational training.
- (xiv) Mauritius : Nineteen experts mostly engineers and architects.
- (xv) Morocco : Three teachers.
- (xvi) Oman : One Entomologist.
- (xvii) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen : Eleven experts, mostly doctors and teachers.
- (xviii) Somalia : Eighteen experts mostly doctors/legal experts, stenographers and teachers.
- (xix) Sri Lanka : One expert in Forestry.
- (xx) Upper Volta : A request by the Government for replacement of the telecommunication engineer who has been repatriated on medical grounds is being processed. A Financial Adviser has also been deputed.
- (xxi) Yemen Arab Republic : One expert has been deputed.
- (xxii) Zambia : The deputation of an adviser to set up an import-export agency is being processed. A financial adviser for this Agency is also being deputed.
- (xxiii) Tonga: An Indian expert conducted a techno-economic survey of small scale industries in Tonga. Copies of the report prepared by the expert were presented to the Government of Tonga in September 1972.
- (xxiv) Tanzania : A seven member team comprising experts in small scale and village industry visited Tanzania, both the mainland and Zanzibar. The team's report on Zanzibar has already been presented to the Government of Zanzibar and has been accepted by them.

<pg82>

The following proposals for deputation of additional experts

are under consideration :-

- (i) Afghanistan: At the second meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission in April 1972, it was decided to augment the number of deputation of Indian experts in the fields of planning, mining, irrigation, power, public works, industrial management, education, financial administration and national archives.
- (ii) Cyprus : A proposal to send the same expert from the Directorate of Weights and Measures to Cyprus for a period of one year, at the request of the Government of Cyprus.
- (iii) Fiji : Several requests for deputationists are being examined.
- (iv) Guyana : Proposal to send one expert.
- (v) Iran : A proposal to send five railways experts.
- (vi) Iraq : An Indian Agricultural Delegation which visited Iraq has proposed the deputation of several Indian experts to Iraq.
- (vii) Maldives : A proposal to send two experts, one in fisheries and one technician for operating cardiograms.
- (viii) Mauritius : Proposals to send twenty-four more experts.
- (ix) Oman : A proposal to send a soil scientist. There is a proposal to depute a team to advise the Government of Oman in the setting up of small industry. There is also a proposal for the deputation of six lady doctors.
- (x) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen : A proposal to depute 6 doctors and 6 teachers in replacement.
- (xi) Somalia : A proposal to send three teachers and one doctor.
- (xii) Sri Lanka : A proposal to send five or six experts in transport and in the mica, cardboard and hand-made industry and a team of air-safety experts.
<pg83>
- (xiii) Yemen Arab Republic : A proposal to send three experts in fields of Law, Taxation and Cigarette

production.

(xiv) Abu Dhabi : At their request two experts, one in general planning and another in statistics have been offered for deputation.

(xv) Gulf States : A proposal is under consideration to depute a team of 10 experts led by N.I.D.C. to the Gulf States of Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrein and Kuwait to prepare a techno-economic survey of all these states.

(xvi) Laos : Experts are likely to be deputed in forestry and fisheries and for feasibility studies for a cotton yarn spinning mill.

(xvii) Qatar : A proposal to depute two experts for the assessment of ground water resources of that country is under consideration.

(xviii) Zanzibar : As a result of the discussions held during the visit of the Vice-President of Tanzania it is proposed to depute a number of experts upto a limit of 20 to Zanzibar in various fields such as small scale industries and agriculture.

The ITEC having familiarised the developing countries with the availability and quality of Indian expertise, many have shown great interest in direct recruitment of experts from India. Recruitment teams from Zambia, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Libya, Iraq Fiji and Iran visited India and selected experts in diverse fields i.e. medicine, civil aviation, engineering, accountancy, etc. There are several hundred Indian experts serving abroad thus recruited on direct terms by foreign governments. All requests, even for direct recruitment by foreign governments are channelised through Economic Division of the Ministry. The selecting teams are assisted in the presentation of panels of names for interview and in the selection process.

Under the ITEC the Government of India also gifted capital goods, equipment and machinery besides medical stores, books etc. Examples of such donations are given below :-

(i) Afghanistan.-One of the major projects completed in the year was the Institute of Child Health, Kabul, a 100-bed children's hospital constructed at the cost

<pg84>

of Rs. 1 crore. On 12 July 1972 during President Giri's visit, the Institute was formally inaugurated by the King of Afghanistan. The Institute will be run with the help of medical and nursing staff from India during the next two years. It is also proposed

to supply agricultural implements, laboratory equipment, vehicles, insecticides and pesticides worth Rs. 11 lakhs during the next few months for the agricultural research centres. In view of the severe drought conditions in Afghanistan, a decision was recently taken to donate 12 irrigation pump sets, worth Rs. 7.5 lakhs, early in the new year. Work on an Industrial Estate near Kabul which will cost over Rs. 25 lakhs has begun.

- (ii) Cambodia.-An additional grant of Rs. 167,420/- has been made to the Multinational Prck Thnot Irrigation Project.
 - (iii) Ghana.-Almost all the items of machinery for the Small Scale Industrial Centre near Accra worth Rs. 3.5 lakhs, which were being presented under the ITEC programme were despatched.
 - (iv) Laos.-Books worth Rs. 1,500 on forestry were presented. Two Sediment Testing Laboratories were presented to Laos through our Ambassador at a total cost of Rs. 35,000. There is a proposal under consideration for gifting of vegetable seeds worth Rs. 35,000/-.
 - (v) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen : We gifted to the Government of PDRY scientific instruments, insecticides and pesticides. A quantity of spraying equipment to be presented to the PDRY is ready for shipment.
 - (vi) Yemeni Arab Republic.-- A gift of pump sets to Y.A.R. is under progress.
 - (vii) D.R.V.N.-Wheat and maize seeds worth Rs. 1,86,000 were gifted to the Government of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.
 - (viii) Fiji.-We have committed to gift laboratory equipment worth Rs. 50,000/- to the South Pacific University, Suva (Fiji) over and above our earlier donation of Rs. 2,85,000/-.
- <pg85>
- (ix) Iraq.-It is proposed to gift agricultural machinery and oil seeds to Iraq. The machinery is to be donated by the manufacturers of Punjab and the seeds by the Punjab Agricultural University.
 - (x) Oman.--It is proposed to donate to the Government of Oman laboratory equipment to the value of Rs. 50,000/-.

(xi) Zanzibar.--It has been decided to donate equipment and machinery required for the Common Facility Centre including a supporting Engineering Workshop, for the proposed Industrial Estate at Zanzibar. The value is likely to be around Rs. 10 lakhs.

Indian experts, functioning under the budget for the ITEC, carried out a number of feasibility studies and techno-economic surveys abroad. In Ceylon the feasibility reports prepared by Indian experts for setting up of industries in glass, refractories, graphite, rubber goods and mica are under examination by the two Governments. Concrete proposals, based on these reports, will now be prepared for joint consideration. A feasibility study was conducted in Laos for the establishment of an industrial estate in Vientiane. In Afghanistan, feasibility studies by Indian experts for the actual industries to be located in the Industrial Estate for small scale industries near Kabul are now in progress. An expert of NIDC recently visited Sudan for preliminary studies in connection with the preparation of a feasibility study in the establishment of a scrap melting plant. An officer of the Department of Labour and Employment submitted to the Government of Mauritius a report on the Industrial Technical Training Institute. Experts from Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) conducted under ITEC at a cost of Rs. 8.5 lakhs, a feasibility study of the Ban Mak Nao Lift Irrigation Project in Laos. The report of the team is expected to be ready by end of March 1973. In meetings held with the Chief Minister of Negri Sembilan (Malaysia) on 10 January 1973, it was decided that a Techno-Economic Survey and a Technical Training Institute Survey of Negri Sembilan may be conducted to find out the potentialities of economic cooperation.

Apart from the above activities, the Economic Division also provided 25 scholarships under ITEC in specific international courses conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, the Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, the

<pg86>

Water Resources Training Centre, University of Roorkee and the Institute of Secretariat Management and Training.

While India consistently supported promotion of cooperation at the regional level to deal with common problems of economic development, the other possible approach of cooperation through sub-regional groups was considered less important. This was because regional cooperation, in a sense, placed the resources of the region itself at the disposal of individual countries. Sub-regional groups on the other hand tended, it was felt, to have limited utility if they became both inward looking and restrictive.

Generally the Asian region has lagged behind others in matters of regional cooperation and only recently has there been a move within the ECAFE for concerted regional action.

- (1) Under the aegis of the ECAFE action was initiated on a number of projects in the field of industry, shipping, port development, an Asian railway network, Asian highway and related sub-regional network, regional telecommunication network, development of regional tourism and development of water resources.
- (2) A feasibility study was presented to the Inter-governmental Committee on the Establishment of an Asian Reserve Bank which met in Bangkok in August 1972. The Committee considered that an Asian Reserve Bank was a feasible project and developed, towards that purpose, a draft Agreement, which forms part of the report unanimously adopted by the Committee.
- (3) India derived satisfaction from the understandings reached on a number of important commodities with the other producers in the developing countries of Asia; cooperation with Ceylon to stabilise export earnings from tea; cooperation in the shape of the Asian pepper community with Indonesia and Malaysia, and the coconut community with the Philippines and Sri Lanka. At the 20th Session of the ECAFE, held in Bangkok in March 1972, India's Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. L. N. Mishra, said that

<pg87>

an effective solution to the commodity problem could constitute a positive step in finding solution to the problems of the least-developed among the developing countries.

The underlying assumption behind these programmes was that several of the basic problems of the developing world, such as mass poverty, unemployment, insufficient industrial infrastructures, transport and shipping facility etc. can be resolved by the cooperation of the countries of the region.

INDIA

USA AFGHANISTAN IRAN POLAND SWEDEN RUSSIA ETHIOPIA FIJI MALAYSIA MAURITIUS
MALI SOMALIA TANZANIA YEMEN ANGOLA BRAZIL CAMBODIA CYPRUS EGYPT GUYANA
IRAQ JORDAN LAOS SENEGAL SRI LANKA SUDAN VENEZUELA ZAMBIA PHILIPPINES
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE TONGA LATVIA MALDIVES CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NIGER
NIGERIA GHANA GUINEA INDONESIA KENYA LIBYA MOROCCO OMAN UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES QATAR KUWAIT UGANDA

Feb 8@, 1973

External Publicity

CHAPTER X

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

The External Publicity Division of the Ministry continued to publicise and explain India's foreign policy and to project a correct and objective image of India abroad. This purpose was achieved by :

- (i) regular briefing of the Press and other media representatives, both Indian and foreign, and by maintaining continuous contact with them;
- (ii) formulation of external publicity policies and guidelines including control and supervision of Publicity Posts abroad; and
- (iii) mobilising official and public support for India through the use of all means of communications.

The war between India and Pakistan in December 1971 and the emergence of Bangladesh as a sovereign independent country brought about far-reaching changes in the political patterns in the subcontinent and in the attitude of some powerful countries towards this region. As a result of the sustained efforts made by the External Publicity Division, there was a more sympathetic and better understanding of India's foreign policy and the developments at home. It was a matter of some satisfaction that during the year under review India received coverage in the world press, which could be characterised, by and large, as fair and favourable.

In directing and sustaining efforts of our Missions abroad and in explaining the Government's policies, the External Publicity Division worked in close coordination with all the Divisions of the Ministry and with other concerned Ministries in the Government of India. A close working rapport was maintained in particular with the All India Radio, specially with its External Services Division; with the Press Information Bureau; the Photo Division; the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Commercial Publicity Wing of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Secretaries' Committee on External Publicity gave the necessary directives and guidelines in this context

<pg89>

The Head of the External Publicity Division, as the Official spokesman, briefed Indian and Foreign Press correspondents in Delhi. He was available to the Press every day and also held special briefing sessions once a week when the Parliament was not in session. During the Parliament session, journalists were welcome to see him for background information.

During the period under review, logistic facilities were provided to 165 visiting foreign journalists, radio and TV teams from various countries. These media men had come to India to cover the general development and industrial progress which had taken place in India during the last 25 years. Local hospitality was also extended to 75 foreign journalists.

Facilities were provided to 114 Indian journalists in connection with their visit to foreign countries mostly at the invitation, of foreign governments.

During the year, 375 Press releases were issued on various subjects. Material from these releases is made use of by the representatives of mass media, both Indian and foreign, besides, the Transmission Unit of this Ministry and the A.I.R.

For quick transmission of news about developments at home, the Ministry maintained a net work of teleprinter link with 66 Missions. It is our intention to expand this net-work in a phased manner. In addition, 35 of our major Missions were also on a 2-way telex link with the Ministry. Two transmissions per day were sent from Headquarters to Missions abroad which were linked through teleprinter facilities. These news-casts were sent to other Missions either by press cable or by diplomatic bag. On the basis of the material contained in these news-casts, our publicity Posts were able to issue daily, weekly or fortnightly bulletins and news digests in English, French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic and other languages.

The World Press Review bulletin was issued as a daily service by the External Publicity Division. Based on telex messages, cables and press clippings received from our Missions abroad, it contained news, comments and editorial articles in the foreign press of interest to India.

The Production Unit of the Division maintained a continuous flow of material to the Missions abroad. 26 pamphlets were produced during the year 1972. The production and distribution of the regular publications of the Ministry, namely, Foreign Affairs Record (monthly), Indian and Foreign Review (fort-

<pg90>

nightly) and, (its French language version Currier De L'Inde fortnightly) was continued. Foreign language versions of the

following pamphlets were produced for distribution through our Missions abroad :

- (i) India-(for school children) in Spanish.
- (ii) Bangladesh-A Brutal Birth in French.

In addition, 35,000 copies of 'India' (for school children) in English were produced and distributed by this Division. The second volume of "Bangladesh Documents" was published recently. These two volumes containing authentic texts of important statements and documents on Bangladesh were welcomed by the Press and research scholars. Copies of 115 newspapers and journals were supplied to our Missions on a regular basis.

During the year under review, 93 documentary films were produced, out of which 68 were approved for external publicity. 2192 prints of documentary films (including 10 prints of colour documentaries to 50 selected Missions) were supplied to our Missions during the period under review. The Films Division completed the production of the colour films "Bhutan" and "Observance of Muslim Festivals in India" sponsored by this Ministry. Four more documentary films as well as compilation films on the state visits to India by the Spanish Foreign Minister and the President of the Republic of Zaire are in various stages of production by the Films Division.

The Division also supplied to Indian Missions documentaries and Indian News Reviews, produced by the Films Division, on Bangladesh. A set of 23 films was presented to the Government of Bangladesh. Two films "Visit of Bangladesh Foreign Minister to Delhi" and "Visit of Bangladesh Prime Minister to Delhi" were produced and presented to the Bangladesh Government. A similar film on the visit of the President of Bangladesh to India is under preparation. The Films Division special documentary "Transcendence" was supplied to selected Missions in connection with Sri Aurobindo centenary celebrations.

One new print of the film "Pather Panchali", in English and four prints each of the feature films 'Ashirwad' and 'Satyakam' with sub-titles in Arabic, English, French and Spanish were sent to our Missions.

113 gramophone records were supplied to our Missions. 16 mm Mm projectors were also supplied to our Missions in Ulan Bator, Djakarta, Sofia, Canberra, Accra and Basrah.

<pg91>

500 photographs on various subjects, 11 sketches, 179 books, 70 tourist posters, 16 charts, 5 posters on prohibition and 17 children's paintings were sent to our Missions abroad for participation in exhibitions and display purposes.

Libraries attached to our major Missions were supplied with selected books on Indian history, culture and developments. These libraries were also supplied with important Indian newspapers, magazines and audio-visual equipment.

Under the cultural exchange programme, selected books were presented to several universities through our Missions. A donation was made to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust in Burma. Prizes for foreign winners of Shankar's International Children Painting Competition were sent to our Missions abroad. For the third time, we participated in the "That Luang Festival" in Laos for which required exhibits were sent to our Missions in Vientiane.

In July 1972, an Independence Anniversary Unit was created in the External Publicity Division in connection with the work relating to the celebration of India's 25th Independence Jayanti in foreign countries, Among the items allocated by the National Committee to the Ministry of External Affairs were the following :-

- (i) Bringing out a special prestigious publication for distribution on global basis;
- (ii) Invitation to 50 foreign media men to visit India;
- (iii) Holding of Reception and Cultural Week by Indian Missions;
- (iv) Holding of Photographic Exhibition by Indian Missions;
- (v) Purchase of selected Indian feature films for supply to Indian Missions;
- (vi) Holding of an exhibition of contemporary Indian painting in U.S.A.;
- (vii) Commissioning of special feature articles for publication in foreign newspapers and magazines; and
- (viii) Distribution of special publications, charts, scrolls, commemorative coins through our Missions abroad.

<pg92>

As directed by the National Committee, the anniversary celebrations have been spread over one year (Aug 15, 1972 to 14 August 1973). Part of the programme was carried out during the year and it is hoped that the remaining items will be implemented by August 1973. Reports received indicated that many countries had taken interest in the 25th independence Jayanti celebrations. The Foreign press also gave good coverage to functions organised by our Missions.

INDIA

USA PAKISTAN BANGLADESH RUSSIA BHUTAN ZAIRE AUSTRALIA BULGARIA GHANA
INDONESIA MONGOLIA BURMA LAOS CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Aug 15, 1972

Cultural Relations

CHAPTER XI

CULTURAL RELATIONS

Promotion of cultural relations with foreign countries is an important aspect of India's foreign policy and definite steps have been taken to strengthen our relations with other countries in this field.

Among the large number of distinguished scholars, writers and artists from foreign countries who visited India on the invitation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations or were looked after by the Council during their visit were : Prof. O. Bassir of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria; Prof. Hajime Nakamura of Japan; Prof. H. Soebadio and Dr. I. B. O. Punyat-madiya of Indonesia, Mr. R. E. Cliquer, sculpteur Royale of Belgium; Prof. Ungku Aziz, Vice-Chancellor, University of Malaya; Prof. L. H. Goma, Vice-Chancellor, University of Zambia, Dr. J. R. Francisco, Vice-President, Mindanao State University, Philippines; Dr. Huda, Educationist from Bangladesh, Mr. Jiri Meisner, Secretary-General of Association for International Relations from Czechoslovakia; Dr. R. Palsson, Director-General of Antiquities from Sweden; Madame F. Giroud, writer from France; a 9 member delegation of Iraqi Baath Socialist Party led by Mr. Shibly Al-Ayasami; and a 5 member delegation from the Arab Republic of Egypt led by H. E. Dr. M. T. Oweida.

Indian scholars, writers and artists were sent abroad on goodwill-cum-lecture tours. These included Shri Habib Tanvir, M. P. to Afghanistan; Shri Shankar Pillai to Hungary, shri Romesh Thapar to Indonesia and Singapore; Shri A. C. Sheorey to Denmark. Sweden and Rumania: Prof. M. S. Rajan to Fiji: Prof. V. S. Naravane to Malaysia and Thailand; and Shri Udhar Pinto to U.S.A.

Delegations of performing artists were sent to neighbouring

countries such as Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand on different occasions, including the Indian Independence Day, Republic Day, Silver Jubilee celebrations of Indian independence and state visits of Indian dignitaries. A cultural delegation was also sent to Bangladesh.

Exhibitions of Indian art and handicrafts were sent abroad for display in several countries, among them being an exhibition

<pg93>

7-1187MofEA/72

<pg94>

of graphics by leading Indian artists to Poland and Federal Republic of Germany; an exhibition of photographs on India by Sunil Janah to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Rumania; two exhibitions of Indian handicrafts---one to Iran and the other to Hungary and Federal Republic of Germany; and an exhibition of reproductions of Indian art from the Ajanta period to modern times to Guyana, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico and Venezuela.

Indian books and art objects were presented through our Missions abroad to libraries and educational institutions in over 60 countries.

As a part of the programme of the Council for Cultural Relations of publication of books and periodicals on various aspects of Indian life, the Council brought out the first issues of its French and Spanish quarterly journals, viz. RENCONTRE AVEC L'INDE and PAPELLES DE LA INDIA, respectively. The Council is already publishing a quarterly journal in English entitled INDIAN HORIZONS and a quarterly in Arabic entitled THAQAFAT-UL-HIND as well as a bimonthly in English called CULTURAL NEWS FROM INDIA.

In connection with the Essay Competitions organised by Indian Missions in over 30 countries on subjects relating to India, the Council sent Indian books and handicrafts for presentation to the winners of the competitions.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding is administered by the Council. The Award for the year 1969 was presented by the President, Shri V. V. Giri, to Mother Teresa, founder of the Missionaries of Charity, at a special ceremony held on Nov 15, 1972 at New Delhi.

The Gandhi Foundation Lecture for 1972, jointly sponsored by the Council for Cultural Relations and the University of London, was delivered by Dr. Yogesh Atal of the Indian Council of Social Science Research at the London School of Oriental and

African Studies. The Azad Memorial Lecture for 1972 was delivered by Dr. Ales Bebler of Yugoslavia at New Delhi. In addition, the Council organised a large number of lectures by foreign visitors at different places in India.

The welfare of foreign students in India continued to engage the Council's attention. Four Summer Camps and six Study-tours in different parts of the country were organised for the benefit of foreign students. 14 Orientation Courses were arranged in different parts of the country for the newly arrived foreign stu-

<pg95>

dents as well as for Indian students going abroad. Arrangements for receiving students on first arrival in India and for helping them with accommodation, travel, home hospitality, etc., were strengthened. The number of Foreign Students Advisers appointed by the Council in collaboration with Universities and other institutions of higher learning now stands at 32.

Under the Orientation programme for Indian and foreign scholars, two Orientation Courses were organised by the Council for Indian scholars and officers before their departure for teaching or training assignments abroad. Four Professors of Indian history and philosophy from the Republic of Korea, two professors of Indology from the Netherlands and one scholar of Indian philosophy from Indonesia came to India on study tour under the orientation programme.

In addition to the existing Chairs of Indian Studies in Iran, Laos, Poland, Rumania, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia, the Council has set up during 1972-73 Chairs and/or Centres of Indian Studies in universities in Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mexico, Senegal and Thailand.

The I.C.C.R. is collaborating with Jawaharlal Nehru University and the National Council of Educational Research and Training in a pilot project for producing suitable reading material on India in different foreign languages for school Children and university students in other countries.

The Council further expanded its activities by opening Indian Cultural Centres abroad in order to promote greater awareness and appreciation of our cultural heritage and of our achievements in social, economic, scientific and cultural fields since independence. Indian Cultural Centres have already been opened in Suva, Fiji, in San Francisco, U.S.A. and in Georgetown, Guyana. The possibility of opening similar Centres in other countries is being considered.

The I.C.C.R. has an important role to play in the implementation of the various decisions taken by the Central Committee regarding cultural activities of foreign Missions/Organisations.

Under the framework instituted by the Government of India, the I.C.C.R. is associated with the running of cultural centres of foreign diplomatic Missions in places where they have no diplomatic/consular presence, and those of autonomous cultural organisations depending on foreign governments for financial assistance and other support.

<pg96>

Our Missions abroad celebrated the Birth Centenary of Sri Aurobindo by holding special Services and Commemoration meetings. National Committees were established in France, West Germany, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Switzerland, etc., for celebrating the Centenary in an appropriate manner.

125 deluxe and 250 library editions of Sri Aurobindo's Works received from the Ministry of Education, were sent to our Missions abroad for use in Mission libraries and for presentation to Heads of State/High Dignitaries/Libraries in foreign countries. Sri Aurobindo's Works were presented to the Heads of State in Swaziland and Brazil, to Ministers in Lesotho, Sudan, Brazil, Syria, Malawi and Port of Spain (Trinidad Supreme Head of the Buddhist order in Cambodia, and to universities and educational institutions in other countries.

Our Missions were supplied, in addition, with copies of a long playing record on Sri Aurobindo. Photo albums and literature published by Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, were also sent to our Missions abroad for use and display in a suitable manner during the Celebrations organised in the countries concerned. A short film entitled "Transcendence", although produced towards the end of the Centenary Year, was also distributed to certain Missions, which had shown keen desire to exhibit it.

From the reports so far received from our Missions abroad about the Celebrations organised by them, it appears that the Celebrations have met with a popular response and have resulted in creating an awareness of the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo in foreign countries.

The Nomination Scheme, under which the Ministry has been assisting, for the past several years, self-financing students from developing countries in Africa and Asia to secure admission to medical and engineering colleges in India, was continued during the year. In 1972, the Ministry arranged in medical and engineering colleges the admission of a total of 266 such foreign students against 207 in 1971, 81 of these were admitted to medical colleges and 185 to engineering colleges. There were 49 students from Africa, 63 from West Asia, 70 from South East Asia, 29 from Sri Lanka, 46 from Nepal and 8 from other countries.

There is increasing demand from foreign students to avail of the facilities offered by the Government of India for Medical and

Engineering courses. However, in view of the limited number of reserved seats at our disposal, a large number of students who are otherwise well qualified cannot get admission to such courses.

INDIA

NIGER NIGERIA JAPAN INDONESIA BELGIUM ZAMBIA BANGLADESH PHILIPPINES NORWAY SLOVAKIA SWEDEN FRANCE IRAQ EGYPT AFGHANISTAN HUNGARY ITALY REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE DENMARK FIJI MALAYSIA THAILAND USA BHUTAN NEPAL SRI LANKA POLAND GERMANY BULGARIA IRAN GUYANA MEXICO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO VENEZUELA UNITED KINGDOM YUGOSLAVIA KOREA THE NETHERLANDS LAOS LEBANON SENEGAL ARGENTINA BRAZIL CANADA SWITZERLAND LESOTHO SUDAN SWAZILAND MALAWI SPAIN SYRIA CAMBODIA

Nov 15, 1972

Protocol Matters

CHAPTER XII

PROTOCOL MATTERS

During the year 1972-73, following the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Bangladesh, His Excellency Dr. Azizun Rahman Mallick presented his credentials as the first Ambassador of Bangladesh on Mar 13, 1972.

Later, with the entry of Bangladesh into the Commonwealth of Nations, His Excellency Dr. A. R. Mallick. was re-designated as High Commissioner for Bangladesh in India.

Diplomatic relations were established with Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Mr. Sayyed Abbas Ali Said became Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of Oman from 24 June 1972, His Excellency Mr. Mohammad Issa Al-Ali presented his credentials as the first Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates on 27 July 1972.

The first Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba N. E. Mr. Angel Ferras Moreno presented his Letter of Credence to the President on 11 August 1972.

The Consulate General of the German Democratic Republic was upgraded to Embassy level and His Excellency Mr. Herbert Fischer presented his credentials as the first Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic on 31 October 1972.

The Office of the Government of Abu Dhabi in Bombay was

redesignated as the Consulate General of the United Arab Emirates in Bombay. Mr. Hamad Theeban Al-Mansoori took charge as the Consul-General of the United Arab Emirates w.e.f. 19 November 1972.

Following the upgrading of the Consulate General of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Embassy level, His Excellency Mr. Chu Van Bien presented his credentials as the first Ambassador of the DRVN on 26 November 1972.

Following the decision to establish diplomatic relations between India and Guatemala, His Excellency Mr. F. Antonio Gandara has been appointed as the first concurrent Ambassador of Guatemala to India, with headquarters at Tokyo.

Mr. Rahman Baccus Gajraj who was appointed as the first resident High Commissioner for Guyana to India, presented his letter of Commission on 22 January 1973.

The Government of the State of Qatar open-ad their first resident Mission in New Delhi on 29 January 1973, with the arrival of Mr. Mohammad Abdul Rahman Al-Kholaiifi as the first resident Charge d'Affaires.

<pg97>

BANGLADESH

INDIA OMAN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES CUBA USA VIETNAM JAPAN GUYANA QATAR

Mar 13, 1972

Passport, Visa and Consular Services

CHAPTER XIII

PASSPORT, VISA AND CONSULAR SERVICES

With an eye on the convenience of the public, in partial relaxation of Section 6 of the Passports Act, 1967, it was decided to, grant temporary passport facilities to persons against whom proceedings were reported to be pending in a criminal court in India, provided they were in a position to produce a court order permitting them to depart from India, or exempting them from personal appearance in the court concerned. The validity of such passports is restricted to the period specified in the court order; or to a period of six months, if no period is specified by the

court. In order to prevent the ends of justice being subverted, however, it has been stipulated that the under-trial concerned should give an undertaking in writing that he would appear before the court at any time. during the validity of the passport so granted, if required by the court.

The work relating to a whole-sale revision of the Passport Rules, 1967, initiated last year, was completed and a revised set of Rules, As corrected upto Jan 15, 1972, was issued to all concerned in India and abroad.

Further, the procedure for the processing of passport applications by Passport Issuing Authorities was streamlined. Thereafter, detailed instructions were issued to all passport offices in this regard, with the two-fold object of ensuring the careful scrutiny, and the expeditious disposal, of the applications.

Consequent on the emergence of Bangladesh, special travel documents were introduced to facilitate travel between India and that country. Initially, a special "Certificate of Travel between India and Bangladesh", was introduced with effect from 25 January 1972. Subsequently, it was replaced by a regular India-Bangladesh passport, as from 1 September 1972.

On the occasion of the visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Poland an agreement was signed with the Polish Government abolishing visa fees, on a reciprocal basis, with effect from 1 August 1972. Since then, the visas on Polish passports and travel documents and Indian passports and travel documents are granted gratis by the respective Governments. This measure was taken to further strengthen the existing friendly relations

<pg98>

<pg99>

between the two countries. (Poland is the seventeenth country with which India has signed such an agreement.)

The number of passport applications carried over from the previous year, and those received during 1972, by the Passport Authorities in India, was 1,85,042. Against this, 1,61,625 passports were issued. Only about .04% of the total applications for passports received were rejected. Less than 19,250 applications were awaiting disposal at the end of 1972, pending completion of certain formalities or enquiries.

In 1972, 5,036 official passports and 679 diplomatic passports were issued. The number of such passports serviced during this period was 2,970. Official and diplomatic visas were issued to 3,393 foreigners in 1972.

As a result of unprecedented affluence in recent years in the Gulf countries (mainly Kuwait, Muscat, Bahrain, and Dubai),

the demand there for Indian domestic staff, e.g. maid servants, cooks and ayahs, has been growing rapidly. Unscrupulous touts and 'agents' in India have reportedly, been clandestinely exploiting this situation by luring needy and susceptible Indian women to the area, with exaggerated promises of lucrative jobs and attractive living conditions there. With a view to curbing any surreptitious outflow of Indian women in this manner, inter alia, all the State Governments have been requested to tighten up security arrangement at all possible exit points. Additionally, they have been requested to give extensive publicity, particularly among the uneducated and the poorer sections of the society, to the hazards to which women leaving India illegally are inevitably exposed abroad.

The Protectors of Emigrants at air and sea ports in India, in pursuance of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, offered assistance to, and registered the departure of 1,609 skilled workers (including domestic servants, during 1972.

In 1972, the Regional Passport Offices in India received Rs. 55,24,656 as fees for rendering passport services.

The Central Passport & Emigration Organisation, is a subordinate establishment of the Ministry of External Affairs, It comprises seven Regional Passport and Emigration Offices located at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Chandigarh. These offices are entrusted with the work of granting passports, and rendering miscellaneous services relating to passports, to Indian nationals. The offices at Madras, Bombay,
<pg100>

Calcutta and Delhi also attend to emigration work and officers of appropriate rank in these offices function as Protectors of Emigrants, for carrying out the duties assigned to them, under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. Two emigration sub-offices in the Madras region, each under the charge of a Protector of Emigrants, are also located at Nagapattinam and Mandapam.

The total sanctioned strength of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation is : Regional Passport Officers 7; Assistant Passport Officers 6; Public Relations Officers 9; Superintendents 18; Non-gazetted office staff 301; and Class IV staff 114. The recruitment to the different grades of the Central Passport & Emigration Organisation is regulated by separate rules, specially applicable to this Organisation.

The Regional Passport & Emigration Office, Delhi, was inspected by the Internal Staff Inspection Unit of this Ministry in May 1972. On the basis of its study of the volume of work handled in that office, the Unit recommended the creation of an additional post of Public Relations Officer in that office. It was, however, not possible to implement the recommendation in view of the continuing ban on the creation of new posts.

Around the middle of the year, the Regional Passport Offices at Ahmedabad and Chandigarh had to face a sudden and heavy increase in applications for passports, valid for travel to Canada, quite out of proportion to their sanctioned staff. In the case of Chandigarh, for instance, during the period July-October 1972 the Regional Passport Office there had to deal with an average of more than 4,000 applications per month, as against its overall average of 1,339 applications per month in 1971. This unprecedented rush was largely attributable to a widespread apprehension among the applicants that after the Canadian elections, due in October, the new Government in the country would make its immigration policy more stringent. As no new posts could be created, the situation was expeditiously resolved by promptly deputing extra hands from other Regional Passport Offices. Additionally, the existing staff at Chandigarh and Ahmedabad were asked to work outside office hours and on holidays; and it was gratifying to note that they rose admirably to the occasion.

The Consular Section is responsible for tendering every possible help, including financial assistance, to Indian nationals stranded abroad. During the period under review, it dealt with 29 cases of deportation, 96 cases of arrest and 303 cases of repatriation of destitute Indian nationals in foreign countries. It

<pg101>

authenticated 3369 judicial and commercial documents required for use abroad, dealt with 34 cases of properties of the deceased Indians, and processed several requests for "No obligation to return to India" certificates required by Indian nationals in the USA/Canada, who wanted to settle down in those countries. India has reciprocal arrangements with some foreign countries in respect of service of summons in civil cases, examination of witnesses on commission in criminal matters, enforcement of maintenance orders, etc. The Consular Section looks after this work also and strives for concluding such arrangements with other foreign countries. Besides, it performs consular and quasi-consular functions on behalf of the Governments of Jamaica, Malta and Malawi, who do not have their resident Missions in India.

INDIA

USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BANGLADESH POLAND MALI BAHRAIN KUWAIT OMAN
CANADA JAMAICA MALAWI MALTA

Jan 15, 1972

Administration And Organisation

CHAPTER XIV

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

Sardar Swaran Singh was the Minister of External Affairs throughout the year, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister, took over as Minister of State on Feb 05, 1973.

There were many changes at the level of senior officers during the year. Shri T. N. Kaul relinquished, charge of the post of Foreign Secretary, on retirement on 4 December 1972 and Shri Kewal Singh assumed charge of this post from that date. Shri S. K. Banerjee relinquished charge of the post of Secretary (East) on 1 November 1972 and Shri V. C. Trivedi took over from the same date. Shri J. K. Atal, who took over as Officer on Special Duty on 21 December 1971 on return from Islamabad, retired on 17 November 1972. Shri P. N. Menon relinquished charge of the post of Secretary (West) on 1 March 1972 consequent upon his appointment as Ambassador to Belgrade (Yugoslavia) and Shri Avtar Singh, Additional Secretary (Admn.) assumed charge as Secretary (West) from that date. Shri B. K. Sanyal on transfer from Algiers took over as Additional Secretary on 12 June 1972. On transfer from Tehran Shri M. A. Rahman took over as Additional Secretary on 3 February 1972. Shri Surendra Singh Alirajpur took over as Joint Secretary (Admn.) on 1 September 1972.

India has 112 resident Missions (excluding Trade Missions under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and 4 Special Officers in Sikkim, Bhutan, New York and Geneva) with a total staff strength of 560 officers and 2609 staff members including locally recruited staff. These Missions together with concurrent accreditation carry Indian representation to 182 capitals and cities. A list of Indian Missions/Posts opened in 1972-73 is given in Appendix V.

Consequent upon Bangladesh becoming a member of the Commonwealth in April 1972 our Mission in Dacca was raised to the level of a High Commission. An Assistant High Commission was also opened in Chittagong (Bangladesh). It has been decided to open another Assistant High Commission in Raishahi. A Mission in Panama and another in Bogota (Colombia) at Embassy level were opened and they started functioning in February 1973. The Mission in Caracas (Venezuela) was upgraded from the level of resident Charge d'Affaires to that of

<pg102>

<pg103>

resident Ambassador. Consulate General Berlin (GDR) was raised to Embassy level.

The normal expenditure of the Ministry during 1972-73 is

estimated to be of the order of Rs. 5475.94 lakhs, details of which,, are given below:-

Rupees in Lakhs

(a) External Affairs	
Headquarters	295.56
Missions/Posts abroad	1254.87
Other Items	
Contribution to United Nations and Commonwealth Sectt.	
	217.25
Central Passport & Emigration organisations	28.50
Other Miscellaneous items	1272.03
TOTAL : (a)	3068.21
(b) Other Revenue Expenditure	
Subsidies and Aid	
Subsidy to Sikkim	407.75
Subsidy to Bhutan	1024.50
Aid to Nepal	789.63
Aid to other Developing countries in Asia and Africa	80.00
Other Items	
External Affairs (Hostel)	1.95
I.C.M. Directorate (Nepal)	13.39
Grants-in-Aid Contributions etc.	85.51
TOTAL (b)	2402.73
TOTAL (a+b)	5470.94

In addition to above, an expenditure of Rs. 118 crores is anticipated on account of assistance to Bangladesh to enable it to meet shortage of essential commodities and to rehabilitate its, shattered economy.

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

<pg104>

The expenditure of Rs. 12.55 crores on our Missions/Posts abroad is quite small compared to the total expenditure of about Rs. 268 crores incurred on Administration Services from the Central Revenue; 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 promotion of her political and economic interests. Indian Missions have minimum staff and are run at low cost compared to Missions of most other countries. The staffing patterns and expenditure on Missions are kept under constant review to ensure utmost economy. Economy measures instituted in 1971-72 in pursuance of the Prime Minister's directive to economise to maximum extent possible in Non-Plan expenditure continued to be operative during the year.

During the year, the Foreign Service Inspectors carried out inspection of Indian Missions in 16 stations viz., Dacca, Moscow, Helsinki, Stockholm, Warsaw, Budapest, Belgrade, Vienna, Geneva, Berne, London, Dublin, The Hague, Bonn, Brussels and Rome and made a number of recommendations regarding staffing patterns, rationalisation of work, foreign allowances etc. with accent on economy consistent with efficiency.

The Ministry already had direct Teleprinter/Telex Links with 26 Indian Missions/Posts abroad and similar links were established during the year with 20 more Missions/Posts abroad.

The IFS Committee (Pillai Committee) envisaged expansion of the IFS Cadre to about 550 over a period of 10 years. But this target has not been reached, the present strength being only 512. During 1972-73, two officers were working in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, while 5 officers were in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. One Officer was on the senior Instructing Staff of the National Defence College and two among the officer Trainees, and two officers were on deputation to the Cabinet Secretariat. It was not possible to depute more IFS Officers to work in other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India due to shortage of officers in the Cadre.

Merit continued to be the criteria for promotions to Selection Grades of the Indian Foreign Service and from IFS(B) to IFS(A) so that it may provide an incentive for efficient performance. However, promotions in lower grades is on the basis of seniority-cum-merit. The proposal to set up a Directorate of Training in the

<pg105>

Ministry has not made much progress because of economic, considerations, shortage of personnel and accommodation etc. However, training programmes are being operated by the concerned Personnel Sections in the Ministry.

The Welfare Unit in the Ministry looks after the general welfare of all the officials serving at headquarters and in Missions abroad. But it has not been possible so far to tackle satisfactorily major difficulties such as children's education, accommodation etc. of the officials posted in India.

All efforts to increase the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of this Ministry as well as in Indian Missions abroad

continued as before. instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the use of Hindi were fully implemented and the results have been satisfactory. The Official Language Implementation Committee of this Ministry kept a watch over the implementation of the instructions and various ways and means of increasing the use of Hindi were suggested. All members of staff can use Hindi in their official work and they will not be required to provide an English translation of their noting and drafting done in Hindi. In order to facilitate the use of Hindi further, a standard English-Hindi dictionary has been supplied, in addition to a set of "help literature" in Hindi already provided, to all Sections/Indian Missions/Regional Passport Offices. During the year, the treaties and agreements concluded with USSR, Bangladesh and Bhutan were signed in Hindi also. In order to help all the Ministries to prepare drafts of International Treaties and Agreements in Hindi, a booklet containing the terminology used in this field has been compiled in a dictionary and it is now under print. Arrangements are being made for the vetting of International Treaties and Agreements drafted in Hindi by various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. Hindi books were sent to our Missions for setting up Hindi libraries, which are included under the framework of the "Scheme of propagation of Hindi abroad". Hindi officers are being sent for our Missions in Fiji and Mauritius. Financial and other assistance in the form of Hindi books etc. is also being extended to volunteer Hindi organisations of various countries.

PAKISTAN

YUGOSLAVIA ALGERIA IRAN INDIA BHUTAN SWITZERLAND USA CENTRAL AFRICAN
 REPUBLIC BANGLADESH COLOMBIA PANAMA VENEZUELA GERMANY NEPAL AUSTRIA
 FINLAND HUNGARY POLAND SWEDEN BELGIUM IRELAND UNITED KINGDOM ITALY FIJI
 MAURITIUS

Feb 05, 1973

Appendix I International Conferences, Congresses, Seminars

APPENDIX I

International Conferences, Congresses, Seminars etc. in which India participated in 1972-73.*

A. ABROAD

 --

Sl.	Conference etc, participated	Nature of	Foreign
-----	------------------------------	-----------	---------

No.		participation	exchange component.
1	2	3	4
1.	Cassava Programme Review Conference, Colombia, Jan 10, 1972 -12 January, 1972.	Official	Expenditure met bg I.D.R.C. Colombia.
2.	Meeting of Experts on Occupational Cancer held by I.O.O., Geneva, 10 to 21 January, 1972.	Do.	Nil
3.	Regional Seminar on Population aspect of Social Development, Bangkok, 11 -20 January, 1972.	Do.	Nil
4.	Consultative and Technical Workshop for Regional Project for Employment Promotion, Bangkok, 17-18 January, 1972.	Do.	Nil
5.	Haj delegation, Saudi Arabia, 18 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1972.	Do.	Rs., 26,500/-
6.	Meeting of the UNCITRAL Working Group on International Sale of Goods, Geneva, 17-28 Jan., 1972.	Do.	Rs. 4,000.00
7.	Thirteenth Session of Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, Lagos, 19-26 Jan., 1972	Do.	Rs. 15,333.90
8.	16th Session of UNESCO Expert Meeting on Cultural Development, Paris, 24 Jan., to 29 April 1972.	Do.	Nil
9.	Security Council Meeting, Addis Ababa, 28 January to 4 February, 1972.	Do.	Nil.

*This List is not exhaustive

<pg106>
<pg107>

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

10. Meeting of the UNCITRAL Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, Geneva, 31 January to 11 February 1972.	Official	Rs. 11,350.00
11. Second Session of the U.N. Committee on Natural Resources Nairobi, 31 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1972.	Do.	Rs. 14,639.50
12. First Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of non-aligned countries, Guyana 13-22 February 1972	Do.	Rs. 2,500.00
13. First Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of Non-aligned countries, Georgetown, 17 February to 19 Feb. 1972.	Do.	Nil.
14. XIII Conference of the Permanent Commission on official Foot & Mouth Diseases, France, 22-26 Feb. 72.	Do.	Rs. 1,741.67
15. U.N. Sea Bed Committee Meeting, New York 28 February to 31 March 1972.	Do.	Nil.
16. Sessions of the Governing Body of I.L.O., Geneva from 29-2-72 to 3-3-72 o n *28-5-72 to 3-6-72 28-6-72 to 29-6-72 and 13-11-72 to 17-11-72.	Do.	Rs. 1,200.00 *Expenditure this meeting included in Exptt. to 57th Session of I.L.O. Con- ference.
17. Seminar Survey IV on feasibility studies for Asian Telecommunication net work followed by all Regional Net Work Party, Bangkok, March, 72.	Do.	-
18. 3rd Annual Meeting of Coordinated Research Programme on Rice Fertilization, Korea, 20-24 March 1972.	Do.	Expenditure met by F.A.O.
19. Working Group of Plant Genetic Resources, U.S.A., 20-25 March, 1972.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4
20. Meeting of the Joint Inter-Governmental 11,272.00		Official	Rs.
Committee to examine UNDP - UNIDO Cooperation, New York. 27-31 March, 1972.			
21. Second Meeting of Indo-Afghan Joint 15,100.00		Do.	Rs.
Commission, Afghanistan, 31 March to 6 April 1972.			
22. Meeting of Financial Experts of the 171.98		Do.	(pound)
Commonwealth Telecommunications Council and 10th Meeting of the Group of Deputies of the C.T.C. London April 72.			
23. Advanced Training in the field of Move- expenditur e ment of Salt in relation to movement of water to U.S.A. under F.A.O. Andre Meyar Fellowship, USA, April -December 1972.		Do.	All met by F.A.O.
24. 3rd Session of the Panel of Experts on 2,181.00		Do.	Rs.
Establishment of an International University, Paris 5-8 April 1972.			
25. Interim Study Group meetings of the 4,085.00		Do.	Rs.
CCIR (International Radio Con- sultative Committee), (Study Groups 1,3,5,6, & 8 and Study Group CIV), Geneva, 5-21 April 1972.			
26. 7th Session of F.A.O. Committee on 2,096.00		Do.	Rs.
Fisheries, Italy, 6-13 April 1972.			
27. 28th Session of the U.N. Commission 19,293.0 0		Do.	Rs.
Human Rights New York, 6 March to 7 April 1972.			

28. Conference on Spices, U.K. 10-26
April 1972. Do. Rs. 168.40

29. 3rd Meeting of FAO Technical Advisory Committee of the Consultative F.A.O. Group on International Agricultural Research, Italy, 10-13 April 1972. Do. All met by

<pg109>

1 2 3 4

30. Intergovernmental Meeting for preparing a draft Convention on Ocean Dumping. Reykjavik (Iceland), 10-15 April 1972. Do. 8,745.00 (Kroner)

31. 11th Session of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on Peaceful Use of Outer space, Geneva, 10 April to 5 May 1972. Do. Rs. 8,002.54

32. Fifth Session of UNCITRAL, New York, 10 April to 5 May 1972. Do. Rs. 21,790.00

33. United Nations Conference on Trade & Development, 3rd Session, Santiago, 13 April to 25 May, 1972. Do. Rs. 2,12,964.26

34. UNDP (SF) Project-Desert Locust as a Survey Team Afghanistan, 14 April to 19 June 1972. Do. All expenditure met by FAO.

35. 1st Session of FAO Committee on Agriculture, Italy, 17-22 April 1972. Do. Rs. 2,096.00

36. Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees IRRI and Xth Anniversary Celebration of IRRI, Phillippines, 19-21 April 1972. Do. Expenditure met by FAO.

37. Anniversary Celebration of the IRRI, Do. Expenditure

Phillippines, 20-21 April 1972.		met by IRRI Manila.
38. 4th Conference of the General Federation of Iraqi Women, Iraq. 22-28 April 1972.	Do.	Rs. 1,000.00
39. Programme Review Panel of the CIM-MYT, Mexico, 23-28 April 1972.	Do.	All expenditure met by CIM-MYT, Mexico.
40. 9th Session of the Inland Transport Committee of International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 24 April to 3 May 1972.	Do.	Expenditure met by ILO.
41. Indo-Pakistan talks, Pakistan 25-30 April 72.	Do.	Rs. 3,800.00

--

8-1187 EA/72

<pg110>

--

1	2	3	4

--			
42. Inter Governmental Conferences on Cultural Policies in Asia-consultation on preparation of papers for Bangkok, 27-29 April 1972.	Do.	Nil.	
43. Annual Session of the Executive Council or the Universal Postal Union, Berne, in May 1972.	Official	Rs. 7,755.36	
44. 24th Session of the U.N. International Law Commission Geneva, 2 May to 7 July 1972.	Do.	-	
45. FAO/SIDA International Training Course on Marine Pollution in relations to Protection of living resources, Sweden, 2 May to 3 June 1972.	Do.	All expenditure met by FAO/ SIDA.	
46. Second Session of the Conference of Govt. Experts on the reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts, Geneva, 3 May-3 June 1972.	Do.	Rs. 18,410.00	
47. 1st Session of FAO Committee on	Do.	Rs. 1,606.21	

Forestry, Italy, 8-13 May 1972.

48. (i) 16th Session of the Inter governmental Group on Rice, Italy, 15-19 May 1972 (ii) 16th Session of the Inter-Governmental Group on Rice and Session or Sub-Group on Rice Grading and Standardisation, Italy, 10-19 May 1972. Do. Rs. 3,959.00

49. XLth General Conference of the Office of the International EPizootics Committee, Paris 19-20 May 1972. Do. Rs. 248.12

50. 51st Session of the UNIDROIT Governing Council Rome, 21-31 May 1972. Do. Rs. 1,738.00

51. Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of non-aligned countries, Malayasia, 21-29 May 1972. Do. Rs. 2,900.00

--

<pg111>

--

1 2 3 4

--

52. Agricultural Project Course, USA 22 May-21 July 72. Do. All expenditure met by IBRD.

53. 2nd meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Non-aligned Countries, Kuala Lumpur, 23-26 May 72. Do. -

54. First General Assembly of the Committee for International Coordination for National Research in Demography, Belgrade, 29-31 May 1972. Do. Nil.

55. FAO-8th Session of the Commission expenditure. Do. All

for Controlling the Desert Locust in Eastern Region of its distribution Area in South East Asia & Its Executive Committee Meeting Iran 30 May -6 June 1972. met by FAO/ SIDA.

56. Interpol Conference on Heads of Radio Station June 1972. Do. Rs. 7,007.0

57. 9th meeting of the Commonwealth Tele- Do. (pound)

219.78

communication Council London,
June/July 1972.

58. 4th FAO/SIDA Training Course on Ce- Official Expenditure
real Seed Production, Control and met by FAO/
Distribution, Sweden, 1 June to SIDA.
to 30 Sept. 1972.

59. Symposium at INEP, Zanneas and Do. All
expenditur
e Research Coordinations Meeting at met by ANEA
Vienna, 5-30 June 1972. Yugoslavia
& IAEA.

60. International Winter Wheat conference, Do. Expenditure
Turkey 5-10 June 1972. met by Us
agriculture
Research
Service Tur-
key.

61. FAO/IAEA Seven Weak International Do. All
expenditur
e Training Course on the use of met by FAO/
isotopes and Radiation in Forestry IAEA.
Research, Finland, 5 June-21 July,
1972.

--

<pg112>

--

1 2 3 4

--

62. Regional Meeting of the Common- Do. All expenditure
wealth Association Sri Lanka, 6-8 met by IRRI
June 1972. & Common-
wealth
Veteri-

to 3 July 1972.

75. Joint Meeting of the Committee on Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 28 June to 1 July 1972.	Do.	Rs. 8,843.00
76. Meeting of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Boards of Trustees of IRRI, Philippines, 29-30 June 1972.	Do.	All expenditure by IRRI.
77. Interim Meetings of Study Groups 2,4,9,10,11 and Study Group G.M.I. T.T. of International Radion Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.), Geneva, July 1972.	Do.	Sw. Fc. 282
78. 10th anniversary of Algeria's Independence and goodwill visit, Algiers, 2-8 July 1972.	Do.	Rs. 4,100.00
79. International Peace Academy Helsinki, 2-21 July 1972.	Do.	-
80. 53rd Session of ECOSOC, Geneva, 3-28 July 1972.	Do.	Rs. 21,058.00
81. FAO/IAEA Study Tour on the use of of Isotopes and Radiation in Genetics and Plant Breeding, USSR, 3 July to 11 August 1972.	Do.	Expenditure met by FAO/IAEA.
82. 64th Session of the International Wheat Council, Tokyo, 5-12 July 1972.	Do.	Rs. 8,592.27
83. Seminar on the Status of Women & E.P. Istanbul, 11-24 July 1972.	Do.	Rs. 2,734.00
84. Afro-Asian Legal Consultative Committee (Sub-Committee on Law of the Sea Meeting) Geneva, 12-15 July 1972.	Do.	-
85. 11th Session of Asian Statisticians' Conference, Manila, 14-27 July 1972.	Do.	Rs. 3,365.00

--

<pg114>

--

1

2

3

4

--

86. International Potato Symposium on Key Problems and Potential for Greater use of Potatoes in the Dev. World-Peru, USA, UK and Netherlands, 17-31 July 1972.	Do.	Rs. 5,488.18
87. UN Sea Bed Committee, Geneva, 17 July to 18 August 1972.	Do.	-
88. ILO Asian Symposium on Labour and Population Policies, Kuala Lumpur, 24 July to 3 August 1972.	Do.	Nil.
89. 5th International Sunflower Conference, France 25-29 July 1972.	Do.	Rs. 2,779.00
90. FAO Technical Advisory Committee to the Consultation Group on International Agricultural Research in Conjunction with the International Centre's Week, USA, 31 July to 4 August, 1972.	Do.	Expenditure met by the Organiser.
91. Third Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Non-Aligned countries, Georgetown, 3-5 August 1972.	Official	-
92. Seminar on Agricultural Policy and Agricultural Education, Bangladesh, 5-8 August 1972.	Do.	Rs. 678.00
93. Meeting of Foreign Ministres of Non-aligned countries, Guyana, 5-15 August 1972.	Do.	Rs. 20,100.00
94. FAO/SIDA Seminar on Forestry Development Planning for near East, Asia and Far East, U.K. (Bredford) 7 August-15 September 1972.	Do.	Expenditure met by FAO
95. Special Session of the U.N. Population Commission, New York, 7-15 Aug. 1972.	Do.	Rs. 3,133.17
96. Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned countries, Georgetown, 8-12 August 1972.	Do.	-

--

<pg115>

--

1

2

3

4

--

97. Release of Vessel Ceremony (ii) Fisheries Expenditure eries, Fair & to hold discussions NOR- with NORAD authorities, Norway, 12 August to 20 September 1972.	Do.	met by AD.
98. Indo-Soviet Shipping Service Team, 2,710.71 USSR, 13-22 August 1972.	Do.	Rs.
99. FAO/NORAD Symposium on Production and Transport of Wood Chips, Norway, 13 August to 8 Sept. 1972.	Do.	met by
100. 7th International Congress on Archives, 1,400.00 USSR, 19-29 August 1972.	Do.	Rs.
101. Joint meeting of Planners and Statisticians, Alma Ata, 21 August to 9 Sept. 1972.	Do.	Nil.
102. Symposium on changes in Food Habits, Manila, 22 to 28 August 1972.	Do.	Nil.
103. 40th Conference of the Cuban Technologists Association, Cuba, 28 August to 2 September 1972. Techno- As-	Do.	met by Cuban Sugar logist's sociation.
104. Third World Congress for Rural Sociology held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana (USA) 21-26 August 1972.	Do.	Expenditure met by Ford Foundation.
105. FAO/DANIDA Training Course on	Do.	Expenditure

Quality Aspects in the Handling & met by FAO/
Storage of Fish, Denmark, 21 Aug. DANIDA.
-3 November 1972.

106. ECAFE's Joint Meeting of Planners Official
Expenditure
and Statisticians, USSR, 25 August to met by
ECAF
E
2 September 1972.

107. A special Envoy of the Minister of Do. Rs.
1,500
.00
External Affairs to Uganda, 25 August
to 2 September 1972.

--

<pg116>

--

1	2	3	5

--			

108. 41st Session of the General Assembly, Do. Rs. 1,887.09
Frankfurt in September
1972.

109. 27th Session of the UN General Assem- Do. -
bly, New York, September to Decem-
ber 1972.

110. FAO/DANIDA Post Graduate Course Do. All
expenditure

in Animal Science, Denmark, 1 Sep. by FAO/
72 to 30 June 1973. DANIDA.

111. FAO/DANIDA Course in Microbio- Do. Expenditure
logy, Food Hygiene and Food Control, met by FAO/
Denmark, 1 September 72 to 30 June DANIDA.
1973.

112. 11th General Assembly & 12th Techni- Do. Rs. 7,937.80
cal Meeting of IUCN, Canada, 9-
16 September 1972.

113. Round Table Conference of the Inter- Do. 1,052 .50
national Institute of Administrative (Bolivars)
Sciences, Caracas, Venezuela, 11-15 1500 Belgian
September 1972. Francs.

n
Planning and Housing Conference, Seoul, September 1972.

122. Meeting of the UNICTRAL Working
7,360
.00
Group on International Shipping
Legislation, Geneva, 25 September to
6 October 1972.

Do. Rs.

123. FAO/DANIDA Post Graduate Course
Expenditure
in Animal Physiology & Bio-Chemistry,
FAO
AO
ry, Denmark, 1 October to 30 November,
1972.

Do. met by

124. 7th World Forestry Conference, Argentine,
5,492
.81
tine, 4-18 October 1972.

Do. Rs.

125. IUFRO Meeting of the Genetics Subject Group & the Workshop on Applications on Quantitative Genetics in Forestry, Japan 5-20 October 1972.

Do. Rs.

126. 56th Annual Session of International
3,336
.40
Federation, Japan, 9-13 Oct. 1972.

Do. Rs.

127. 23rd Session of the Executive Committee
4,463
.23
of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner Refugees,
9 to 17 October 1972.

Do. Rs.

--

<pg118>

--

1 2 3 4

--

128. Inter-Regional Seminar on Methods of
Epidemiology Surveillance of Communicable diseases, Kenya, 9-20
October 1972.

Do. Expenditure met by FAO

129. Seventh Session of UN Statistical Com- mission, Geneva, 13-24 October 1972	Do.	Rs. 4,890.00
130. 15th Session of the FAO. CCP Inter- Governmental Group of Grains, Italy, 24-26 October 1972.	Do.	Expenditure met by FAO.
131. Meeting of Relationship between the Multinational Corporations of Social Policy of ILO, Geneva, 26 October to 3 November 1972.	Do.	Rs. 1,500.00
132. Meeting on drafting a Convention on Ocean Dumping, London 30 October to 13 November 1972.	Do.	Rs. 4,500.00
133. Second Asian Population Conference, Tokyo, 1-13 November 1972.	Do.	Rs. 10,284.00
134. Annual Meeting of the Consultative Council of Postal studies of U.P.U. Berne, in November 1972.	Do.	Rs. 4,947.65
135. Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference, Ottawa, November 1972.	Official	-
136. A special representative of the Foreign Minister to Uganda, 3-9 November 1972.	Do.	Rs. 3,300.00
137. Meeting of National Accounts and Development Planning in Low In- come Countries, Paris, 13-17 Nov. 1972.	Do.	Nil
138. FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region Award of Longterm high-level Re- search Fellowships-U.I., Italy, France & Ethiopia-16 November 1972. to July 1973.	Do.	Expenditure to be met by FAO.

--

<pg119>

--

1

2

3

4

--

139. Seminar on "Employment Strategy in Asia during the second Development Decade", Bangkok, 17 November to 28 December 1972.	Do.	Nil.
140. 3rd international Road Traffic Symposium organised by the ICPO-Interpol, 27-30 November 1972.	Do.	Rs. 1,030.00
141. 65th Session of the International Wheat Council, London, 27 November to 1st December 1972.	Do.	
142. Asian Regional Seminar on Labour Inspection in Relation to Employment of Women and Protection of Children, Singapore, 28 November to 13 December 1972.	Do.	Nil.
143. 5th Plenary Assembly of OCITT, Geneva, December 1972.	Do.	-
144. Government representative to the session of Latin American Parliament, Guatemala, 3-9 December 1972.	Do.	Rs. 2,000.00
145. Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees at expenditure IRRI, Philippines, 20-26 February 1972.	Do.	all met by IRRI.
146. ISO Seminar on Freight Containers, Paris, 1972.	Do.	Rs. 1,109.00
147. 11th Session of the Railway Subcommittee of the ECAFE and Third Working Party of Experts on Trans-Asian Railways, Bangkok in 1972.	Do.	Rs. 13,029.00
148. 19th Session of the ECAFE's Committee on Transport and Communication, Bangkok in 1972.	Official	-
149. Seminar-cum-Training on Evaluation of Transport Projects for high level Transport making Officials, Bangkok in 1972.	Do.	Expenditure borne by ECAFE

--

1	2	3
150.	International Conference on Tall Buildings, at Lehigh University Bethlehem Pennsylvania USA in 1972.	Do. \$416.38
151.	Joint Seminar on International Railway Congress & Union of Railways on "Sharing of Railway Knowledge".	Do. Rs. 13,973.00
152.	UN Conference on Human Environment, Stockholm.	Do. -
153.	Meeting of Study Groups 11 and, III, of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, Geneva.	Do. Sw. Fs. 676.45
154.	Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union-27th Session, Geneva.	Do. Rs. 500.00
155.	189th Session of the Governing Body of ILO and other meeting, Geneva, from 8 February to 2 March 1973	Official Rs. 8008/-
156.	23rd Session of the UN Commission for Social Development, New York from 12 February to 2 March 1973	Do. Rs. 10,548/-
157.	29th Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights. Geneva, from 26 February	Do. Rs. 30,300/-

(B) In India

1.	25th Congress of the International Abolitionist Federation, New Delhi. 4-7 October 1972.	official
2.	FAO/UNDP Regional Seminar on Statistics of Agricultural Producer Prices in Asia and the Far East. New Delhi. 5-15 September 1972.	Do.
3.	11th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East New Delhi. 17-27 October 1972.	Do.
4.	FAO/SIDA Course on the Management of Fishermen's Cooperative, Bombay. 1-26 March 1973.	Do.
5.	Conference on the Adaption of Administration and	Do.

Institutions to changing Levels of Agricultural
Development, Hyderabad.-7-9 December 1972.

INDIA
COLOMBIA SWITZERLAND SAUDI ARABIA FRANCE ETHIOPIA USA KENYA GUYANA
KOREA AFGHANISTAN UNITED KINGDOM ITALY ICELAND PHILIPPINES IRAQ MEXICO
PAKISTAN SWEDEN MALAYSIA YUGOSLAVIA IRAN AUSTRIA TURKEY FINLAND SRI
LANKA NORWAY BANGLADESH DENMARK JAPAN MALTA ALGERIA PERU CUBA UGANDA
CANADA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA HUNGARY OMAN ROMANIA REPUBLIC
OF SINGAPORE GUATEMALA

Jan 10, 1972

Appendix II INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Jan 01, 1972

APPENDIX II

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF WHICH INDIA
BECAME A MEMBER/CEASED TO BE A MEMBER

Sl. No.	Name of the International Organisation of which India became a Member.	Ceased to a Member of.
---------	--	------------------------

1. International Court of Justice.
Dr. Nagendra Singh of India was elected
as a judge of the International Court
of Justice.

1. Welwyn Hall,
Research Association
Welwyn Hartfordshire
England.

2. International Union of Railway Medical
Services. Brussels.

<pg121>

INDIA
USA BELGIUM

Jan 01, 1972

Appendix III TREATIES/CONVENTIONS/AGREEMENTS/CONCLUDED OR RENEWED BY INDIA

APPENDIX III

TREATIES/CONVENTIONS/AGREEMENTS/CONCLUDED OR RENEWED BY INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN 1972

List of Treaties/Agreements as on Jan 25, 1973.**

*This List is not exhaustive

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

MULTILATERAL:-

International Development Association

Credit No. 278-IN

1. Development Credit Agreement (Mysore Agricultural Credit Project) between India and the International Development Association. 7 January 1972. - -

Credit No. 278-IN

2. Project Agreement (Mysore Agricultural Credit Project) between International Development Association and Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Mysore State Cooperative Land Development Bank, Limited and Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation, Ltd. 7 January 1972. - -

<pg122>
<pg123>

Credit No. 278-IN

3. Mysore Agreement (Mysore Agricultural Credit Project) between the State of Mysore and International Development Association.

7 January 1972. - -

-

Credit No. 279-IN

4. Development Credit Agreement (Gorakhpur Expansion Project) between India and International Development Association.

7 January 1972. - -

-

Credit No. 279-IN

5. Project Agreement (Gorakhpur Expansion Project) between International Development Association and Fertiliser Corporation of India.

7 January 1972. - -

-

--

<pg124>

--

1 2 3 4 5 6

--

Credit No. 280-IN

6. Development Credit Agreement (Eleventh Railway Project) between India and International Development Association.

24 January 1972 - - -

Credit No. 293-IN

7. Development Credit Agreement (Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project) between India and International Development Association.

29 March 1972. - - -

Credit No. 293-IN

8. Project Agreement (Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project) between International Development Association and Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Maharashtra State Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd.

29 March 1972. - - -

Credit No. 293-IN

9. Maharashtra Agreement (Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project) between the State of Maharashtra and International Development Association 29 March 1972. - - -
<pg125>

Credit No. 294-IN

10. Development Credit Agreement (Bihar Agricultural Markets Project) between India and International Development Association. 29 March 1972. - - -

Credit No. 294-IN

11. Project Agreement (Bihar Agricultural Markets Project) between International Development Association and Agricultural Refinance Corporation and State Bank of India. 29 March 1972. - - -

Credit No. 294-IN

12. Bihar Agreement (Bihar Agricultural Markets Project) between International Development Association and the State of Bihar. 29 March 1972. - - -

Credit No. 312-IN

13. Development Credit Agreement (Population Project) between India and International Development Association. 14 June 1972. - - -

Credit No. 312-IN

14. Mysore Agreement (Population Project) between Kingdom of Sweden and the State of Mysore and International Development Association. 14 June 1972. - - -

--

--1187 EA/72

<pg126>

--

1 2 3 4 5 6

--

Credit No. 312-IN

15. Uttar Pradesh Agreement (Population

Project) between Kingdom of Sweden and
the State of Uttar Pradesh and International
Development Association. 14 June 1972. - - -

Credit No. 312-IN

16. Development Grant Agreement (population
Project) between Kingdom of Sweden and
India. 14 June 1972. - - -

Credit No. 312-IN

17. Joint Financing Agreement (Population
Project) between India and Kingdom of
Sweden and International Development
Association. 14 June 1972. - - -

Credit No. 327-IN

18. Development Credit Agreement (Seventh
Industrial Imports Project) between
India and International Development
Association. 26 September 1972. - - -

<pg127>

Credit No. 328-IN

19. Development Credit Agreement (Shipping
Project) between India and International
Development Association. 26 September 1972. - - -

Credit No. 328-IN

20. Project Agreement (Shipping Project)
between International Development
Association and Shipping Development
Fund Committee and the Shipping
Corporation of India Limited. 26 September 1972. - - -

Credit No. 342-IN

21. Development Credit Agreement (Education
Project) between India and International
Development Association. 10 November 1972. - - -

Credit No. 342-IN

22. Project Agreement (Education Project)
between International Development
Association and Assam Agricultural Uni-
versity and Rajendra Agricultural Uni-
versity of Bihar. 10 November 1972. - - -

Credit No. 342-IN

23. Assam and Bihar Agreement (Education Project) between the State of Assam and the State of Bihar and International Development Association. 10 November 1972. - - -

--

<pg128>

--

1 2 3 4 5 6

--
-

BILATERAL :-

AUSTRALIA

24. Exchange of Letters regarding the grant of Wheat to India as part of Australia's contribution for the year Mid-1971 to Mid-1972 for the benefit of developing countries under Food Aid Convention of the International Wheat Agreement. 24 March 1972. - 24 March 1972.
-

AUSTRIA

25. Agreement on Capital Repayment 1972/73 between the Government of India and the Austrian Federal Government. 9 October 1972 - 9 October 1972.
-

BANGLADESH

26. Exchange of Letters between the Secretary to the Government of India (Mr. T. N. Kaul) and H. E. Mr. H. R. Choudhury, Head of the Bangladesh Mission, New Delhi, regarding commodity grant of Rs. 25 crores and foreign exchange loan of (pound) 5 million. 17 January 1972. - -
-

27. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. 19 March 1972. - 19 Much 1972.
-

<pg129>

28. Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh. 1972	28 March 1972.	-	28 March
.	-		
29. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh for Financing the supply of Five Lakh Tonnes of crude oil to Bangladesh.	17 May 1972.	-	-
.	-		
30. Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh upto an amount of sixty Million.	16 May 1972.	-	-
.	-		
31. Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the peoples Republic of Bangladesh upto an amount of Indian Rupees one hundred million.	16 May 1972.	-	-
.	-		
32. Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade. 1972	1 November 1972.	-	1 November
.	-		

BELGIUM

33. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium relating to the granting of financial assistance by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to the Government of the Republic of India.	13 October 1972.	-	-
---	------------------	---	---

<pg130>

--

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

--

34. Exchange of Letters for the enforcement of the above agreement.	13 October 1972.	-	-	-
---	------------------	---	---	---

35. Exchange of Letters for implementing the provisions of Article 4 of the above Agree-

ment. 13 October 1972. - - -

CANADA

36. Development Loan Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for fifty million Canadian dollars (CS 50, 000,000) for the Purchase of certain commodities and fertilizers 10 June. 1972 - - -

37. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for the grant of skimmed milk powder worth two million dollars (\$ 2 million) under Food Aid Convention of 1971. 19 July 1972. - 19 August 1972. -

38. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada concerning an additional loan of seven hundred thousand Canadian dollars by amending the existing agreement of one million Canadian dollars of 12 August 1971. 2 August 1972. - - -

<pg131>

39. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada regarding an extension in the terminal date of the loan from 30 September. 1972 to 31 March 1973 by amending the existing agreement which was signed on 2 September 1970. 22 August 1972. - -

40. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada concerning the Canadian assistance of rape seed rendered in connection with the Food Aid Convention of 1971. 18 September 1972. - 26 September 1972.

41. Memorandum of understanding between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for Rakha Copper Mine Feasibility Study. 23 November 1972 - -

42. Exchange of letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for assistance in the amount of CS 1,900,000 for the purchase in Canada of certain fertilizer bulk handling equipment for the Haldia Docks of Calcutta Port. (These letters will form part of the agreement signed on 12 August 1971 between India and

Canada concerning the development loan
in the amount of one million Canadian
dollars (\$ 1,000.000) later amended by
exchange of letters dated 2 August, 1972

--

<pg132>

--

1	2	3	4	5
6				

--

to one million seven hundred thousand
Canadian dollars (\$ 1,700,000) for the
purchase in Canada of certain fertilizer
bulk handling equipment for the port of
Kandla)

23 November 1972. - -

-

43. Loan Agreement for one million seven hundred and forty-two thousand Canadian dollars (\$ 1,742,000 .00) for the establishment of a satellite communications earth station and also Memorandum of understanding concerning the establishment of a Second Satellite Communications Earth Station at Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh, India.

30 December 1972. - -

-

DENMARK

44. Loan Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Denmark for forty (40) million Danish Kroner for the purposes of imports from Denmark of such Danish capital goods, components and spare parts as are to be used for the economic development of India.

24 April 1972. - 24 April 1972.

-

<pg133>

FRANCE

45. Financial Protocol between the Government of India and the Government of France for one hundred and fifty million francs (150 million) for French goods and services.

20 March 1972. - 20 March 1972

. -

46. Protocol of the Indo-French Economic Com-

mission. (Meeting held in Paris from 22 to
24 March 1972). 24 March 1972. - -

47. Exchange of Letters to renew for a period
of one year beginning from 1 January
1972 to 31 December 1972, the provisions
contained in the letters exchanged on 19
October 1959 relating to appropriate
means to develop trade exchanges between
India and France and the provisions con-
tained in the letters exchanged on 15
March 1964, extending the scope of the
Indo-French trade and economic co-
operation. 24 March 1972. - -

48. Convention between the Indian Ministry of
Finance, (represented by Mr. D.N. Chat-
terjee, Ambassador of India in France)
and Credit National Limited, (Head-
quarters, 45, rue saint-Domonique-Paris
07, represented by Mr. Jean Saltes, Presi-
dent Director-General) for financing
expenses in France relative to the Const-
ruction of a Fast Breeder Test Reactor. 12 April 1972. - -

--

<pg134>

--

1 2 3 4 5
6

49. Convention between the Government of
India and BANQUE NATIONALE de
Paris and BANQUE FRANCAISE du
Commerce Exterieur for utilization of
Bank Credits. 18 April 1972. - -

50. Credit Agreement between the State Bank
of India of the first part, BANQUE
NATIONALE DE PARIS and BANQUE
FRANCAISE DU Commerce EXTERIE-
UR for the grant of FF 75,000,000 (seventy
five million French Francs). 18 April 1972. - -

51. Convention between the Government of
India and Banque Nationale de Paris for
a credit of 19,250,000 Francs for being
utilized for purchases in France for

construction of a fast breeder test reactor. 21 June 1972. - -
-

52. Credit Agreement between the State Bank
of India and the UNIQUE NATIONALE
DE PARIS for a loan of FF 35 million
for the financing of purchases in France
for construction of a fast breeder test reac-
tor to be built in Madras. 3 November 1972. - -
-

<pg135>

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERAMNY

53. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS-
TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the
Government of India for DM 100 million
(one hundred million) (Commodities XIII). 29 March 1972. - -
-

54. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI-
TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU
and the Government of India to the above,
agreement. 29 March 1972. - -
-

55. Additional Loan Agreement between KRE-
DITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU
and the Government of India for DM
71,000,000 (Seventy one million) (Pro-
longation 1971/72). 29 March 1972. - -
-

56. Arbitration Agreement between KRE-
DITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU
and the Government of India to the above
agreement. 29 March 1972. - -
-

57. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS-
TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the
Government of India for DM 30 million
(thirty million) capital Goods III). 29 March 1972. - -
-

58. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI-
TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
the Government of India to the above
agreement. 29 March 1972. - -
-

--

<pg136>

--

1	2	3	4	5
6				

59. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS-TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the Government of India for DM 21,360,000 (twenty one million three hundred and sixty thousand) (MICO-5 Expansion.) 22 June 1972. - -

60. Arbitration Agreement between KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the Government of India to the above agreement. 22 June 1972. - -

61. Project Agreement between KREDITANS-TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the motor Industries Co. Ltd., Bangalore (India). 20 July 1972. - -

62. Arbitration Agreement between KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and Motor Industries Company Ltd., Bangalore (India.) 20 July 1972. - -

63. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS-TALT and the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for DM 7,000,000 (seven million) 6 Sept. 1972. - -

64. Guarantee Agreement between KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi. 6 September 1972. - -

<pg137>

65. Arbitration Agreement between KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi. 6 September 1972. - -

66. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS-TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for DM 8,000,000. 15 September 1972. - -

67. Guarantee Agreement between KREDITAN-

STALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
 India to the Loan Agreement dated 15
 September 1972. 15 September 1972. - -

68. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI-
 TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
 industrial Finance Corporation of India,
 New Delhi to the Loan Agreement dated
 15 September 1972. 15 September 1972 - -

69. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS-
 TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
 India for DM 17,600,000 (Bihar Alloy
 Steel, Ltd.) 15 September 1972. - -

70. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI-
 TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU
 and India to the loan agreement dated 15
 September 1972. 15 September 1972. - -

 --

<pg138>

 --

 1 2 3 4 5 6

 --

71. Project Agreement between KREDITANS-
 TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the
 Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd. 15 September 1972. - - -

72. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI-
 TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
 Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd. Ranchi to the
 Project Agreement dated 15 September
 1972. 15 September 1972. - - -

73. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS-
 TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the
 INDUSTRIAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT
 CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. for DM
 5,000,000.- 30 September 1972. - - -

74. Guarantee Agreement between KREDI-
 TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU
 and India to the Loan Agreement dated
 30 September 1972. 30 September 1972. - - -

75. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI-
 TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU

and the INDUSTRIAL CREDIT AND
INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.
BOMBAY to the Loan Agreement dated
30 September 1972.

30 September 1972. - - -
<pg139>

76. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS-
TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and
India and Indian Petrochemicals Corpo-
ration Ltd., as Joint debtors for DM
4,000,000.-

12 December 1972. - -

77. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI-
TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU
and India and Indian Petrochemicals
Corporation Ltd., Jawaharnagar/Baroda
to the Loan Agreement dated 12 December
1972.

12 December 1972. - -

78. Agreement between the Government of
India and the Government Of the Federal
Republic of Germany concerning Finan-
cial Assistance, for DM 280,000,000.-

14 December 1972. - 14 December 1972.

79. Exchange of Letters between the Govern-
ment of India and the Government Of'
Federal Republic of Germany in respect of
debt service relief under the financial assis-
tance agreement dated 14 December
1972.

14 December 1972. - 14 December 1972.

80. Exchange, of Letters between the Govern-
ment of India and the Federal Republic
of Germany concerning Financial Assist-
ance Agreement dated 14 December 1972
regarding projects of the Indian Inter-
ministerial Committee for Capi-
tal Goods.
1972.

14 December 1972. - 14 Decembers

--

<pg140>

--

1 2 3 4 5
6

--

81. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS-

TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and India for DM 27,100,000.- (Tyre Plant MRL.)	15 December 1972.	-	-
-			
82. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI- TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and India to the Loan Agreement dated 15 December 1972.	15 December 1972.	-	-
-			
83. Project Agreement between KREDITANS- TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and Modi Rubber Ltd. (India).	15 December 1972.	-	-
-			
84. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI- TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and Modi Rubber Ltd., Modinagar to the Project Agreement dated 15 Dec. 1972.	15 December 1972.	-	-
-			
85. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS- TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and India for DM 80,000,000.- (Commodities XIV).	15 December 1972.	-	-
-			
86. Arbitration Agreement between KREDI- TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and India to the Loan Agreement dated 15 December 1972.	15 December 1972.	-	-
-			
	<pg141>		
87. Loan Agreement between KREDITANS- TALT FUR WIEDERIAUFBAU and India for DM 30,000,000.- (Capital Goods IV).	15 December 1972	-	-
-			
88. Arbitration, Agreement between KREDI- TANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and India to the Loan Agreement dated 15 December 1972.	15 December 1972	-	-
-			

ITALY

89. Exchange of Letters between the Govern- ment of India and the Government of Italy (known as later-governmental Agree. ment) for the medium-term, Credit to a maximum of 4 milliard, 593 million and 750 thousand lire.	26 July 1972	-	-
-			
90. Financial Convention between the Govern.			

ment of India and the following five Italian medium term credit Institutions ISTITUTO DI CREDITO PER LE IMPRESE DI PUBBLICA UTILITA (ICIPU). EFIVANCA-Ento Finanziario Interbancario S.P.A.

Instituto Mobiliare Italiano (I.M.I.)

MEDIOBANCA-Banca di Credito Finanziario S.P.A.

--

10-1187EA-72

<pg142>

--

1	2	3	4	5
6				

--

INTERBANCA-Banca per Finanziamenti a Medio Termine S.P.A. for implementing the Inter-governmental agreement dated 26 July 1972.	28 July 1972	-	-
-			

JAPAN

91. Loan Agreement between the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Government of India for fifteen Billion YEN (Y 15,000,000,000) for non-project aid and sixteen Billion YEN (Y16,000,000,000) for Project aid.	1 February 1972	-	-
-			

KUWAIT

92. Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the State of Kuwait.	2 November 1970	16 May 1972	-
-			

NEPAL

93. Agreement between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal for the Establishment of Telephone Exchange at Biratnagar, Janakpur and Jhapa.	13 March 1972	-	13 March 1972
-			

<pg143>

94. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal for the development of PAROPKAR SHRI PANCH. INDRA RAJYA LAXMI DEVI Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. 13 March 1972 - 13 March 1972

95. Exchange Of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal for the extension of Agreement for the Construction of Eastern Sector of East-West Highway in Nepal. 10 May 1972 - 1 April 1971

96. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal regarding Geological assistance form 1 April 1966 to 30 September 1970. 10 May 1972 - 1 April 1966

97. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal for the disposal of surplus machinery following the completion of the Trisuli Hydel Project amounting to Rs. 5,88,957.00 (Indian currency) to His Majesty's Government of Nepal. 10 May 1972 - 10 May 1972

98. Agreement between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal for setting up Industrial Estates at Nepalganj and Dharan. 10 May 1972 - 10 may 1972

<pg144>

1 2 3 4 5
6

99. Exchange of Letters between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India for the development of Horticulture in Nepal (20 August, 1968) Extension of the Agreement till 31-3-1973. 10 May 1972 - 1 April 1971

100. Agreement between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal for construction of BUTWAL-NEPAL GANJ Sector of the MAHENDRA RAJ-

MARG. 15 June 1972 - 15 June 1972

101. Exchange of Letters between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India regarding setting up of Carrier Trunk, Telephone Line between Kathmandu and Raxaul and an Automatic Telephone Exchange at Birganj (signed on 17 July 1967) extension of Agreement till 31 March 1973. 6 December 1972 - 1 April 1971

NETHERLANDS

102. Agreement between the Government of India and De Nederlandse Investeringsbank voor Ontwikkeling-slanden N.V., established at the Have, The Netherlands, for the grant of long term loan amounting to <pg145>

Hfi. 68,000,000.- (sixty-eight million Netherlands guilders) as a contribution to the foreign currency requirements of India resulting from India's development Plans. 19 July 1972 - -

NORWAY

103. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway regarding amendment of the Agreement on Grant of Fertiliser. 31 July 1972 - -

104. Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway. 6 December 1972 - 19 October 1972 (Provisionally)

105. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway regarding replacement of the Norwegian experts by qualified Indian nationals after reasonable period of time. 6 December 1972 - -

106. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway regarding travel expenses, training expenses and living expenses etc. for fellowships. 6 December 1972 - -

ments of India and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the total sum of loan constituted by an exchange of notes dated 17 March 1972 for division :-

(a) (pound)5 1/2 million for the purpose of the Indian Capital Goods Committee,

(b) (pound)5 1/2 million for the purposes of allocations to meet the foreign exchange requirements for capital goods for public sector programmes.

(c) (pound) 1 million to enable the National Small Industries Corporation to import capital goods for sale to firms in the small scale sector of Indian Industry. 17 March 1972. - -

113. Exchange of Notes regarding the Amendment to United Kingdom/India capital investment Loan Agreement, 1971. 17 April 1972. - -

12-1187EA/72

<pg148>

1 2 3 4 5
6

114. Exchange of Notes between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding United Kingdom/India Mixed Project Loan 1972 (interest free) not exceeding 16,000,000 for the purpose of assisting in financing certain development projects. 9 November 1972. - -

115. Exchange of Letters between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the Procedures to be adopted by our Government which will be as arranged for the United Kingdom/India Mixed Project Loan, 1968. 9 November 1972. - -

116. Exchange of Notes between the Governments of India' and the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding an interest free loan not exceeding ø. 25,000,00 to enable the purchase of certain goods and services in the United Kingdom. 9 November 1972. - -

117. Exchange of Letters between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom

<pg149>

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding full range of maintenance imports, components, commodities, capital balancing items, minor items and related services necessary to the economic development of India. 9 November 1972. - -

118. Exchange of Letters between the Governments of India and United Kingdom for

issue of import licences for (pound) 1.5 million. 9 November 1972. - -

119. Exchange of Notes between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding an interest free loan for a sum not exceeding (pound) 8,000,000 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 1 April 1972 to 31 March 1973. (both dates inclusive) in respect of Promissory Notes of the Government of India purchased by the Department of Trade and industry under the provisions of certain credit agreements. 11 December 1972. - -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Credit Agreement No. 386-G-214

<pg150>

1 2 3 4 5
6

120. Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the

United States of America.

17 January 1972.

-

-

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

121. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on setting up an Intergovernmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

19 September 1972.

-

19 September 1972

. -

JOINT STATEMENT

PAKISTAN

122. Joint Statement issued on 29 August 1972 by the representatives of India and Pakistan after the talks held in New Delhi from 25 August to 29 August 1972 to review the developments since the signing of the Simla Agreement on 2 July 1972.

--

INDIA

USA SWEDEN AUSTRALIA AUSTRIA BANGLADESH BELGIUM CANADA DENMARK FRANCE
GERMANY ITALY CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC JAPAN KUWAIT NEPAL THE
NETHERLANDS NORWAY PAKISTAN IRELAND

Jan 25, 1973

Appendix IV EXPENDITURE ON HEADQUARTERS AND MISSIONS/POSTS

Jan 01, 1972

APPENDIX IV

EXPENDITURE ON HEADQUARTERS AND MISSIONS/POSTS
ABROAD DURING 1972-73.

The expenditure during 1972-73 on Headquarters of this Ministry is of the order of Rs. 295.56 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 134.34 lakhs is towards Establishment Charges, a sum of Rs. 116.92 lakhs for publicity, cables, diplomatic bag services etc., a sum of Rs. 36.41 lakhs for travelling expenses and the balance of Rs. 7.89 lakhs for Interim Relief.

The expenditure on Missions/Posts including Special Missions in Thimpu and Gangtok is Rs. 1,254.87 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 692.72 lakhs is spent on Establishment Charges including Foreign and other compensatory allowances, a sum of Rs. 71.74 lakhs on passages for transfers and Local Tours, Rs. 34.62 lakhs for Publicity Contingencies and Rs. 455.79 lakhs on Official and residential accomodation, P. & T. Charges and other office contingencies. The average expenditure Per Mission comes to Rs. 11.20 lakhs.

The expenditure mentioned above (Viz., Rs. 1550.43 lakhs as per details below) on Headquarters and Missions/Posts abroad includes expenditure on External Publicity programme/activities. The breakup of this expenditure is as under:-

(a) HEADQUARTERS:	(Rs. in
la	
khs)	
(i) Salaries (Officers 34, Staff 122).	9.04
(ii) Travelling Expenses	2.08
(iii) Publicity Contingent Charges	38.52

	49.64

(b) MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD:	
(i) Salaries (Officers 54, Staff 343)	43.93
(ii) Foreign Allowance, Compensatory Allowance	25.20
(iii) Passages and Travelling Expenses	2.34
(iv) Publicity Contingencies	35.10
(v) Other Charges including rent of residential accommo- dation and other Office contingencies	13.62

	120.19

TOTAL: EXTERNAL PUBLICITY	169.83

<pg151>
<pg152>

The expenditure on External Publicity as detailed above comes to 9.13% of the expenditure on Headquarters and Mission/Posts abroad.

(in lakhs of Rupees)

	Establish- ment Charges	Travelling Expenses	Other Charges	Total
I. SECRETARIAT:				
(a) Headquarters	133.19	34.33	78.40	245.92
(b) External Publi- city Division	9.04	2.08	38.52	49.64
	142.23	36.41	116.92	295.56
II. OVERSEAS ESTABLISHMENT:				
(a) Missions/Posts abroad	623.59	69.40	441.69	1134.68
(b) Publicity Wings	69.13	2.34	48.72	120.19
	692.72	71.74	490.41	1254.87
GRAND TOTAL	834.95	108.15	607.33	1550.43

Jan 01, 1972

Appendix V LIST OF INDIAN MISSION/POSTS

Jan 01, 1972

LIST OF INDIAN MISSION/POSTS OPENED IN THE YEAR
1972-73.

S. No.	Country	Location	Remarks
1.	Colombia	Bogota	Embassy.
2.	Panama	Panama City	Embassy.
3.	Qatar	Doha	Embassy.
4.	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Asstt. High Com- mission.
5.	Malaysia	Penang	Asstt. High Com- mission.
6.	Thailand	Chiengmai	Consulate.

<pg153>

INDIA

COLOMBIA PANAMA QATAR BANGLADESH MALAYSIA THAILAND

Jan 01, 1972